

HEAVY GUNS  
AND  
LIGHT

The title is rendered in a highly decorative, gold-colored font. The words "HEAVY GUNS" are at the top, followed by "AND" in a smaller, curved font, and "LIGHT" at the bottom. The text is surrounded by intricate red scrollwork and a central floral emblem consisting of three overlapping circles.

A  
HISTORY  
OF THE  
4<sup>TH</sup> NEW YORK  
HEAVY ARTILLERY.  
BY W. AND C. KIRK.



*Geo. C. Tibball*

COLONEL FOURTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY, BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL U. S. V.



# HEAVY GUNS



And Light :

# HISTORY



OF THE

# 4<sup>TH</sup> NEW YORK

# Heavy Artillery.

By **HYLAND C. KIRK,**

Author of

"The Possibility of Not Dying," "A History of the N. Y. S.  
Teachers' Association," "Vladimir the Mystic," Etc.,  
Assisted by a Committee Appointed by the Regiment.

C. T. DILLINGHAM, Publisher, 718 Broadway, New York.

COPYRIGHT, 1890,  
By HYLAND C. KIRK.

BURR PRINTING HOUSE,  
FRANKFORT AND JACOB STS., N. Y.

STACK  
ANNEX

E  
523.5

4th

K5  
1890

## PREFACE.

---



THAT the Rebellion which terminated a quarter of a century ago actually threatened the life of the nation, and that it was successfully encountered and conquered by the soldiers constituting the Union armies, goes without saying.

The Fourth Regiment of New York Heavy Artillery participated in this work from near the beginning to the close of the war ; and as the recollections of that period are fading out of mind, and the surviving actors themselves passing away, it seems entirely proper that a permanent record of the regiment's career should be made.

Steps in that direction were taken at a reunion of survivors of the regiment held at Canandaigua, N. Y., October 12th, 1886, and at subsequent meetings. (See Appendix.)

There are certain advantages, doubtless, in delaying the preparation of this history until the present time. The smoke of the battle has now cleared away, the torch of war that fired the feelings has given place to peaceful influences and a calm realization of the conditions and circumstances of that period ; and if petty jealousies or private enmities existed within our own ranks, time, which heals all wounds and rectifies all wrong, has served to impress us with their comparatively trivial character, to increase our respect for the organization to which we belonged, and to unite us the more firmly in our adherence to one country and one flag.

Believing that peace is the proper state of man and not war, and that a united country is the only means by which peace can be secured and maintained, we do not pride ourselves so much upon the deeds achieved as upon the result obtained. For peace we fought, for peace many of the bravest among our numbers yielded up their lives, and for the sake of perpetuating that peace, of impressing those

who come after us with the need of its maintenance, this record is attempted.

Of the work itself, the effort has been to restrict the narrative to an accurate account of the operations of the regiment, introducing such general matters only as seem necessary to a clear elucidation of its career. Anecdotes of an authentic and probable character have been freely introduced, constituting, as they frequently do, a part of legitimate history, and serving to enliven the narrative. That it has been impossible to give the details of each individual's course will be apparent, both from the difficulties of securing the data and from the size of the organization, which, as an artillery regiment, included, from December, 1861, to October, 1865, upward of thirty-eight hundred members. This has been to some extent accomplished, however, in Part Second of the volume, where the names of every man in the regiment, with a sketch of his life and services, as extensive as could be made from the facts furnished, will be found.

The acknowledgments of the author are due to many members who have contributed data, quoted or referred to in the text, and also to the authorities at Washington and Albany, who have rendered material assistance in the preparation of the work.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1889.





# CONTENTS.

---

## PART FIRST.

CHAPTER.	PAGE
I. The Original Organization.....	9
II. Movement to the Capital.....	24
III. Across the Anacostia.....	31
IV. A Change of Base.....	36
V. Artillery Practice.....	47
VI. Defending the Capital.....	66
VII. Organization of the Third Battalion.....	87
VIII. In Pennsylvania.....	96
IX. New York—The Draft Riots of 1863.....	103
X. Consolidated.....	118
XI. Good-by, Cannon.....	137
XII. In the Wilderness—the First Battalion.....	148
XIII. In the Wilderness—the Second Battalion.....	170
XIV. In the Wilderness—the Third Battalion.....	183
XV. Spottsylvania.....	193
XVI. May 19th—Batteries D, H, and K.....	217
XVII. At the North Anna.....	234
XVIII. At the Totopotomoy.....	248
XIX. Cold Harbor.....	257
XX. Crossing the James.....	270
XXI. The Halt at Petersburg.....	275
XXII. The Bombardment at the Mine Explosion.....	296
XXIII. Entrenched, Sharpshooting and Shelling.....	313
XXIV. Deep Bottom—Hancock's Cavalry.....	327
XXV. Ream's Station—An Unlucky Horseshoe.....	333
XXVI. In Winter Quarters.....	364
XXVII. Opening the Campaign of 1865.....	373
XXVIII. Sutherland's Station and the Final Pursuit.....	382
XXIX. Experiences of the Captured.....	398
XXX. From Burksville to Washington.....	419
XXXI. Consolidation of Regiments, and Muster Out.....	427

---

## PART SECOND.

### SKETCHES OF OFFICERS AND MEN.

Field and Staff Officers.....	435
Non-commissioned Staff.....	462



	PAGE
Line Officers.....	464
Company A.....	478
"    B.....	494
"    C.....	508
"    D.....	525
"    E.....	544
"    F.....	557
"    G.....	571
"    H.....	587
"    I.....	604
"    K.....	615
"    L.....	629
"    M.....	644
Appendix ; Reunions of Regiment.....	658

---

## LIST OF MAPS.

Defences of Washington, showing Forts and Roads.....	27
Fort Ethan Allen.....	73
Gettysburg and Vicinity.....	99
Military Position South of the Potomac.....	138
Battle of the Wilderness.....	154
Spottsylvania.....	196
Streams Crossed in Campaign of 1864.....	235
Battle-field of the North Anna.....	238
Battle-field of Cold Harbor.....	260
Siege of Petersburg.....	280
Deep Bottom.....	328
Battle of Ream's Station.....	341
Ream's Station.....	358
Richmond and Petersburg.....	365
Pursuit and Capture of the Confederate Army.....	383
Frank Denio's Map of Sutherland's Station.....	647

---

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Portrait of General John C. Tidball.....	FRONTISPIECE
Recruiting Office (Initial).....	9
Company Letters.....	12-21
Camp Fire (Chapter-end).....	30
Washington Bridges.....	39
Ancient Arms and Armor (Chapter-end).....	44

	PAGE
Panoramic View of Washington and Vicinity in 1862.....	45
“ What Do You Call this, Sir ?”.....	50
Artillery Practice.....	53
“ Give Me the Old Shotgun Yet ”.....	56
Artillery Practice with Parrott Pieces.....	59
Portrait of Major-General George B. McClellan.....	61
Fort Marcy (Looking in).....	62
Fort Marcy (Looking out).....	63
Inspection Through a Glass.....	64
Gallic Arms (Chapter-end).....	65
Portrait of General G. A. De Russy }.....	
“ “ Colonel T. D. Doubleday }.....	83
“ “ “ H. H. Hall }.....	
Company Letters.....	92-3
Attack on Provost-Marshal.....	104
The Mob.....	106
Mob Chasing Negroes.....	107
Hanging Negroes.....	108
“ A Desperate but Final Struggle ”.....	116
Forts in New York Harbor.....	122
Washington in War Time.....	125
The Attack on Fort Ethan Allen.....	135
Portrait of Brevet Brigadier-General Thomas Allcock }.....	
“ “ “ Captain T. C. Parkhurst }.....	142
“ “ “ Adjutant H. J. Kopper }.....	
“ “ Lieutenant Colonel Frank Williams }.....	
“ “ Brevet Captain M. E. Gordon }.....	
“ “ Major G. L. Morrison }.....	
“ “ Major T. D. Sears }.....	
“ “ General Alexander Hays.....	155
“ “ Major-General John Sedgwick.....	164
“ “ Lieutenant James Walker.....	165
“ “ Major-General G. K. Warren.....	171
Crossing the Rapidan.....	172
Portrait of General James S. Wadsworth.....	178
“ “ Major-General W. S. Hancock.....	184
Second Corps Batteries in the Wilderness.....	190
Portrait of General Ulysses Doubleday }.....	
“ “ Brevet Major Theodore Price }.....	
“ “ Lieutenant Ulysses D. Eddy }.....	
“ “ Brevet Major William B. Knower }.....	
“ “ “ “ F. B. Littlefield }.....	207
“ “ Lieutenant William M. Waterbury }.....	
“ “ Captain E. C. Knower }.....	
“ “ Lieutenant William A. Flint }.....	
“ “ Captain John B. Vandeweile }.....	
“ “ Lieutenant Michael J. Lee.....	225
After the Battle.....	230

	PAGE
Portrait of Major Edward F. Young	
“ “ Lieutenant Horace E. Kimball	
“ “ “ H. W. Hayden	
“ “ “ William Barnes	
“ “ Major William B. Barnes	
“ “ Lieutenant H. D. McNaughton	
“ “ First Sergeant Joseph Hulse	
“ “ “ Thomas Smith	
“ “ Lieutenant T. S. Wallace	
“ “ “ T. N. Marcotte	
“ “ “ William S. Ball	
“ “ “ G. W. Mears	
“ “ “ T. A. Bailey	
“ “ Brevet Major Rodney Dexter	
“ “ “ W. C. Furrey	
“ “ Captain Charles Morrison	239
“ “ Quartermaster J. H. Thorp	
“ “ Lieutenant E. C. Clarke	
“ “ Brevet Major Nathan S. Wood	
“ “ Lieutenant H. G. Harris	
“ “ First Sergeant August T. Wilder	
“ “ “ Oscar Knapp	
“ “ Lieutenant Edgar W. Dennis	
“ “ “ George W. Bemis	
“ “ Captain Henry L. Smith	
“ “ “ George W. Ingalls	
“ “ Lieutenant S. W. Doubleday	
“ “ “ Frank C. Filley	
“ “ “ Abner Seeley	
“ “ “ W. C. Bartholomew	
“ “ “ M. J. Nolan	
“ “ General Philip H. Sheridan.....	249
“ “ Major H. T. Lee	
“ “ Lieutenant William C. Edmonston	
“ “ “ D. D. McPherson	
“ “ “ H. L. Kelly	
“ “ Brevet Major J. H. Wood	253
“ “ Lieutenant George W. Young	
“ “ Captain Richard Kennedy	
“ “ Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. F. Hamlink	
“ “ Lieutenant N. C. Parshall	
“ “ “ E. O. Gates.....	265
Tidball's Batteries at Cold Harbor.....	268
Figure from Curtain in the Shelton House.....	269
Portrait of Captain D. K. Smith Jones.....	279
“ “ Surgeon Hartwell C. Tompkins.....	291
The Bombardment at the Mine Explosion.....	303
Portrait of Captain A. C. Brown... ..	307

	PAGE
The Army Mule (Chapter-end).....	332
Ream's Station—Position of the Fourth New York Artillery.....	345
Portrait of Captain James M. McKeel.....	350
"    "    Major William Arthur ..	355
"    "    Lieutenant Frank L. Burdick.....	359
Going to Work on the Forts at Night.....	368
Portrait of General A. A. Humphreys.....	374
"    "    "    Nelson A. Miles.....	375
"    "    "    Sergeant James Bogan .....	385
"    "    "    Frank Denio .....	391
"    "    "    Colonel Robert Nugent.....	396
"    "    "    Seward F. Gould (Opposite).....	396
The Grand Review.....	423
Portrait of Major Henry E. Richmond.....	429
Dismounted Cannon (End-piece).....	434
The Muse of History (Initial Letter, Part Second).....	435
Portrait of Dr. C. P. Lawrence }.....	451
"    "    "    M. J. Davis	
"    "    "    A. F. Mudie	
"    "    "    George Bayles	
"    "    "    William M. Hendrickson.....	456
"    "    "    Lieutenant W. D. Herrick.....	458
"    "    "    Lieutenant W. C. B. Gray	
"    "    "    Chaplain William H. Carr	
"    "    "    Lieutenant Edward Wheeler	
"    "    "    Brevet Colonel S. P. Corliss	
"    "    "    Lieutenant M. V. B. Aiken	
"    "    "    Thomas Delanoy	
"    "    "    William H. Burt.....	465
"    "    "    Charles H. Burghardt.....	465
"    "    "    Captain H. L. Carpenter .....	466
"    "    "    Lieutenant George Chichester.....	466
"    "    "    "    J. C. Crombie .....	466
"    "    "    "    Ichabod Flanagan.....	467
"    "    "    "    O. L. Dearborn .....	467
"    "    "    "    Captain A. S. Eddy.....	467
"    "    "    "    Lieutenant H. C. Kirk.....	470
"    "    "    "    "    J. D. McNeil.....	472
"    "    "    "    "    Captain J. W. Sweetman ...	473
Captain E. A. Tudor at Fort Bennett.....	474
Portrait of Lieutenant William L. Thurber.....	475
"    "    "    "    William E. Van Name.....	475
"    "    "    "    George H. Warner.....	476
"    "    "    "    "    William H. Winans.....	477
"    "    "    "    "    Sergeant I. N. Teed	
"    "    "    "    "    Corporal W. H. Sweetman	
"    "    "    "    "    Alonzo A. Knapp	
"    "    "    "    "    Corporal Louis Deion	

	PAGE
Portrait of Sergeant V. E. Horton	
“ “ “ Theodore Quick	
“ “ Lieutenant N. B. Lynes	
“ “ Corporal William E. Kniffin	
“ “ Sergeant George E. Northey	
“ “ Matthew Quinn	
“ “ James H. Lyon	478
“ “ David Rogers	
“ “ Edward A. Teed	
“ “ Albert Bunyea	
“ “ First Sergeant Harrison Totten	
“ “ Silas Haviland	
“ “ Jarvis Cole.....	480
“ “ Sergeant James Hyatt.....	483
“ “ Edgar Hitt.....	484
“ “ J. T. Lockwood.....	485
“ “ E. B. A. Miller.....	487
“ “ W. H. H. Miller.....	487
“ “ Sergeant Mills Reynolds.....	489
“ “ James H. Still.....	490
“ “ L. H. Secor.....	490
“ “ Sergeant C. E. Wright	
“ “ L. E. Gallahue	
“ “ Corporal S. B. Weeks	493
“ “ Star V. Totten	
“ “ Sergeant Anthony Wallard	
“ “ Lieutenant J. W. Nixon	
“ “ “ S. I. More	
“ “ Jacob Snyder	
“ “ Thaddeus Laymon	
“ “ First Sergeant James Barr	494
“ “ A. S. Thomas	
“ “ Isaac McKeever	
“ “ James Porter	
“ “ George L. Andrus	
“ “ A. E. Borthwick.....	496
“ “ William C. Oakley.....	503
“ “ John H. Snyder.....	505
“ “ Sergeant J. N. Wright.....	507
“ “ Daniel Torpy	
“ “ R. T. Miller	
“ “ John Dailey	
“ “ John Bradley	
“ “ John F. Phillips	508
“ “ Hugh McPhillips	
“ “ Andrew Beattie	
“ “ W. D. Robinson	
“ “ Nelson Moore	



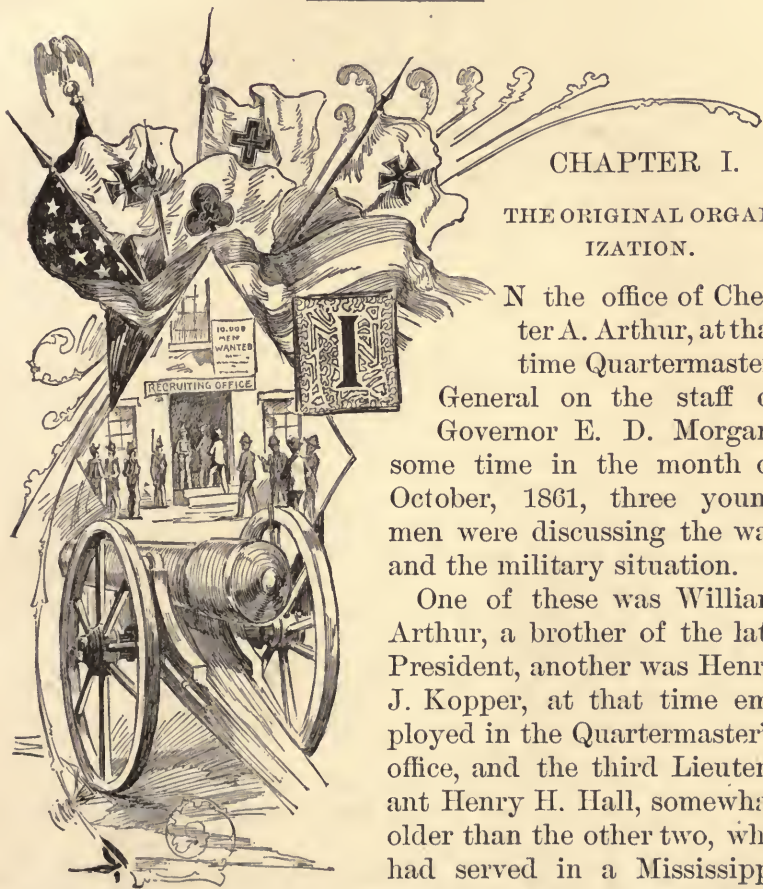
	PAGE
Portrait of Patrick A. Corey	} ..... 508
“ “ Patrick Boyle	
“ “ E. R. Dusenbury	
“ “ George Deitz	
“ “ E. C. Smith	
“ “ O. T. Hubbell	
Off Picket. G. S. Farwell. James Beckwith.....	513
Portrait of Corporal B. L. Keelar.....	515
“ “ Daniel E. Keyes.....	516
Halt at the Sally-port, J. B. Wilder, J. H. Bishop, and Sergeant L. J. McVicker.....	517
Portrait of W. D. Milliken.....	518
“ “ William D. Robinson.....	520
“ “ Sergeant A. R. Walker	} ..... 524
“ “ James F. Debeau	
“ “ R. M. Reed	
“ “ L. B. Hawley	
“ “ W. D. Bronson	
“ “ Corporal Nelson Moore	} ..... 528
“ “ Sergeant J. W. Martin	
“ “ Corporal F. S. Cooley.....	528
“ “ A. J. Downing.....	529
“ “ Ira W. Lockwood.....	535
“ “ Corporal J. H. Mead.....	536
“ “ Lieutenant Richard Price	} ..... 544
“ “ Gabriel Zabriskie	
“ “ Sergeant Abram Stoothoff	
“ “ “ Patrick Farrell	
“ “ James Mullen	
“ “ Sergeant Garret Tyson	} ..... 545
“ “ “ S. C. Van Houghton	
“ “ Wm. H. Beasley.....	545
The Mahoney Brothers—John, Dennis, Michael.....	552
Portrait of Sergeant Joseph Aspinall	} ..... 557
“ “ Corporal John H. Dunn	
“ “ John H. Sanders	} ..... 558
“ “ Sergeant Charles W. Brewer.....	
“ “ Thomas G. Stenson.....	569
“ “ Israel L. Emerson.....	575
“ “ First Sergeant T. A. Theban	} ..... 587
“ “ Sergeant David B. Jones	
“ “ E. W. Burge	
“ “ Sergeant G. W. Brownell	} ..... 588
“ “ Wellington Beecher.....	
“ “ Sergeant Herman J. Eddy.....	591
“ “ “ J. C. Jones.....	594
“ “ Corporal A. H. Reed.....	598
“ “ William O. Babcock.....	605

Portrait of Sergeant Samuel Beswick	}		
“ “ “ Charles H. Gascoigne		}..... 615	
“ “ “ W. H. Boyce			
“ “ “ Corp'l M. A. Smith			
“ “ Philo Warner.....	627		
Trains of Second Corps, Guarded by Company L.....		629	
Portrait of Edward Holland.....		635	
“ “ Col. Seward F. Gould	}		
“ “ John A. Lewis			
“ “ Chas. H. Marcy			
“ “ Lt. Thos. Murphy			
“ “ Chas. Osgood			
“ “ Wm. H. Smith			
“ “ Chas. H. Robinson		}..... 644	
“ “ John H. Smith			
“ “ H. C. Kirk			
“ “ Frank Denio			
“ “ Wm. J. Casey			
“ “ Almon Stotenbur			
“ “ Richard Rudd			
“ “ W. H. Boughton.....			645
“ “ S. P. Putnam.....	652		
“ “ C. H. Robinson.....	653		
“ “ Ellery C. Deyo	}		
“ “ J. R. Frary			}..... 655
“ “ Geo. Cross			
“ “ Henry B. Rowley			
Second Annual Reunion at Rochester.....	659		

# HEAVY GUNS AND LIGHT.

A HISTORY OF THE FOURTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

## PART FIRST.



### CHAPTER I.

#### THE ORIGINAL ORGANIZATION.

IN the office of Chester A. Arthur, at that time Quartermaster-General on the staff of Governor E. D. Morgan, some time in the month of October, 1861, three young men were discussing the war and the military situation.

One of these was William Arthur, a brother of the late President, another was Henry J. Kopper, at that time employed in the Quartermaster's office, and the third Lieutenant Henry H. Hall, somewhat older than the other two, who had served in a Mississippi regiment with General Tay-

lor's division during the Mexican War.

The conversation turned on the expediency of entering

the military service. The need of more troops was apparent. The quota of New York under the President's call of April 15th had been filled, but the required number had not been entirely raised under the call of May and July for five hundred thousand men.

The various branches of the service were discussed, and as they could rely upon the co-operation of Major Thomas Allcock, at that time Aide-de-camp to General Gates, commanding the New York Volunteer Depot, they decided to avail themselves of their opportunity in organizing a select body of troops for the artillery branch of the service.

It happened about this time that letters were received by the Adjutant-General of the State, from the Secretary of War and General McClellan, authorizing Mr. Thomas D. Doubleday to raise and organize a regiment of heavy artillery; and under this authority they decided to act and assist in securing the requisite number of men for the proposed regiment.

Following is the official order:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ALBANY, November 1, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 465.

In accordance with the recommendation of General McClellan and the request of the Secretary of War, Mr. T. D. Doubleday is hereby authorized to raise and organize a force of heavy artillery of not more than a regiment of eight companies and not less than one company for such service as they may be assigned to by the War Department.

Mr. Doubleday will report from time to time to this Department the progress of the organization.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

To GENERAL ALLCOCK,

A. D. C. of General Charles Gates,  
Comd'g Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Twelfth Militia.

The Fourth New York Artillery was originally known as Doubleday's Artillery, and subsequently as the First New York Heavy Artillery. The Adjutant-General having decided to number the artillery regiments without reference



to the distinctions of light and heavy ordnance, and there being a First Regiment of light artillery already organized, the regimental number was changed to the Fourth. Under the proclamation of the President, the regiment, consisting originally of eight companies, was called into the service of the United States for the period of three years from December 13th, 1861. The following shows the muster-roll of the original field and staff :

NAMES.	Rank.	Age.	Joined for Duty and Enrolled.			
			When.	Where.	By Whom Enrolled.	Period.
Doubleday, Thomas D..	Colonel.	45	Nov. 1, '61.	New York.	.....	3 years.
Hall, Henry H.....	Lieut.-Col.	45	" 14, '61.	"	Col. Doubleday.	"
Allcock, Thomas.....	Major.	45	" 14, '61.	"	" "	"
Doubleday, Ulysses.....	"	37	Jan. 6, '62.	"	" "	"
Mears, G. Washington..	Adjutant.	27	" 3, '62.	"	" "	"
Thorp, J. Henry.....	Q -M.	44	Dec. 27, '61.	"	" "	"
Berky, Reese B.....	Surgeon.	.....	.....	"	" "	"
Bayles, George.....	Asst. Surg.	.....	.....	"	" "	"

All the field and staff officers were mustered into the United States service during the months of December and January by Captain F. S. Larned, Twelfth U. S. Infantry.

At this time two companies, consisting of about one hundred and twenty men, who had been organized for cavalry and lying at Quarantine Barracks, Staten Island, had joined a regiment known as the First United States Lancers, with headquarters at Camp Adamson on the Hunter Fly Road, Brooklyn. They were a fine body of volunteers and had already distinguished themselves at Quarantine Barracks in a little engagement with Colonel Paul Frank's Fifty-second New York Regiment, six hundred strong. They took their meals with this regiment in the same eating-house adjoining the barracks; and although each man's place at table had been allotted, the Fifty-second, presuming on their superior numbers, kept encroaching upon the space assigned the two companies. After this aggression had continued until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, one day, headed by Ben Dickens, a herculean soldier, who was ably



supported by fifty other stalwarts, the entire command following, they made a grand charge on the six hundred. The eating-house resembled a pandemonium for a few minutes, with missiles of a most unique character, including tin plates, cups, hot beans, boiled pork, mush, etc., flying in all directions. The Fifty-second gave way and fled in disorder.

“ Then they came back, but not,  
Not the ‘ six hundred.’ ”

An armistice resulted, after which the rights of all were rigidly observed.

The Lancers were being organized by a Polish exile, one Colonel Smolinski, whom some of the officers soon characterized as more of a stick than a Pole. Among the other officers were Colonel Graham, Majors Urban and Taffe, and Captain Maluski. Trouble ensued in the organization, and the First United States Lancers disbanded, Colonel Samuel Graham becoming Colonel of the Fifth New York Artillery, Major Urban joining the same organization, and the two companies, which had been organized as Troops A and B of the Lancers, were secured for Colonel Doubleday's artillery and accordingly returned to Staten Island, taking quarters at Port Richmond, as Companies A and B of the First Artillery. The organization of the companies will be considered in detail.



MAJORITY of the original members of Company A were enrolled in Putnam, Westchester, and Dutchess counties. Of the total number ninety enrolled, fourteen were from Brewster's, thirty-seven from Groton, eight from Pawling, six from New York City, and twelve from Paterson. Of these, twenty-one were enrolled by H. T. Lee, thirty-two by T. D. Sears, thirteen by Frank Williams, and fourteen by Martin Van Buren Aiken. The company was mustered by F. S. Larned, Captain in the Twelfth Infantry, at Port Richmond. It was thought a little severe on the boys that they should be compelled to find quarters

in a barn while on Staten Island, and yet there were times subsequently when they would have gladly paid a dollar apiece per night for as comfortable accommodations. The following were the original company officers: Thomas D. Sears, Captain; Henry T. Lee, First Lieutenant; Frank Williams, Second Lieutenant; Martin V. B. Aiken, Orderly Sergeant; James M. McKeel, First Sergeant; Elbert S. Washburn, Second Sergeant; Henry W. Hayden, Third Sergeant; Benjamin Dickens, Fourth Sergeant; Oscar Dearborn, First Corporal; Oscar Knapp, Second Corporal; Isaac N. Teed, Third Corporal; Alonzo A. Knapp, Fourth Corporal; Theodore Quick, Fifth Corporal; John W. Sweetman, Sixth Corporal.

The rank and file of the original muster-in were:

Thomas Aked, Theodore L. Baker, Arthur D. Bailey, Joseph Burke, James C. Bogan, Stephen D. Butler, Amos W. Butler, Martin Britto, Edward Bland, Peter Carr, George Clements, Lindon J. Cowl, Alexander Collard, Norman Davis, Ephraim Davis, Patrick Cronin, Lewis G. Cree, Charles Davis, Louis Deion, Alexander Degolyer, Stephaniah Denny, Samuel F. Dickens, Shedrach Dingel, William E. Doane, William Donnell, Henry Drews, George Dumbard, Horace Eastwood, Sutton A. Ganning, Silas Haviland, Henry C. Hatter, George H. Hubbard, Elbert S. Hynard, William H. Knapp, Mitchel B. Knapp, John Knapp, William E. Kniffin, Abram Kennedy, Freeman Light, Thomas Lane, Bernard McNally, James McDonald, William McDonnell, James Morey, Charles Mosier, Patrick McGlocklin, George Northey, Elijah Penny, Nathan Penny, Norman B. Purdy, Theodore Price, James P. Rogers, Lewis B. Rogers, Edwin Rockwell, Robert A. Reynolds, George S. Robinson, David Reed, Joseph Sprague, Emerson See, Daniel Scott, David H. Terrill, Joseph H. Turk, Harrison Totten, Star V. Totten, William H. Totten, William B. Tryon, John S. Trowbridge, Daniel Townsend, Alonzo Townsend, Augustus Thomas, George Vanderburg, John W. Washburn, Merritt Washburn, Isaac S. Wallace, Elijah Wilson, Elbert Wilson, George W. Wixon, James Wynn, William H. Wilcox, Moses Waters, Moses Y. Wilson, George R. Wixon.



COMPANY, which had been also temporarily organized as Lancers, was raised in the southeastern and river counties of the State; three of the members being from Blenheim, one from Conesville, and thirty-four from Gilboa, Schoharie County; six from Moresville, and one from Roxbury, Delaware County; five from West Troy, Albany County; seventeen from Brooklyn, seven from New York City, and eleven from Staten Island. Twelve recruits were enrolled by Captain Morrison, ten by Lieutenant Morrison, ten by Major Casper Urban, and fifty-seven by Lieutenant Vandewiele. The work of recruiting was continued from September to December.

Captain Vandewiele gives an account of a somewhat remarkable march he made with some thirty recruits from Gilboa, across the Hudson River in the latter month, on the ice. It was very cold and the wind was hilarious, sweeping down the river with a force which seemed irresistible. They did not realize this till they were some rods from the west shore, when they were struck by a gust mingled with fine snow which brought the whole company to the ice *en masse*.

Their onward course became a battle with the elements, and they found the only way to escape defeat and serious consequences from the freezing cold was to drop on their hands when the enemy charged, and to make a rush when the lull came. In this way they reached the east shore and the depot, though not without some white-tipped noses and ears.

The original officers of Company B were Charles Morrison, Captain; John B. Vandewiele and Henry G. Harris, First Lieutenants; Gardiner L. Morrison and William E. Van Namee, Second Lieutenants.

Sergeants: Aldelbert E. Driggs, George Chichester, Abram Shoemaker, Howard G. Wakeman, Burton Tompkins, Jacob Shoemaker, Stephen D. Soules. Corporals: William C. Furrey, Samuel J. More, Frederick Van Segger, Arthur H. Farquher.



Those originally mustered as privates were :

Francis C. Ames, George L. Andrus, Lewis Bailey, Alexander Borthwick, Samuel Batty, Charles M. Bowers, William E. Brendle, Frederick Brinkman, James Bennett, Silvester Clapper, Patrick Colgan, Homer De Silva, Henry De Silva, Henry Dibble, C. D. Duncan, Benjamin Fanning, Alfred Fickel, Stephen Finch, James Gannoir, Robert Getty, John Henry Gow, Edward Grove, S. D. Habble, Roscoe Harris, James Hanlon, Walter S. Hay, William H. Hay, William Hayes, John L. Jenkins, John Johnson, George Kolsch, Francis G. Lawyer, Thaddeus Laymon, Winslow P. Lemily, George Lemily, Samuel Lemily, Anthony Londrush, Anthony Mangle, Vanthem Magle, Bernard Mangan, Patrick Mangan, Thomas C. Maham, Thomas McAdam, John McHugh, Henry Monroe, Joseph Monroe, Martin Mosher, John Muller, Patrick Murphy, Hiram T. Oakly, William C. Oakley, Eri P. Oakley, Alvah M. Peck, James W. Porter, Martin Richtmyer, Marcus Richtmyer, Henry T. Rogers, James Ryan, Willard Scehmerhorn, George J. Siemon, Henry Siemon, George Shaefer, Whited Silleck, Amos Silver, Henry Y. Steele, George Strack, Ferdinand Smidt, Charles Saxe, Sidney Thomas, Felix Timmons, Alexander Vanloan, Frederick Vanderheide, Christian Wohlero, Michael Welch, John W. Weismer, Melbourne Weismer, Wilber White, Nathan M. Wilcox, John W. Wright.



COMPANY was originally recruited at Rochester, for the Ira Harris Cavalry. When the company reached New York City it was found that the cavalry regiment had its full complement of companies. The proposition was made to break up the organization and distribute

the members among the other companies of the cavalry regiment. This proposition was not accepted, however, the officers and a majority of the men preferring to retain the organization and go into Colonel Doubleday's Regiment of Heavy Artillery. Of the seventy-nine members of the orig-

inal company twenty-one were from Rochester, thirteen from Scottsville, sixteen from Oswego, four from Mumford, two from Geneseo, six from Hornellsville, and the remainder from other small towns in the vicinity of Rochester. Seven joined the company at Port Richmond. The recruiting was chiefly done by Captain W. B. Barnes, Lieutenants Wood and McNaughton, and Sergeants Lansing and McPherson. The following is the original list of officers: W. B. Barnes, Captain; James H. Wood, First Lieutenant; Adelbert S. Eddy, Second Lieutenant; H. D. McNaughton, Second Lieutenant; D. F. Hamlink, First Sergeant; George J. Lansing, Second Sergeant; D. D. McPherson, Third Sergeant; James Walker, Fourth Sergeant; James H. Bishop, First Corporal; Norman L. Oakley, Second Corporal; George W. Shadbolt, Third Corporal; William H. Burt, Fourth Corporal; F. G. McElroy, Fifth Corporal; William Rolson, Sixth Corporal; John Hawkins, Seventh Corporal.

The following privates were mustered:

Alexander F. Ball, Edgar Barber, Patrick Barry, Lyman Bloss, Jedediah Burger, Lowery Blackburn, J. W. Carley, Theodore Covert, Solomon R. Carley, Henry S. Crane, Peter Cain, John I. Doane, James H. Decker, Michael Fitzgerald, Lucius A. Farnsworth, William Grow, Abner Green, Richard Handee, John Hoyt, E. H. Hyde, James Hughes, David Huftelin, James J. Jackson, Chester R. Knapp, Michael Kelly, L. A. Lyon, William McMillen, Robert McMillen, Frank Munson, Michael McCabe, J. D. F. McNaughton, Louis J. McVicker, William Marsh, James Moore, Hugh McPhilips, Romanta T. Miller, Aaron Nixson, Thomas Nolan, Lindorf A. Nott, George Northy, James O'Donahue, Henry Ott, Benjamin Parmeter, Joseph Patterson, Joseph Pageot, Patrick Powers, John F. Phillips, Peter Pero, Daniel Quinn, John Quinn, Silas W. Robinson, Thomas Reardon, William C. Smith, Henry Steinberger, John W. Smith, Arthur Simpson, Daniel V. Scott, Elijah Tracy, Arthur Tracy, Newton Taplin, Thomas H. Turnbridge, John E. Trunbridge, Alphonzo Underwood, George Van Wormer, James M. Weldon, Artificer.





COMPANY, which in the outset was also designed for cavalry, was recruited largely in Saratoga County, N. Y.; fifty-three of the members having been enrolled at Ballston Spa, one at Batchellerville, eleven at West Day, three at Northville, three at Edinburg, and eighteen on Staten Island. The enrolling officers were Captain George W. Ingalls, Sergeants McLean and Ayers. The following is the original list of officers: George W. Ingalls, Captain; Frank C. Filly, First Lieutenant; W. C. Bryant Gray, First Lieutenant; W. Malcolm Waterbury, Second Lieutenant; D. K. Smith Jones, Second Lieutenant; Ashel W. Potter, First Sergeant; Abram G. Bradt, Second Sergeant; Jonas B. McLean, Third Sergeant; Edwin R. Ingalls, Fourth Sergeant; William Bradt, Fifth Sergeant; William H. Sherman, First Corporal; Arnold T. Ayers, Second Corporal; John Walls, Third Corporal; Marcus Burras, Fourth Corporal; William A. Hunt, Fifth Corporal; Moses Lewis, Sixth Corporal; Henry P. Perry, Seventh Corporal; John B. Jones, Eighth Corporal.

The remaining enlisted men were:

Charles H. Adams, Charles Adams, Thomas Anders, Braman Ayers, Jr.; William A. Armstrong, George H. Bradt, Daniel A. Bortell, Thomas C. Black, Ira J. Barber, Edwin Bishop, Albert P. Blood, William Bortell, Franklin R. Brown, Vernando W. Bruce, Richard Bills, John Barrett, Thomas Brady, Henry Barkley, Alexander Chricton, Charles T. Cromwell, James W. Cromwell, Patrick H. Casey, John Clome, Henry C. De Long, Gordon Dimmick, Isaac De Forest, James B. Douglass, James Daniels, George Dickerson, James H. Dennis, Elihu Ellis, Gilbert F. Edmond, Samuel Fensworth, John Fredericks, Charles H. Fairbanks, John B. Ford, Robert Fox, Joseph Garry, William Hall, Martin Hunter, Henry T. Harkness, John Howard, Charles Herrick, Charles D. Herrick, Emery L. Hofman, Edward B. Kenyon, John E. Lansing, James Lynch, Jacob Lansing, Lewis Lane, Philo R. Lawrence, George C. Low-

ery, David Miller, E. Wilson Milliman, John McGuire, James P. Miller, Charles Massy, James McLean, Lorenzo Mason, Charles W. Newman, Michael Normile, Abijah Ovell, Mahlon Robinson, George Ralph, William Smith, Martin V. Sheffer, Benjamin Severance, Harris T. Slocum, Willetus Taft, John W. Vanarnum, George Walker, Alonzo M. Weatherwax, William Weatherwax, Sidney R. Wolfe, Charles Willoughby, William Webb, Charles H. Wells, Villery West, John White, Arthur Whitney.



COMPANY was recruited in December, 1861, and January, 1862, by Captain Alston, Lieutenant Young, and Recruiting Officer Terrell. The men of the company possessed the strong lungs and muscular build usually resulting from an active life on the water. They were chiefly fishermen and boatmen residing on Staten Island, where Captain Alston at that time lived. Ten were from Cohoes, Albany County. The following is the original

list of officers : Japhet Alston, Captain ; George W. Mears, First Lieutenant ; William C. Jackson, First Lieutenant ; George W. Young, Second Lieutenant ; Henry L. Smith, Second Lieutenant ; William Young, First Sergeant ; Michael J. Nolan, Second Sergeant ; Garrett Tyson, Third Sergeant ; Elihu P. Hedenberg, Fourth Sergeant ; Charles Bates, First Corporal ; Charles W. Webster, Second Corporal ; John Mullen, Third Corporal.

Following is the original list of privates :

Hugh Brady, John H. Bleauvelt, Joseph Baker, William Beasley, Henry Beachen, William H. Booth, James Bannon, Theodore Crowle, Charles Cole, William Conner, Henry Cowles, John Clark, Henry Coddington, John M. Crocker, John Campbell, John Downey, Henry E. Decker, Vincent Decker, Abraham Decker, Lafayette Decker, James H. Decker, Thomas Depew, Bernard Dougherty, Bartholomew Dillon, Albert Dunn, William Fasshaber, Patrick Farrell, James Flynn, Matthew Fagan, Edward H. Green, John H.

Genmore, Timothy Hickey, William Heines, William Hunter, Joseph F. Hill, James A. Ingalls, James E. Kirk, John Knox, Jeremiah Kellerer, William Liske, Patrick Learny, James Mullen, Edward Moore, Matthias Moore, Henry E. Moore, John G. Martin, Thomas Murphy, Robert J. Matthews, John Merrill, Morritz Mendleshon, Bernard Mullen, Dennis Mahoney, Bernard McKenna, Richard A. Price, William Pangborn, John Parker, Thomas Rudds, Henry Raythen, James Riley, Thomas Ryan, Thomas S. Stillwell, Abraham B. Sharrott, James H. Sharrott, Thomas Sharrott, Timothy Sullivan, Abraham Stoothoff, William Taffay, William Vaughan, George Van Pelt, Samuel Van Houten, Gabriel Zibriski.



COMPANY, with the exception of twelve members, was raised originally in New York City, eleven of the remaining twelve being enrolled on Staten Island. Captain Tudor was chief recruiting officer. The following is the original list of officers : Edward A. Tudor, Captain ; William Rimmer, First Lieutenant ; Henry J. Kopper, Second Lieutenant ; Richard Kennedy, Second Lieutenant ; Thomas A. Baily, First Sergeant ; Harvey L. Carpenter, Second Sergeant ; Thomas Wilson, Third Sergeant ; William H. Hatch, Fourth Sergeant ; Edward Hartley, First Corporal ; Larry O'Lahan, Second Corporal ; John Williams, Third Corporal.

The privates were :

Peter Bracken, James Brady, Luke Boylan, William Burton, William Barnes, Charles W. Brower, William W. Britten, Isaiah Brower, David Conklin, G. L. Clayton, Richard Dorre, John Donohoe, Peter Dailey, John Dailey, John A. Dunn, John Flanagan, Thomas Flemming, Robert Freeland, Patrick Foley, Christopher Gegan, Roger Gordon, George A. Gude, Moses Harris, William Hayden, John Hoyt, Joseph W. Hulse, John Haggerty, John Heidenrich, James Johnson, William H. Jones, John Jennings, Roswell Lombard, William Leslie, Henry Leslie, Thomas Lynch, John Law-



renson, John Ling, Nelson Layton, John V. Layton, Josiah Layton, Horace G. Mongeyor, William McCrackin, George McGomery, John McDonnell, Borden McGinty, Samuel McChesney, Joseph Mount, Patrick Mack, Patrick McMahan, James L. Newman, Abram R. Newman, Michael O'Donnelly, Henry Ott, A. J. Peck, James Quinn, Patrick Riley, Peter Reeling, Thomas Ryan, John Ryan, Abner Smith, Thomas Smith, Thomas Smith, Benjamin W. Sharp, John H. Saunders, George W. Sanford, Stephen Streeter, William Scott, J. L. Tompkins, William R. Tyrell, Edward Vogel, John Van Outersterp, James H. Wilson, William W. Wyncoop, T. H. Wait.



COMPANY was not raised till the summer of 1862, when it was recruited in New York City as a light battery. Five of the original members came from Rondout, Ulster County. Captain Young and Lieutenants Kimball and Horn were the recruiting officers. Following is the original roster of company officers :

Edward F. Young, Captain ; Horace E. Kimball, First Lieutenant ; Daniel T. Horn, Second Lieutenant ; Felix Franck, First Sergeant ; James B. Smith, Second Sergeant ; George E. Palmer, Third Sergeant ; John Hartley, Fourth Sergeant ; Daniel Cole, Quartermaster-Sergeant ; John Wolsley, First Corporal ; James McNamel, Second Corporal ; Thomas Smith, Third Corporal ; Joseph Howe, Fourth Corporal. Company G joined the regiment at Fort Corcoran, Va., in October, 1862.

The rank and file originally mustered were :

John Adams, Edward Anderson, William Austin, John Baker, Charles Barley, William Bartels, George Bassett, Thomas Bergen, Elias Bernhardt, Francis Burns, Richard Carey, Peter Carlin, Pierre Carrie, Timothy Collins, Joseph Conklin, Bernard Connolly, John Cunningham, Michael Dougherty, James Dovetan, Michael Fedan, James Foley, Lester C. Gardner, Richard Gibney, Charles Gray, Michael J. Griffin, Lorenzo H. P. Grover, John Haggerty, John Harrington, James Heden, James Henderson,



John Herdman, Michael Hogan, Isaac Jacobs, Thomas Johnson, William H. Johnson, Charles Kaul, William Kehol, Otto Kenkel, Patrick Kirk, John Leary, Thomas Mangan, Alexander McAdory, Patrick McDennott, Patrick McGowan, James McGuire, Jacob E. Meyer, Henry Mier, James Miller, Filghinan H. Miller, John Minton, Hezekiah Morse, Stephen Murphy, James Murtangle, Francis Myers, Jeremiah O'Brien, John O'Connell, Henry Owens, Lawrence Raine, Edward Reilly, William Sanderson, John Saunders, James Scannell, Lawrence Schell, Henry Simpson, John Smith, William Stephenson, Thomas Tindell, Samuel S. Van Blarcum, John Wenenberg, Charles Williams, Richard York.



COMPANY, of which George Bliss, Jr., was the first captain, was made of two detachments. The one recruited in the counties of Albany and Saratoga, and the other at Canandaigua, Ontario County. A majority of the members were farmers. The following is the original list of officers: George Bliss, Jr., Captain, detached on Governor Morgan's staff as Assistant Adjutant-General; Edgar W. Dennis, First Lieutenant Commanding; William Arthur, Jr., First Lieutenant; George W. Bemis, Second Lieutenant; Edward C. Knower, Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants: Cuyler W. Edmonston, George H. Warner, Herman J. Eddy, Lewis L. Lincoln, Stephen Dietz. Corporals: Louis Holberton, Elijah F. Locke, John Wheat, William B. Lyke.

The privates were:

Mangle Anthony, Richard Bills, William Brooks, Frederick Blaise, John Barrett, Charles M. Bowers, James Bennett, William Brindle, Edward Bland, Amos N. Butler, Stephen D. Butler, Arthur D. Bailey, Benjamin Bourdon, John F. Brusio, Jedediah Burgon, Solomon R. Carley, James Conner, James W. Douglass, James Daniels, George Dickerson, James H. Dennis, William E. Doane, Thomas

Dunn, Francis H. Dickens, Gilbert T. Emmonds, Owen Egan, William Fitzsimmons, William Ferguson, Edward Grove, Peter Gotien, Louis Gerome, James Gannon, Charles F. Gilbert, John Hoyt, James Hughes, George Hubbard, William Hayes, Emory L. Hoffman, Charles D. Herrick, Charles Herrick, John Johnson, Alfred Jickel, George W. Jackson, Michael Kelly, Thomas Katny, Abraham Kennedy, Johannes Muller, Patrick Murray, Thomas McAdam, Charles Massay, John McGuire, Thomas McCree den, Michael Normil, Abijah Ovet, Patrick Quinn, Mahlon Robinson, Thomas Reardon, Anthony O. Reilly, Arthur Simpson, Joseph Sprague, George Strack, James Stevens, Treflier Santon, Robert Toben, David J. Torrell, George N. Wixon, Moses J. Wixon, Franklin Wowgar, Christopher Wohlers.

The first pay was received by the regiment at Port Richmond, and the day, or more exactly the night, was made memorable by what became known as the Duffy raid. No one had the right to sell fire-water in that vicinity, but the indications were that afternoon that a great deal of it was being sold, and some of the boys, it was discovered, had lost not only their sense, but all their money. This loss was asserted to have occurred in Duffy's saloon near the dock, and so a self-appointed committee visited the place and the saloon men being unwilling to give any satisfaction, they proceeded to smash the lamps and pitched the bar, with most of the other furniture, into the dock. A curious thing about these proceedings was that no one in the regiment seemed to have had any hand in it.

On February 5th, 1862, the regiment then stationed at Camp Ward, Port Richmond, Staten Island, was inspected by the Adjutant-General of the State. It then numbered six hundred and ten men, and arrayed in new artillery uniforms they presented a very creditable appearance. After the inspection Colonel Bliss presented Colonel T. D. Doubleday, in behalf of the officers of the regiment, with a horse fully caparisoned for service. In making the presentation Colonel Bliss said :

“ Colonel Doubleday, in behalf of the officers under your command, I present you with this horse fully equipped for

the field. It is unnecessary to tell what great deeds you are expected to accomplish together. But I feel assured that you will shed new lustre on the honored name you bear, and when the guns of Fort Sumter again open their fire on the doomed city of Charleston, may the name of Doubleday shine as bright then as it did on the former occasion." (Great applause.)

The band then struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," after which Colonel Doubleday responded as follows :

"This is the proudest moment of my life. I cannot find words to speak the emotions that fill my heart. To Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, who has served his country on the blood-stained fields of Mexico, and to the gallant and courteous Major Allcock, I am indebted for the splendid body of men I have the honor to command ; and, in conclusion, I would say that we have marching orders, and shall start for Washington in one week." (Applause.)

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hall and Majors Allcock and Doubleday were present, and assisted in the ceremonies. Immediately after the presentation the guests and officers adjourned to the Coles House, where a fine collation was spread, to which ample justice was done by the ladies and gentlemen present. A patriotic song composed by Lieutenant Frank C. Filley and dedicated to the regiment, was sung, the following being the last stanza :

"Then rally to our banner and make no delay—  
The heavy artillery, our Colonel Doubleday ;  
We will follow him to death, and with hearts firm and strong,  
To battle for the Union we're marching along,  
Marching along, we are marching along,  
Guide on our banner, as we're marching along ;  
Our cause it is just, our soldiers are strong,  
For God and our country we are marching along."

Various toasts were then given, followed by other songs, and after cheers for Governor Morgan and staff, having special reference to the representative present, the company broke up in harmony.



## CHAPTER II.

### MOVEMENT TO THE CAPITAL.



IT was a cold day when Fort Richmond, Staten Island, was left by the Fourth Regiment of Artillery—a very cold day. The wind and snow seemed in hearty accord to bid them farewell as officers and men wended their way from the barracks to the steamer Kill van Kull, and there seemed to be no special eagerness on the part of the boys to stand on the deck and take in the animated scenes the bay afforded as they crossed to the Perth Amboy depot. The latter place was soon reached, and the command quickly aboard the cars, arranged in two sections, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, bound for Philadelphia, which was reached about 10 o'clock P.M.

Few soldiers who passed through Philadelphia during the war will fail to remember the establishment known as “The Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Saloon.” Organized soon after the war broke out, for the purpose of feeding volunteers *en route* for the seat of war, it well illustrated the patriotism of the “City of Brotherly Love.” From the records of the institution we find that February 10th, 1862, Colonel Thomas D. Doubleday’s command, the First New York Heavy Artillery, six hundred strong, stopped in Philadelphia, and were fed at this saloon. Of this place Lieutenant George W. Bemis, one of the lucky number, gives the following description :

“The interior wears a bright and attractive appearance to the weary soldier, due somewhat to the numerous and extensive tables, loaded with the substantials of life, spread out to his view. The walls of brick, having an antiquated



look, are whitewashed and hung with pictures of heroes and warlike representations, while the ceiling is fancifully decorated with tissue-paper devices and pendent memorials of former battles. The capacity of this 'saloon' may be estimated from the fact that two hundred thousand men have been fed there, eight regiments in one night. Our supper was bountiful and of the best variety. Before marching into supper, we paraded the streets, and such demonstrations of enthusiasm I have seldom witnessed. Every door and window was filled with shouting men and women, while the 'old flag' was thrust out over our heads at almost every step. Our boys enjoyed it mightily, and returned the compliment in their own way, cheering lustily for the Stars and Stripes, and when passing a group of girls crying out 'Good-by, gals,' then would strike up 'I wish I was in Dixie.' "

After this bountiful "feed" the regiment marched to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad depot, and took the cars again about 2 o'clock A.M. It was not a fast train, and the last-named city was not reached until noon of Tuesday. Captain Burt states that the first mules encountered were heard to bray at the Relay House, this side of Baltimore.

An association also existed in Baltimore for feeding volunteers, and after a hasty repast, consisting of sandwiches and coffee, the regiment again took the cars. As a contract had been made for comfortable transportation, there was some disposition on the part of the regiment to find fault with the open cattle cars offered for their accommodation. They possessed seats—temporary seats, but in other respects were not according to contract, and the newly uniformed artillerymen were somewhat sensitive as to their rights at that period. After some two hours' wrangling, a compromise was effected, new cars being furnished, and about 4 o'clock P.M. the train started for Washington. Disembarking about 10 o'clock, a snow-storm was encountered, almost the counterpart of the farewell demonstration at Port Richmond. After a sumptuous repast on bread and coffee, the night was passed by the men spread out on the floor of the

Soldiers' Retreat, a building not likely to inspire very pleasing recollections in the mind of any soldier who occupied it, the floors being very muddy, the doors constantly open, and a hubbub going on most of the night. Wednesday, February 12th, one hundred men of the regiment were detailed to go over the east branch of the Potomac and arrange quarters for the regiment's accommodation. Thursday morning, headed by the Colonel and other field officers, seven companies took their way, at the beat of the drum, through Washington's streets, another term for mud at that time, and by quite a circuitous route *via* the Navy Yard, some five miles to the forts across the East Branch, or Anacostia River. The companies were distributed as follows: Companies C, D, and H, at headquarters, Fort Carroll, Colonel T. D. Doubleday commanding; Companies B and F at Fort Greble, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall commanding; Companies E and G at Fort Stanton, Major Allcock commanding; and Company A at Fort Snyder, Major Ulysses Doubleday commanding. During the month a detail from the regiment was also made to guard Fort Ricketts, as we learn from the following order:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT N. Y. ARTILLERY.  
FORT CARROLL, D. C., February 19, 1862.

*Major Thomas Allcock, Fourth New York Artillery, Commanding at Fort Stanton.*

MAJOR: You will again post your guard at Fort Ricketts as soon as the guard of the Fifty-ninth is withdrawn, first sending word to Colonel Tidball at Fort Baker, that this regiment has been ordered to take Fort Ricketts in charge by Brigadier-General Berry.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY,

Colonel commanding.

The forts which the regiment garrisoned at this period were well situated, though newly constructed. As located, they were designed mainly to protect the Arsenal, the Navy Yard, and the Capitol from cannonade. The stream itself





*Forts on this Map garrisoned by the Regiment.*

Albany,	Carroll,	Ethan Allen,	Martin Scott,	Strong	Vermont,
Alexander,	Craig,	Gainnes,	Richardson,	(De Kalb),	Ward,
Barnard,	Cameron,	Greble,	Ricketts,	Sumner	Woodbury,
Berry,	Corcoran,	Haggerty,	Reno	(Franklin),	
Bennett,	De Russy,	Marcy,	(Pennsylvania),	Scott,	
			Reynolds,	Snyder,	
			Stanton,	Tillinghast,	Worth.

afforded sufficient protection against assault except for siege-like operations. Such operations were almost impracticable on that side, however, unless an enemy were in possession of the Potomac below Washington. What the regiment really had to guard against, therefore, were dashes of cavalry at the bridges or the occupation of the heights by artillery; and the guards were specially instructed to be on the lookout for the detection of signal lights and other suspicious objects.

If any civilian happens to read these pages, or one who had no opportunity of viewing the fortifications around Washington during the war, let him not get the idea that these forts were composed of brick and mortar. Their chief component was mud, but they were really better adapted for defence than any brick-and-mortar structures. Except Fort Stanton, they possessed no casemate guns, having embrasures or port-holes, the heavy guns being placed *en barbette* for firing over the wall. The companies for the most part were cramped for room. The men were mostly supplied with Sibley tents, circular, rising twenty feet from the ground, with a stove in the centre, and the officers with square wall tents, much more convenient. The only wooden buildings were mere shanties used for storing the Commissary and Quartermaster's stores. The situation was not favorable to the construction of extensive fortifications.

Says the author of the "Defenses of Washington": "From Fort Stanton to Fort Meigs the ridge is contorted and extremely narrow, furnishing no room for large works. It was generally thickly wooded, and the difficulties of selecting proper sites thereby greatly increased. Numerous ravines, taking their origin at or near the crest, form concealed 'approaches,' leading up to the very counterscarps of the forts. The plateau below Fort Stanton, on which are Forts Carroll and Greble, has, indeed, lateral dimensions, but even there the slopes on either side toward Oxen Run and the Potomac could not be brought under view from the crests of the works."

Fort Carroll, the headquarters of the regiment, was not at that time completed, though it mounted, with the adjacent



redoubts, fourteen thirty-two-pounders, on old barbette carriages, and two thirty-pound Parrott rifle-guns. The location of this fort was delightful and the view very fine indeed. To the west, Washington, Georgetown, and Arlington Heights, studded with encampments, were visible, while to the south a full view was afforded of the Potomac, Alexandria, which was commanded by the guns of the fort, Fairfax Seminary, where General McClellan's quarters were then located, Arlington House, and other points of interest.

A more definite idea of these forts may be gained, perhaps, from the report of the Commission of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War to examine and report upon "the system of defenses for the city." We quote :

"*Fort Ricketts* is a battery intended to sweep the deep ravine in front of Fort Stanton.

"*Fort Stanton* occupies the nearest point of the ridge to the Arsenal and Navy Yard, and overlooks Washington, the Potomac, and Eastern Branch. It is a work of considerable dimensions, well built, and tolerably well armed. Casemates for reversed fire are recommended in northwest and southwest counterscarp angles, and platforms for two or three rifled guns on the east front.

"*Fort Snyder* may be regarded as an outwork to Fort Stanton, guarding the head of one branch of the ravine just mentioned.

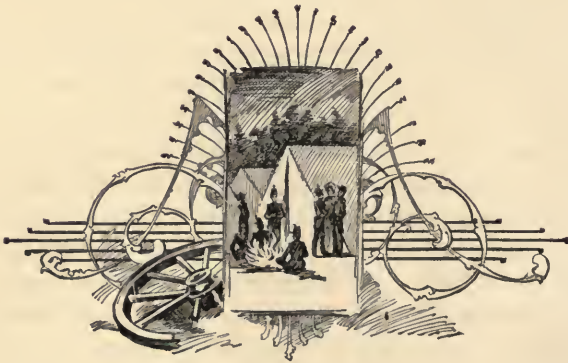
"*Fort Carroll*. South of the ravine already spoken of the character of the summit between Oxen Run and the Eastern Branch changes. Instead of a narrow ridge, it expands, at a level one hundred and thirty feet lower, into a plateau of considerable width. At Fort Carroll this plateau narrows so as to afford a view of both slopes. A spur toward Oxen Run gives a fine view of its valley from opposite Fort Snyder to opposite Fort Greble ; this point is occupied by a battery inclosed at gorge by a stockade. The fort itself is large and well built.

"*Fort Greble* occupies the extremity of the plateau. It is a large and powerful work, well provided with magazines and bomb-proofs."

On February 15th a four-inch fall of snow, rather an un-

usual occurrence for the latitude, tended to give variety to the experience of the regiment without adding any special pleasure to the situation. As the soil is very sandy, it disappeared without the discomforts of mud incident thereto on the other side of the river.

On February 24th a gale occurred such as few members of the regiment had ever before witnessed. Nearly every tent on both sides of the Potomac was prostrated and some carried away. Company C found shelter in a neighboring hay-mow, and various new quarters were taken possession of or hastily improvised by the others. Say's Lieutenant Bemis, writing of this blizzard at the time: "We stuck to our tent like a dog to a bone, and with additional ropes and stouter pins, made out to save it. The soil here is sand, and the ordinary pins don't answer. Up to yesterday we officers had messed with a corps of engineers, having in charge these unfinished forts, and there was little or no comfort in it."



## CHAPTER III.

### ACROSS THE ANACOSTIA.



WHEN the regiment reached Washington, though the District of Columbia was in command of Brigadier-General Wadsworth, then Military Governor, it reported directly to General Doubleday, of Fort Sumter fame, the brother of our Colonel and our Major, and commander of the Department of Military Defenses north of the Potomac—a part of whose command we now formed. The first visit of our department commander will be remembered. The gunners were at their posts, the regiments, all drawn up in line, and as General Doubleday and his staff appeared a salute from every gun in Fort Carroll greeted him which shook the earth and caused some commotion across the river.

As these forts had been newly built and were without barracks, some time was occupied in arranging quarters before the regular military duties could be performed. The camp routine is thus described by Lieutenant George W. Bemis, in a letter dated February 16th, 1862 :

“ You may be interested to know the routine of military life. Well, every day has its duties. There is an Officer of the Day, always a Captain, who has in charge the care and discipline of the camp for twenty-four hours ; an Officer of the Guard, always a Lieutenant, who is located at the guard tent, to determine the holding or discharge of any person arrested ; a Sergeant of the Guard, who sees that the guard who have been on duty two hours are duly relieved by a fresh guard. Every day there are about sixty men detached for guard ; these are divided into three squads, each serving two hours



at a time, and relieving each other during twenty-four hours. I was put on Officer of the Day on Friday morning, and consequently was up all night. It is strict duty, as we are in the midst of rebels, and they are watching opportunities to spike our guns. The night before our arrival there was an attempt of this kind on the guns in Fort Stanton, and on the guard firing the fellows decamped.

“*Monday Morning.*—It has rained nearly all night, and still pours, freezing as it comes. I was up at reveille at 6 o'clock for roll-call, the army regulations requiring that a commissioned officer shall be present on that occasion three times a day. One of our guards told me he saw at 1 o'clock a large fire in the direction of Washington, which was still raging at 3 o'clock. Below us, on the Virginia side of the Potomac, about twelve miles off, is a rebel battery, the guns from which are occasionally heard by us. Our men have the Belgian rifles, the best imported arms, which are so arranged as to be sighted at five hundred, seven hundred, and nine hundred yards.”

These arms were subsequently found to be worthless, the barrels soft, and in some cases no connection between the barrel and nipple. They were exchanged for Springfield rifles.

A brass band was organized at Fort Carroll of experienced musicians, which could soon play very agreeably. The daily routine, according to stated signals, was as follows: “Reveille” at twenty minutes to 6 o'clock. This was a signal for the men to rise and the sentinels to leave off challenging. “Company roll-call” at 6 o'clock, when soldiers not excused and absent were detailed for police duty. “Peas upon a trencher,” at 7, was the signal for breakfast. “The Troop,” guard mounting, at 9 o'clock. “Surgeon’s call,” when the First Sergeant conducted the able sick to the hospital. “The Assembly,” company drill at 10 o'clock. “Roast beef,” dinner, at 12. “To the Color,” battalion drill, at 2 P.M. “The Retreat,” dress parade, at 4.30 P.M. “Peas on a trencher,” supper, at 6 P.M. “Tattoo,” at 9, followed by “Taps,” after which no soldier could leave the quarters without permission. After roll-call all lights were



extinguished except in the quarters of the Colonel, Adjutant, Police, and Guard.

There were but few "moving accidents by flood and field" encountered at this post. A mule was shot by the picket guard near headquarters one night by mistake, and a two-year-old heifer was shot similarly near Fort Stanton, but whether by mistake or not is uncertain. Major Hamlink reports that at Fort Carroll, the first encounter with graybacks occurred, the heritage left by the engineer construction corps. The tents had to be taken down and the frames burned on this account. Another incident was the razing of Burke's house. A man named Burke, living between Forts Stanton and Carroll supplied the soldiers with milk. It was unlawful to sell whiskey to the soldiers, but, in spite of all precaution, somehow they seemed to secure it. One day the milkman's cans were inspected. He poured milk out of every can. Yet directly after his departure it became very certain that a new supply of the ardent had been received by some of the sons of Mars, they were so jolly and demonstrative. The milk-cans were inspected more closely, when it was found that with certain cans the spout had no connection with the interior—that the spout was full of milk and the can full of whiskey. After which an order came to Major Allcock from headquarters to remove the family and destroy the Burke house.

Surgeon Berky, it was said, had an occult power, when the darkness came on, of discerning mysterious lights indicative of prowling desperadoes and base conspiracies. Says Major James H. Wood: "I recall being in command of about twenty men on a raid induced by one of Dr. Berky's mysterious visions. After marching up hill and down dale for about four miles in a bee-line for said light, we located the 'conspiracy' in a quiet farm-house. The conspirators consisted of two very old ladies, one of them engaged in reading the Bible to the other."

It appears, however, that this raid was not wholly without results; for while the gallant Major was interviewing the ladies, some portion of the command under Sergeant George Burrows discovered three base conspirators, pretending to

be asleep, concealed in the branches of a cherry-tree in the back-yard. Though but a few of the party were there, the culprits were immediately seized and executed, and, strange as it may appear, were eaten the next day at dinner with cranberry sauce ! the flesh tasting not unlike that of turkey. It was a foul conspiracy, well illustrating how much better it would have been if those three had remained in the Union roost.

Captain Edgar W. Dennis, in a letter of that period, states that two contrabands and one Confederate captain had been captured by his command ; that the former had been given up, however, and the latter locked up." Alexander E. Borthwick, of Company B, located at Fort Greble, writes of his experience as follows :

" Standing guard on a freezing, drizzly night brought as many imaginary foes and discomforts as in after winters were realized when we knew the enemy was right over there within gunshot.

" One expedition I remember from this place. One night in March a negro came into camp and reported that the secessionists were in his neighborhood making trouble. A detachment of about twenty men under Lieutenant Harris set out after dark, with the negro as guide, for the scene of disturbance. This was our first call for what might prove to be real service, and the conflicting emotions that strove for mastery in each patriotic breast were hardly settled before our march of three or four miles brought us upon the field. It was midnight of a moist March day, and the uncertain light only served to heighten our imaginary dangers. Our operations were confined to the questioning of negroes, inspecting their quarters, and guarding some important roads and strategic points for a few hours ; and then, finding nothing to molest or make afraid, we quietly returned to camp before daylight, not having captured even a potato as a memento of our expedition. We had the consciousness, however, of having performed our duty."

When in March the Merrimac appeared in Hampton Roads, where she afterward destroyed the Cumberland and Congress, Commander Dahlgren, of the Navy Yard, came

over to Fort Stanton and informed Major Allcock that he had ordered a battery of twelve-inch mortars sent to the Major's command, as an advance of the Confederate fleet was expected on Washington. The timely arrival of the Monitor prevented the need and use of this battery, however.

As has been stated, the quarters occupied by the men were not very comfortable, and the weather much of the time during our stay here unpropitious.

There was another reason, however, aside from these discomforts, why the boys were not well suited with their situation at this period; the sound of the cannon from across the Potomac could be heard daily, and all sorts of rumors of prospective and active military operations as well. Newspapers were not very plenty, but they managed to receive quite as much news as the country afforded, and they were beginning to fear that the war would close before they had opportunity to have a hand in. Every man was fully aware that the regiment had been mustered into the United States service as heavy artillery for the purpose of garrisoning the fortifications about Washington; but to many a few months of this life was quite enough, and they longed for some change to break the monotony, and in some instances to satisfy the craving for military glory. They were satisfied in time!

Accounts of the surrender of Fort Henry and of Fort Donelson were received in February, also of Burnside's capture of Roanoke Island. Early in March descriptions were read of the battle of Pea Ridge, and soon after it was reported that General McClellan, who had taken command of the Army of the Potomac, contemplated an early advance on the enemy; so that, on the whole, officers and men were growing impatient for more active service. It was hoped that they might have the satisfaction, at least, of invading the "sacred soil." An opportunity of this kind was soon offered.



## CHAPTER IV.

### A CHANGE OF BASE.



GENERAL WADSWORTH, who commanded the district, having reached the conclusion that the Southern defenses were not sufficiently garrisoned, an order came about the beginning of April, transferring the regiment to the forts south of the Potomac. Company C, in command of Lieutenant J. H. Wood, was sent over to occupy Fort Corcoran some days in advance. Captain Dennis, in a letter of April 9th, gives the following account of the removal of the remainder of the

regiment :

“ The annual change of abode of a large family on the first of May is considered quite a task, is apt to cause excitement with nervous people and wrath with those of quiet temper. Put, then, the hysterical and the irascible into a regiment that packs up before breakfast and goes off with bag and baggage within an hour ; then the chances are decidedly in favor of high words. But as the Fourth is all amiable, let it be imagined that in perfect order the wagons were loaded, the tents struck, the haversacks supplied with rations, the knapsacks filled and slung, and at 9 o'clock the reunited regiment formed for the road. The colors are given to the breeze, the Colonel commands ‘ Battalion forward, route step, arms at will, march ! ’ the band strikes up

“ ‘ To Dixie’s land I am bound to travel ; ’

we all cast a lingering glance at our late home, and with cheerful hearts, bidding many an audible farewell to Car-



roll and to Maryland, we take the first step in our march for Washington. The citizens of the Capital have ceased to watch regiments with interest. But, fortunately for us, though disastrously for some sufferer, a heavy fire has just taken place on the Avenue, and large crowds were on the streets. To say that our battalion attracted notice would be self-laudation. But I will be permitted to state that numerous cheers greeted us, and that very many white handkerchiefs were waved by fair hands as our glorious boys, with heads erect and elastic tread, measured off the long stretch of that magnificent thoroughfare upon which Washington is tastefully strung.

“Through Georgetown and across the Aqueduct bridge we wound our way, and, after two halts for resting, reached Fort Corcoran at 1 o'clock, having accomplished the distance of about eight miles without fatigue. The day was cool, cloudy, and well suited for marching.”

Just as the regiment arrived, however, a terrible storm set in. At first composed of sleet and hail, it changed to a driving snow squall, and then gradually settled down to a steady, cold rain, which penetrated tents and clothing, making everybody wet and uncomfortable before adequate shelter could be secured. Darkness came on and the storm kept up with unabated violence all night. Says Captain Dennis: “Waking in the morning I heard the music of a trickling rill, and discovered a fine mill-privilege coursing through my tent and under my bed, making a noise like an infantile Niagara !”

The storm continued for several days, and Captain Burt relates that the red mud of the wagon road had assumed the consistency of a mortar-bed or sewer; so that Captain Burns's Battery coming along, with twelve horses to a piece, the mud fairly reached the muzzles of the guns, and one of the horses, getting down amid the struggles of the others, actually strangled in the mud.

Speaking of this removal, A. E. Borthwick says: “After a short halt at Fort Corcoran our Company B went on to Fort DeKalb, about half a mile farther, where we went into

camp in a drizzling rain and sleet, our first impression on the sacred soil of Virginia being decidedly adhesive. For the next two days it rained and snowed most of the time, and our discomforts were not much lessened by being called out on guard duty. However, we soon settled down to regular drill, camp and picket routine, our hopes of being called to join our comrades on the Peninsula becoming less every day. About the last of April we received two months' pay, which with a few of us included a gold dollar, the last seen of specie payments for years. Artillery practice was resumed here with good range and target at sixteen hundred yards, which we managed to break up about every practice day."

The regiment now occupied five of the forts south of the Potomac—viz., Corcoran, Companies C, D, and H; Woodbury, Companies A and E; DeKalb, afterward known as Fort Strong, Company B; Bennett, Company F; and Haggerty, a detail from Company H—headquarters being at Fort Corcoran. The Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, which had occupied these forts, with the exception of Fort Corcoran, took our former position at Fort Carroll, and the Ninety-seventh New York, which was garrisoning Fort Corcoran upon our arrival, left for Cloud's Mills to guard a portion of the Alexandria and Orange Railroad. The main object of these fortifications was the protection of the Aqueduct bridge. This bridge had been formerly an aqueduct for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. Early in the winter of 1861-62, the water having been shut off and the floor being overlaid with planks, it was converted into a military bridge, and throughout the entire period of the war was recognized as an important adjunct to the defenses of Washington and the military movements across the river.

Several amusing incidents will be recalled as occurring here. One day a man with very strong anti-Union sentiments was caught putting a villainous compound into the spring from whence the regiment obtained drinking-water. On being remonstrated with, he said he meant to poison the — Yankees!



WASHINGTON BRIDGES.





After shaving his head and applying molasses and flour, the men amused themselves by chasing the poor wretch back across the bridge into Washington.

“A stalwart female,” says Lieutenant Bemis, “of the colored persuasion, dressed in gaudy attire, with rounded skirts, made frequent trips from Georgetown to our camp across the Aqueduct bridge. She was allowed to pass several times unmolested, when a suspicion arose that there was ‘a bear in the fence.’ On being ushered into the guard-house and examined, about a dozen pint flasks of whiskey were found suspended beneath her skirt, and she was turned back. Then she changed her tactics. She appeared again, leading a little girl about eight years old, and her own skirts being clear, she was allowed to pass. A subsequent search revealed the fact, however, that the juvenile was loaded in the original style. Then the fun commenced. The woman was soused into the old canal and dragged out. In this sorry plight she was permitted to return, having probably had enough of the *aqueduct*, as her visits ended right there.”

One day an Irish resident of Virginia, accompanied by his wife, appeared at headquarters with a doleful complaint about having a pig stolen. It was known that Poke Smith and Mike Fitzgerald had just skinned a pig, and, indeed, there was an aroma like the odor of fresh pork when cooking pervading the camp at that moment. Yet no one seemed to know anything about it. Finally there was a purse made up for the poor man, which fully reimbursed him for the loss of his pig, and afterward the men were reprimanded generally. It was believed that some of the officers had a piece of that pork.

That the command did not neglect relaxation from labor or fail in securing all needed recreation at this period is probably true. A horse race may be recalled on Analostan Island, when Lieutenant Wood rode Captain Barnes’s black horse and Sergeant Jones the other. Reminiscences may still linger in the minds of certain officers, of dramatic entertainments and other gatherings at Fort Corcoran. If not the following will refresh their memories :

## PROGRAMME.

SECOND CONCERT OF THE COLUMBIAD MINSTRELS, AT FORT  
CORCORAN, VA.*Saturday Evening, May 17th, 1862.*

## PART I.

- I. Overture, Medley ..... Full Company.  
 II. Local Song..... Tom Pion.  
 III. Annie of the Vale..... B. Ore.  
 IV. Blow, ye Winds of Morning..... Tom Pion.  
 V. Seeing Nelly Home..... B. Ore.  
 VI. Railroad Galop..... Full Company.

## DANCE.

- Columbiad Twist..... Prof. Mapes.  
 Crinoliniana..... By One who has Travelled.

## PART II.

- I. Banjo Solo..... T. Runion.  
 II. Quartette ..... By Amateurs.  
 III. Guitar Solo..... Hans Pike.  
 IV. Old Bob Ridley..... Tom Pion.

The whole to conclude with a Walk Around, in which Miss Sally Port and Miss Abby T. will take part.

In these affairs the strains of the light guitar, deftly fingered by Lieutenant Foster, might have been distinguished. It was on one of these festive occasions that a song was sung, written by W. H. Nixon, in which the origin of the Colonel's name was explained as follows :

## (AIR OF THE GAMBOLIER.)

Join in our cheerful chorus, from New York State we come ;  
 To fight for peace and Union, we left the North and home ;  
 We left our friends behind us and proudly marched away,  
 The Fourth New York Artillery of Colonel Doubleday.

The surname of our Colonel is one of Bible fame,  
 I'll tell you while you listen the origin of the same :  
 The sun stood still on Gideon, by command of Joshua,  
 And as two days ran into one, that made the Doubleday.

This amused many besides Chaplain Carr. It is due our chaplain to say that his Sunday service was attended by a

number at this time, and afterward with great regularity, though, of course, the main body were absent. A melodeon furnished the instrumental music. Mrs. Colonel Double-day, her son, and daughter were usually present.

That there were numerous pets harbored both by officers and men during their stay here seems probable, though it is to be hoped that not all of these met the unfortunate fate referred to in the following sad requiem :

ON THE DEATH OF A FAVORITE MONKEY, WHOSE CAUDAL APPENDAGE HAD BEEN CUT BY THE FROST.

Like other monkeys, Jocko could  
 Once on a time a tail unfold ;  
 But, true to life's decay, it could  
 Not stand the pinch of winter's cold.  
 Curtailed he was, and now his bust  
 To parts unknown has been detailed.  
 Piece to his end—he's gone, end first,  
 Where monkeys are, we trust, re-tailed.

SQUIB.

FORT CORCORAN, May 7th, 1862.

Notwithstanding the enjoyments of this period, the work was as arduous and the regulations as strict as at any time afterward. Inspections were frequent. August 5th, when the thermometer stood at 99° F. in the shade, President Lincoln, with a number of general officers, inspected the forts. At Fort Corcoran he was received with a salute of twenty-six guns. The same day the regiment marched seven miles to a review of the division, at which the President was also present. The heat was so oppressive that several were forced to fall out of the ranks. Few passes were granted to visit the city of Washington, though so near. If the boys did not sing, in the words of the modern song,

“Thou art so near and yet so far,”

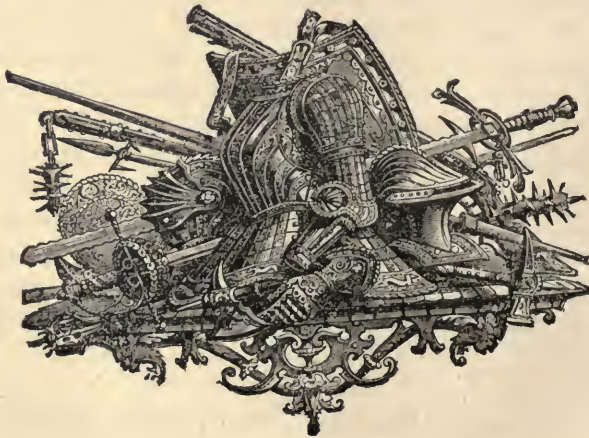
they fully realized the fact. The details for guard duty were very large, and the drill, particularly the artillery drill, incessant. Had it not been so the regiment would not have acquired that reputation as artillerists awarded them by President Lincoln and other dignitaries, to be referred to farther on in this work.



June 21st, First Lieutenant William Rimmer, of Company F, and, July 11th, Edgar W. Dennis, First Lieutenant commanding Company H, resigned. These were the first officers to leave the regiment. Henry G. Harris, First Lieutenant in Company B, died September 10th, and on the 15th of the same month Surgeon Reese B. Berky and Acting Adjutant Mears both resigned.

On the opposite page the following points of interest in and about Washington and vicinity in 1862 are shown :

- |   |                            |                          |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Matthias Point.  | 12. Fairfax Court House.   | 23. Patent Office.       |
| 2. Aquia Creek.   | 13. Vienna.                | 24. General Post Office. |
| 3. Shipping Point.  | 14. Falls Church.          | 25. Capitol.             |
| 4. Fredericksburg.  | 15. Arlington House.       | 26. Navy Yard.           |
| 5. Mount Vernon.  | 16. Chain Bridge.          | 27. Arsenal.             |
| 6. Alexandria.  | 17. Aqueduct Bridge.       | 28. Maryland Shore.      |
| 7. Orange & Alexandria R.R.   | 18. Long Bridge.           | 29. Fort Washington.     |
| 8. Loudon & Hampshire R.R.  | 19. Georgetown.            | 30. Indian Head.         |
| 9. Manassas Junction.   | 20. Washington.            | 31. Maryland Point.      |
| 10. Bull Run.   | 21. President's House.     | 32. Port Tobacco.        |
| 11. Centreville.  | 22. Smithsonian Institute. |                          |
| 33. Forts Scott, Albany, Runyon, Richardson, Craig, Woodbury, Corcoran, Bennett, etc. |                            |                          |





23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

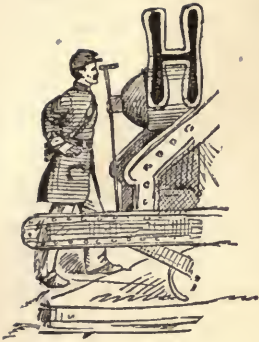


25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1



## CHAPTER V.

### ARTILLERY PRACTICE.



HEAVY artillerymen, it is safe to say, were subjected to more kinds of drill than the volunteers of any other branch of the military service. While at Staten Island the officers were taken over to Fort Hamilton and other forts about the harbor and instructed in artillery practice by Major Ulysses Doubleday. A portion of the regiment were also drilled in infantry movements and the use of muskets, the Enfield rifle being the gun used. Across the Anacostia the companies were required to drill two hours a day as artillery and two as infantry, having a battalion drill of the whole regiment at Fort Carroll every Friday. Belgian rifles were used in the infantry drill, and the artillery work was chiefly done with eight-inch siege guns mounted on barbette carriages. At Fort Greble the target was usually a buoy anchored out in the river. Lieutenant G. L. Morrison distinguished himself on the occasion of a visit of Inspector-General Barry to this post by splitting the buoy.

Fort Woodbury, where Company A was located, south of the Potomac, mounted two twenty-four-pound smooth-bore guns on siege carriages, two guns of the same calibre on barbette carriages, and one on a casemate carriage; also four six-pound rifled guns, three thirty-pound Parrotts, and one siege mortar.

Company B, at Fort DeKalb, had to drill on twenty-four-pound siege guns, of which there were four mounted on siege carriages, one on a barbette carriage, two on casemate carriages; also one twenty-four-pound brass field howitzer,



four thirty-pound Parrotts, one six-pound field gun, and two ten-inch siege mortars.

Company H, at Fort Haggerty, were limited to four twenty-four-pound smooth bores mounted on barbette carriages.

Company F, at Fort Bennett, had the benefit of practice on two eight-inch sea-coast howitzers and three twenty-four-pound smooth bores.

The other companies at Fort Corcoran had two eight-inch sea-coast howitzers and three three-inch rifled Parrotts to try their skill upon.

May 5th Company E came from headquarters at Fort Corcoran and joined Company B at Fort DeKalb (Fort Strong).

As soon as the weather became settled infantry drill and artillery practice on both light and heavy pieces was resumed by all the companies. Targets made of heavy timber were put up at various ranges of from two hundred to two thousand yards, and not unfrequently broken up on practice day.

Some rivalry was developed among the drill-sergeants and cannoneers on these occasions. General Whipple, in command of the division, made a personal inspection on several practice days of the work. One visit of General Whipple will never be forgotten probably by the sentinel who was on guard at the entrance to the fort that day. The soldier had just joined the command, but had been instructed to halt and present arms to a general officer, should one appear. When he saw General Whipple approaching on foot his musket was at a "right shoulder shift." Halting and facing to the front, he immediately brought the gun from that position to a "present."

The General smiled and said :

"Let me see you do that again, sir."

The guard repeated the movement with great precision. After asking a number of questions about the movement, the General said, suavely :

"Let me take your piece, sir."

The confiding sentinel promptly handed over his gun.

“Now, sir, what kind of a guard are you? Here, Corporal, take this man to the guard-house!”

At the conclusion of his visit the General had the unfortunate sentry released, after giving him some suggestions.

A sentry from the same Company pursued quite a different course with General Banks, on one occasion, at Fort Alexander. He would not allow the General to go on to the parapet. As he was acting under orders, the General complimented him highly.

Some time in August General Corcoran, a tall, thin man with blue eyes and light hair, visited the forts. At the fort named in his honor he made a complimentary speech, congratulating the command on their fine military appearance.

One afternoon at Fort Woodbury, where Company A was stationed, the command had been given, “Cannoneers, to your posts—march!” and the several detachments had reached their guns, when there was quite a little excitement developed among the men by the sudden arrival of a volunteer inspecting officer. He did not seem in the best of humor for some reason unknown to the subjects of his inspection. The nearest detachment had halted in the rear of a thirty-pound Parrott.

“Go right on with your work, Sergeant,” said the officer, sternly, addressing Sergeant Benjamin A. Dickens, who was drilling the squad.

The Sergeant, who was acting as chief of piece, was in a state of considerable trepidation, but he did not show it. He gave the commands, “Cannoneers, right face—to your posts—march!” and the cannoneers took their positions promptly.

Meanwhile the officer had dismounted, and, walking up to the rear of the gun, said :

“Before you commence firing, let me see if you know what a cannon is ; what do you call this, sir?”

“The cascable,” said the Sergeant, saluting.

“The cascable? What is the breech?”

“The breech is the mass of metal behind the bore which extends to the cascable.”

The officer, a little put out with himself, evidently, said :

"I'll be — if you don't know something about it. Well, go on ; what do you call this ?"



"WHAT DO YOU CALL THIS, SIR?"

"The re-enforce."

"What is it made of in this piece?"

"A wrought-iron jacket, sir, shrunk on to the cast-iron gun."

"Correct ; what range is your target?"

"About fifteen hundred yards."

"What charge do you use for that distance?"

"Three and one-quarter pounds."

"At what elevation?"

"Three and one-quarter degrees."

"Very well, sir ; now

go on, let us see what you can do."

The Sergeant had recovered his equilibrium completely. He gave the command, "Load by detail—load!"

The men went through their various parts without a break. The Sergeant acted as gunner, and had the satisfaction of grazing the top of the target. Meanwhile Captain Sears, in command of the fort, had come up.

"I congratulate you, sir, on the efficiency of your command," said the officer, as he rode away.

A similar incident occurred at Fort Ethan Allen, after Colonel Tidball took command of the regiment, where we were inspected several times by General Barnard.

The visit was unexpected, and things were not in the best shape. Some chiefs of pieces could not answer promptly the questions put to them. This was particularly noticeable in the case of the Sergeant in charge of the mortar, and Colonel Tidball became excited.

The last piece inspected was a forty-two-pound siege gun commanded by Sergeant S. I. More, of Company B. When



the inspectors reached his gun the Colonel was exceedingly angry and the Inspecting Officer very critical.

Walking up to the piece, he said :

“ Sergeant, do you command this gun ?”

“ I do, sir,” was the prompt reply.

“ What kind of a gun is it ?”

“ A forty-two-pound siege.”

“ What do you use ?”

“ Solid shot, grape, and spherical can-shell.”

“ What is this ?” putting his hand on the knob of the cascable.

“ Knob of the cascable, sir.”

“ What is this ?”

“ First re-enforce.”

“ What are those ?”

“ The trunnions, sir.”

To every question Sergeant More gave prompt and ready answers. The Colonel was evidently pleased and interested, for his face brightened and his brow cleared. After becoming fully satisfied that the Sergeant was properly acquainted with his piece, the General expressed a desire to see some firing.

The Sergeant sighted the gun, and was about to fire when Captain Charles Morrison came up, evidently much excited, and asked :

“ Have you got that right, Sergeant ?”

“ I have, sir,” answered More.

“ Let me see,” said the Captain, anxiously. Looking through the breech-sight he turned the elevating screw down two threads, saying, “ Now, Sergeant, it is all right ; let 'er go.”

The command to fire was given, and the shot sped wide of the mark, going completely over the target.

Turning to the Captain, Colonel Tidball said, sharply :

“ Keep away from that gun, Captain Morrison, or you will get your — old United States head blowed off ; let your Chief of Piece fire.”

The Sergeant again sighted the gun and hit the target.

“The best shot on the line and the Banner Squad,” exclaimed Inspector-General Barnard, heartily.

Colonel Tidball looked happy, for the “Siege-gun Squad” had redeemed all.

Captain Charles Morrison, the first Captain of Company B, had been a militia officer, and was very rigid in his ideas of discipline, but was likely to be excited on occasions where the cause was slight.

At Fort De Kalb, on one occasion, when the command was inspected by President Lincoln, Captain Morrison was in a state of great trepidation. James L. Bailey, known as “Buck Bailey,” was the member of the squad whose duty it was to pull the lanyard after the gun was sighted. Captain Morrison was so excited that, instead of giving the proper command, “Gun squad No. 2, fire!” he yelled, “Buck Bailey No. 2, fire!” to the great amusement of the boys.

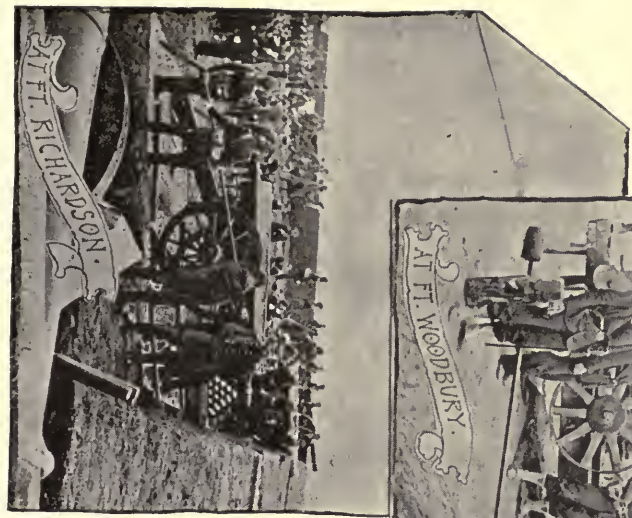
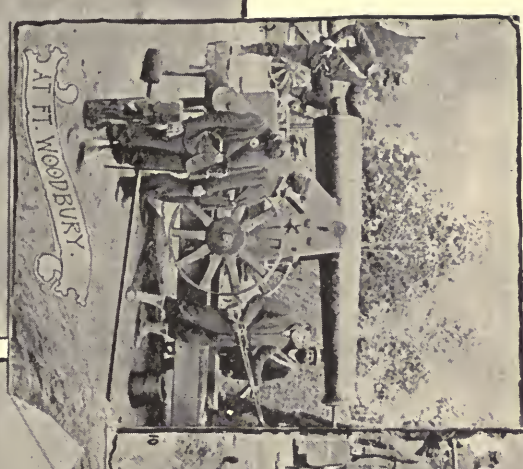
This became a catch-phrase among the men for some time afterward.

Whenever any disturbance occurred among the men, especially anything not in accordance with his wishes, the Captain was wont to use the expression, “Mutiny! there’s mutiny in camp!”

At Fort Marcy, on one occasion, some of the boys had put up a job on another member of the command, and arranged that when he entered the barrack’s door, a half bushel of potatoes poised above the door should come down upon his head.

This trick was arranged to be executed while the company were on parade. One of the men was up over the door, and another, who was to give him the signal for letting the potatoes go, was sitting in his bunk opposite the door, it being understood that the latter was to lean backward when the potatoes were to drop.

Captain Morrison noticed the absence of this latter soldier from parade after the company had been formed, and rushing to the barrack’s door, looked up at the bunk. The man, to avoid being seen, leaned back, and the other chap overhead, taking the movement for the signal, let go the half







bushel of potatoes, which came rattling down around the old Captain.

He ran out of the barracks, yelling at the top of his voice :  
“ Damn my soul, there’s mutiny in camp !”

The result was that both of these men were put in the guard-house.

One day while drilling his men in company evolutions at Fort Marcy, Captain Morrison explained to them about the way they should act in making a charge, and after the details of the manœuvre had been gone through, the men being at company front, he gave the command, “ Fix bayonets !” then, “ Charge bayonets !” and then, “ Forward—double-quick !”

They were out near the Leesburg Pike. He moved off in front of the centre of the company and directly up a hill. Some of the men thought it would be a good chance to get off a joke on the old Captain, so they increased their speed beyond the regulation limit. At the brow of the hill was a rail fence. As they got in proximity to this the bayonets of the men behind him were very close to the Captain’s person. He suddenly turned around to halt the command, but was so out of breath that he could not give the order. Meanwhile the bayonets were touching his coat.

Sputtering and blowing, he managed finally to say :  
“ Halt ! Mutiny ! Damn my soul, there’s mutiny in camp !”

Captain Morrison thought the world of his men. A number of the command had been down to Lewinsville, and came back with some poultry, potatoes, and beef, which they had procured from some source.

Next morning quite early, a very tall, lanky old man appeared at the entrance to the fort, and was challenged by the sentry, who happened to be one of the soldiers in the previous day’s expedition.

The old man wanted to see the commander of the fort.

“ You cannot pass, sir,” said the sentry.

Old Captain Morrison happened to be upon the parade ground and noticed the altercation at the sally-port, and sent his orderly down to see what was wanted. The old

man said his name was Ganz, and that he wanted to see the commander of the fort.

“Let him pass right in,” said the Captain.

When the old man reached him he gave Captain Morrison a pitiful account of having been deprived of his poultry and beef the day previous by some soldiers, who, he believed, belonged to this fort.

“What!” said the old Captain, “my soldiers steal chickens? No, sir! Old man, you are entirely mistaken.

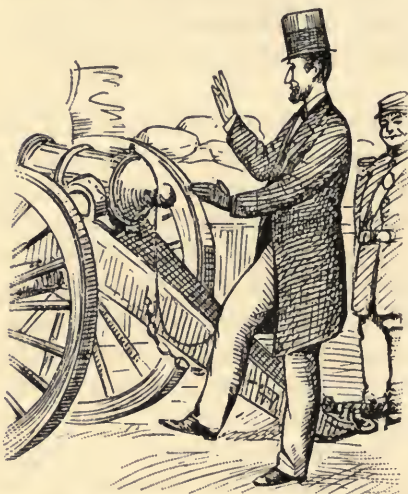
I am a good Catholic myself, but I am so unfortunate as to be in command of a lot of damned Methodists, and they won't steal anything.”

This put off the old man of secesh proclivities until the return of Major Doubleday, before he could get a further hearing.

President Lincoln inspected the command several times. Before leaving Fort Corcoran on one occasion, while engaged in artillery practice,

the companies of the fort were surprised by a visit from the President, accompanied by his son “Tad,” Secretary Seward, young Stanton, General Sturgis and staff, with several other officers.

The gun they first stopped at, a rifled piece, was being fired at a range of two thousand yards. The gunner made an indifferent shot, the ball striking the ground and throwing dust on the target. The President, who was holding Tad up in his arms to see the result, without a word moved on to the next gun, which was a smoothbore casemate howitzer used for clearing the ditch, and being fired at comparatively short range, some two hundred yards.



“GIVE ME THE OLD SHOTGUN YET.”



Lieutenant G. L. Morrison was the gunner. The target was a wall tent fly suspended between two poles by wires. The gunner took careful aim, and as the smoke cleared the central portion of the fly had disappeared. President Lincoln, throwing up his right hand, slapped his leg in seeming delight, as he cried out :

“ Give me the old shot-gun yet.”

The piece was afterward known as Uncle Abram's shot-gun.

Later on detachments from the regiment were sent to Forts Albany, Barnard, Craig, Tillinghast, and Ethan Allen, referred to in the following report of General Barnard.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1862.

*General George B. McClellan, Alexandria :*

In Fort Marcy is one platoon, the Fourth New York Artillery ; near it one regiment of new troops. In Fort Ethan Allen, one company Fourth New York Artillery ; near it the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania (new regiment). In Fort Corcoran one company and one platoon Fourth New York Artillery. In Forts DeKalb, Woodbury, Tillinghast, Craig, Haggerty, and Barnard one platoon Fourth New York Artillery each, and in Fort Albany two companies of same regiment. This regiment is about six hundred strong, and is well used to the use of the guns.

J. G. BARNARD,  
Brigadier-General.

As illustrative of the petty rivalry, probably, within two days after this report was made by General Barnard, Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, an assistant inspector, of course belonging to another artillery regiment, reported the Fourth Artillery as “ indifferent artillerists.” As President Lincoln had been present at the target practice on several occasions and complimented the officers personally on the efficiency of the men, and as General McClellan had also witnessed their work and evinced his high opinion of their skill, the report of the inspector aforesaid did not count for much with the boys.

The following is an official order of similar import :

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE ARMY CORPS,  
ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 6, 1862.

## GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.

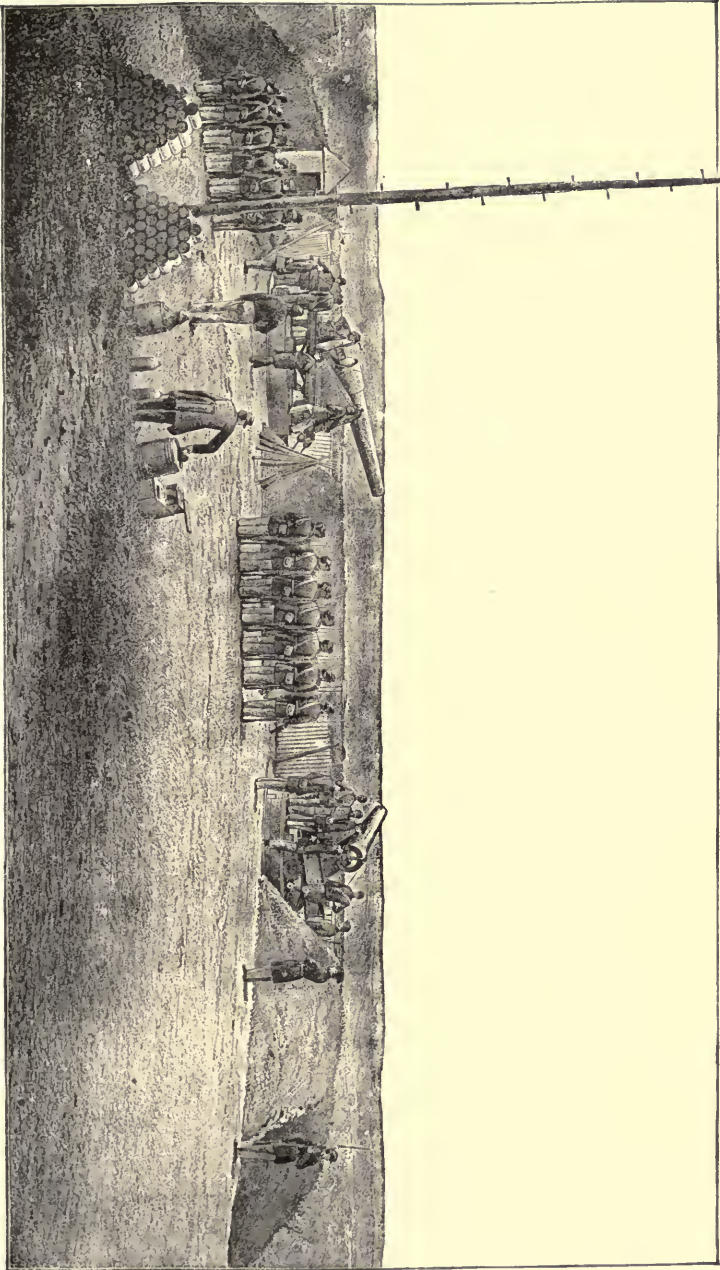
The commanding General takes pleasure in announcing to the officers and men of Whipple's Division, that his Excellency, the President of the United States, has been pleased to express himself in the highest degree gratified with the military appearance of the troops and the superior skill displayed by them in the use of the guns.

The General commanding would further avail himself of this occasion to congratulate Brigadier-General Whipple, and through him his officers and men, on the high state of discipline and drill to which they have attained, and which elicited so much praise throughout the whole operations of yesterday.

By order of Brigadier-General STURGIS,

HENRY R. MIGHELS, Captain and A. A. G.

One visit of General McClellan's is decidedly worthy of note. An earthwork or battery called Fort Taylor, some distance beyond the defenses of Washington proper, was occupied by a detachment of the Fourth Artillery during the latter part of August, 1862. It will be remembered that after the close of the Peninsular campaign, and General Pope had superseded General McClellan, the latter had been placed in command of the defenses at Washington, with headquarters at Alexandria. A day or two before the battle of Manassas occurred, General McClellan, accompanied only by an orderly, rode into the fort at Munson's Hill. It happened that a detachment under Lieutenant Hamlink were engaged in testing the range and accuracy of the guns. It also happened that a man for a misdemeanor was tied to a cannon-wheel. The General, without noticing the unfortunate, engaged in conversation with the Lieutenant, and expressed himself as well pleased with his observations of their work. Colonel Hamlink informs the writer that this battery did some excellent service on September 2d, the morning after the battle of Chantilly occurred. Located near Falls Church, it was in the line of the pursuing column of the enemy, and when the Confederate cavalry came



ARTILLERY PRACTICE WITH PARROTT PIECES.





within range of the guns, a few volleys served to stop their course. August 31st General McClellan visited Company C at Fort Ramsay and remained a short time. On September 3d General McDowell visited the same fort. Fort Ramsay was egg-shaped and mounted eleven guns, six thirty-pound Parrotts and five smooth-bores.

This fort, also Fort Buffalo and Fort Taylor, were all beyond the defenses of Washington, some four miles west of Arlington, located on a cluster of commanding heights, lying between Four-Mile Run and a tributary of Hunting Creek.



MAJOR-GENERAL GEO. B. MCCLELLAN.

During the summer various details of companies and detachments from the regiment had been made to other forts and batteries. Thus we find a detachment at Fort Albany, another at Fort Pennsylvania, and Major Allcock in command of Fort Gaines and a portion of his command garrisoning Forts De Russy, Franklin, Alexander, Ripley, and also batteries Cameron and Vermont.

At Fort Alexander on one occasion a detachment of Company A were engaged in testing a one-hundred-pound Parrott at very long range, the target being located some four miles up the Potomac. Major-General Banks was present, and as a shot was fired, the General, holding his field-glass with both hands, cried out :

“Very good, very good! Try that over again.”

But the firing squad were in dismay, for through the neglect of one of their number the big gun had not recoiled properly, but instead had reared upright in the air.

The General burst into a laugh as he turned and saw the position of the cannon.

"Never mind," said he; "you can try it some other day."

General Augur with other officers was present at Fort Marcy on one practice day, and complimented the command on its efficiency.



FORT MARCY (LOOKING IN).

While on the subject of artillery practice, it may be of interest to refer to two other incidents which occurred later on, one at Fort Franklin and the other at Fort Marcy. At the former post Captain Frank Williams's Company were located for a short time, and the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, Colonel Pease commanding, were stationed near. One day there seemed to be an important addition to the post rations in the shape of fresh pork. About the same time an old farmer complained to Colonel Pease that his soldiers had attacked and captured

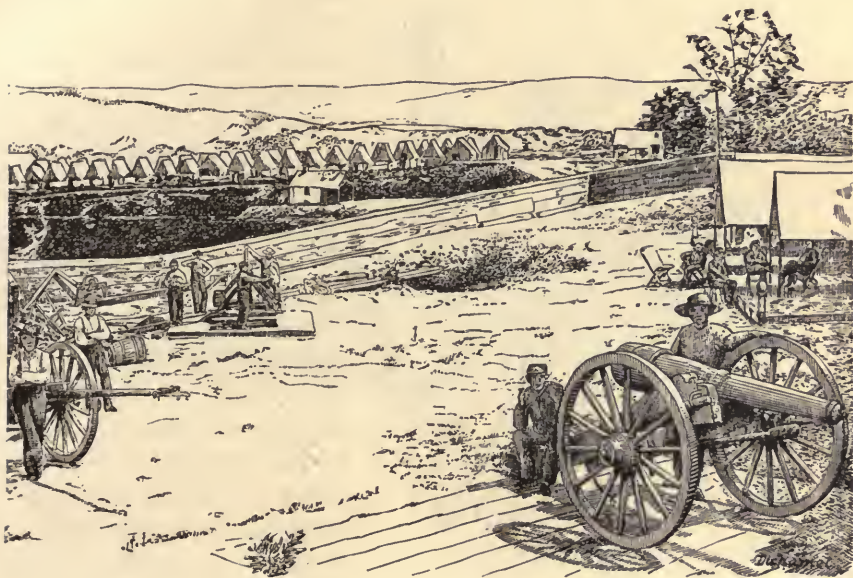


some of his hogs. There being not even a smell of pork to be detected about the infantry quarters, the Colonel sent for Captain Williams, and stated that some of his artillery men had evidently been molesting the farmer's hogs.

"Did you notice," said the Captain, addressing the farmer, "what sort of a stripe they had on their pantaloons?"

"Yes," said the farmer; "they had blue stripes."

That seemed to settle the matter, though the infantry



FORT MARCY (LOOKING OUT).

soldiers had been so sly about it that the culprits failed to be discovered. It was incidentally found out, however, after the company left Fort Franklin, that some of the artillerymen possessed infantry pants.

As the other incident reflects on two inspecting officers, their names are not given. An inspection of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, for the real purpose of preferring charges against a commanding officer, had been suddenly and unexpectedly ordered. The officer in command at Fort

Marcy was quite friendly to the commanding officer at Fort Ethan Allen, and in some way had discovered the purpose of this special inspection but only a few minutes in advance. He immediately formed a plan to detain the inspectors. When two young officers, elegantly attired, drew rein at Fort Marcy there was no one to be seen except the sentry in front of the officers' quarters, who promptly saluted.

"Who is in command of this post?"



INSPECTION THROUGH A GLASS.

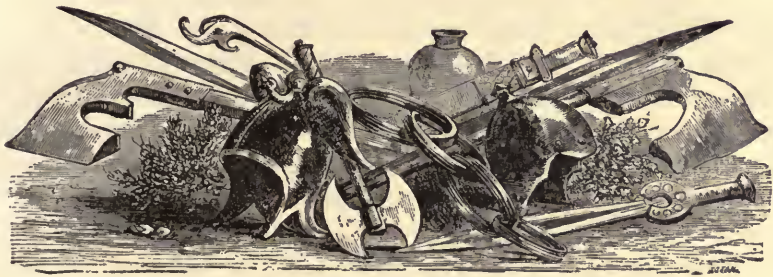
The officer was summoned. He was very polite, and the weather was exceedingly warm. His servant, who was a connoisseur in the art, had just prepared a light summer drink, and he would be pleased to have the two officers step into his quarters and participate. The officers assented, giving their horses in charge of an orderly. The drink did indeed taste like nectar of the gods; but in order to form a just estimate of its composition, the fact may be disclosed, that about a week previ-

ously the officer in command had received a present from a friend in the shape of a case containing samples of nearly every variety of known liquor; and the light summer drink embodied a portion of the contents of nearly every bottle. Things seemed to look differently after the inspecting officers had taken one drink only. They were charmed with the view from Fort Marcy, the quarters were delightful, and as the commandant's dinner was nearly ready, they decided to accept his invitation to dine; meanwhile they took another glass of the light summer drink.

After dinner the company was found drawn up ready for

inspection, and one of the officers remarked that he “never shaw a spbetter lookin’ set of men.”

They signed a report for the entire command without visiting the regimental headquarters—a report said to have been prepared by a young man named Price. After being assisted on their horses the inspectors departed in excellent spirits.





## CHAPTER VI.

### DEFENDING THE CAPITAL.



**I**N his communications to General Halleck, the day before the battle of Bull Run began, General McClellan said :  
“ Please see Barnard, and be sure that the works toward the Chain Bridge are perfectly secure. I look upon these works, especially Ethan Allen and Marey, as of the first importance. I have heard, incidentally, that there is no garrison in Ethan Allen, but presume it is a mistake. I have just conversed with Colonel Holabird, and think the enemy is in such force near Manassas as to make it necessary for us to move in force.”

This was at 1 P.M. ; in a despatch at 10 P.M. he said further :

“ Colonel Wagner, Second New York Artillery, has just come in from the front. He reports strong infantry and cavalry force of rebels near Fairfax Court House. Reports numerous, from various sources, that Lee and Stuart with large forces are at Manassas ; that the enemy, with one hundred and twenty thousand men, intend advancing on the forts near Arlington and Chain Bridge, with a view of attacking Washington and Baltimore.

“ General Barnard telegraphs me to-night that the length of line of fortifications on this side of the Potomac requires two thousand additional batterymen and additional troops to defend intervals, according to circumstances. At all events, he says an old regiment should be added to the force at Chain Bridge and a few regiments distributed along the line to give confidence to our new troops. I agree with him fully, and think our fortifications along the upper

part of our line on this side of the river very unsafe with their present garrisons, and the movements of the enemy seem to indicate an attack upon these works.

(Signed) "GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,  
"Major-General.

"Major-General H. W. HALLECK,  
"General-in-Chief, United States Army."

At this time Company D, under Captain Jones of our regiment, was already in Fort Ethan Allen arranging the heavy guns for defense, and one platoon of Company B, under Lieutenant Morrison, was doing similar duty in Fort Marcy. On the day the battle of Bull Run terminated so disastrously Company A went into Forts Alexander and Franklin across the river. Companies H and G were distributed in Fort Gaines, Fort De Russy, Battery Martin Scott, Battery Cameron, Battery Vermont, and Fort Pennsylvania. September 7th Company C arrived at Fort Ethan Allen. Within a week the entire regiment was located in the forts about Chain Bridge.

Another regiment was urged for the fortifications at Chain Bridge. But General Barnard in the following communication to General McClellan seems to have favored the retention of our regiment at that point :

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1862.

*Brigadier-General S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant-General, Alexandria :*

Please direct the Fourteenth Massachusetts to report to Brigadier-General Whipple at Arlington. I will have it distributed in the most important works, but there are good reasons at the present moment, I think, for not sending a part to Fort Marcy, as Colonel Doubleday, of the New York Fourth, is commanding there, and the place has always been garrisoned from his regiment. I would relieve part of his regiment and send it to Ethan Allen and Marcy.

J. G. BARNARD,  
Brigadier-General.

On the day our boys left Fort Corcoran Sumner's division arrived there, sent by General McClellan from Alexandria.

Their appearance was that of a worn-out, seedy army. They pitched their tents on a little plateau near Fort Corcoran, and had fairly settled down to rest when an orderly was noticed bringing despatches to their headquarters. It was probably an order for them to re-enforce Pope ; for in ten minutes they were on the march again. Other divisions of troops from General McClellan's Peninsular army arrived about the same time, all looking jaded and dirt-begrimed, yet for the most part wiry and *tough*.

After the result of the battle became known, the greater part of these troops were ordered back, and passed over the same route our boys had taken to Chain Bridge and across the river. It was rumored that Stonewall Jackson had crossed the river near Poolsville, about twenty miles up, and General McClellan, who seemed to be especially on the alert for the defense of the city, had sent these troops to intercept him. Many of these poor fellows seemed almost in a starving condition. They were glad to eat the watermelon rinds which they found lying along the road. Every fort on the route was besieged by them, and many of our boys found a positive satisfaction in going without their own suppers in order to feed these starving soldiers. The difficulty was, of course, due to the confusion incident to the defeat, and not to any lack of stores at headquarters.

A system of patrols was organized by members of the regiment, which proved of great service, both as a defense and as a means of conveying information of the enemy's movements to the Capital, referred to in the following :

HEADQUARTERS WHIPPLE'S DIVISION,  
RESERVE ARMY CORPS,  
ARLINGTON, VA., August 23, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 79.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hall and Major Allcock, of the Fourth New York Artillery, are hereby directed to organize the system of patrols, picket-guards, and chain of sentinels from Fort Marcy, *via* these headquarters, to Fort Lyon. The daily details which may be required for this purpose will be made from the regiments of this command outside of the forts.



Lieutenant-Colonel Hall will superintend the lower and Major Allcock the upper portions of this line. The commanding officers of the One Hundred and Seventh New York, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania, will detail one Lieutenant each to report for duty to Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, at Fort Albany.

The commanding officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Thirty-second Pennsylvania will detail one Lieutenant each to report to Major Allcock, at Fort DeKalb.

By command of Brigadier-General WHIPPLE,  
HENRY R. DALTON, A. A. G.

An order came subsequently, directing Major Allcock to take one hundred men from each new regiment entering the defenses of Washington for the purposes of this patrol. The special duty in which Lieutenant-Colonel Hall and Major Allcock were engaged, in directing the line of pickets around the south side of the defenses of Washington, proved especially serviceable when the unfortunate battle of Manassas occurred. Two days before the battle the cavalry pickets were entirely intrusted to Major Allcock.

HEADQUARTERS WHIPPLE'S DIVISION,  
RESERVE ARMY CORPS,  
ARLINGTON, VA., August 28, 1862.

MAJOR: The General directs me to inform you that you may employ the cavalry mentioned as you see fit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
U. D. EDDY, A. D. C.

And on the morning of the 30th, the following:

ARLINGTON, August 30, 1862.

MAJOR ALLCOCK: You are hereby detailed to continue on special service in charge of chains of sentinel pickets and outposts established. Please see that the arrangements are perfected to-night.

Very respectfully,  
A. W. WHIPPLE,  
Brigadier-General.

Please communicate with headquarters often and freely.  
—A. W. W.

The countersign for Saturday, August 30, 1862, was "Malvern," and the first announcement from an official source that the Federals were not successful was the following communication referring to this countersign :

*Major Allcock.*

DEAR SIR : Your communication received at 11.50 P.M. I thank you for the favor. Fugitives are seen to be entering with false passes. Examine them closely.

A. W. WHIPPLE,  
Brigadier-General.

The following night an amusing incident occurred.

The countersign was "Napoleon." Major Allcock sent it to the fort at Upton's Hill by Lieutenant Darling, of the Signal Corps, who was especially ordered to carry it to General Cox's Division. The Major went to Ethan Allen, with two companies of the Tenth New York Cavalry, stationed an officer there, and went with a third to a church at Lewinsville, met General Sigel's Corps retreating, and gave the General the countersign. After this corps had passed the cross-roads, Major Allcock, leaving the cavalry to guard the rear of General Sigel's command, started with an orderly for Upton's Hill. He was intercepted in the woods by some cavalry pickets belonging to the Sixth Ohio, who ordered him to halt and give the countersign.

"Napoleon," whispered the Major over the guard's carbine.

"Not right, sir ; consider yourself under arrest," was the astonishing reply.

The Major demanded to be taken to General Cox, when it came out that the signal officer had sent the countersign *Bonaparte*, instead of Napoleon, to the Sixth Cavalry. But the Major was held a prisoner about three hours.

Though the actual fighting performed by the artillery in the defenses of Washington at this time was unimportant, the labor and anxiety were something quite immense. In every fort, at least those to the south and west of the city, for several nights the guns were shotted and ready for use,

detachments of cannoneers relieved each other at regular intervals, the guards were doubled, and every precaution taken to prevent surprise.

Says Lieutenant Bemis, in a letter of September 7th, 1862, written from Fort Pennsylvania, D. C. :

“ You will see by my heading that we (Company H) are garrisoning a fort two miles out from Georgetown. We have two companies of the One Hundred and Thirteenth New York with us inside the fort, while four other companies of the same regiment are encamped outside. As you may suppose, we have had to sleep for the last few days with one eye open, and on Tuesday night last our detachments were at the heavy guns, and the supernumeraries with their loaded muskets paraded along the wall, on short notice. We remained at our guns *all night*, the men sleeping on their arms. During the afternoon clouds of smoke could be seen rising on the distant horizon, as if from artillery, and the Colonel watched these indications of battle through his field-glass with evident interest. The morning brought a quiet to our apprehensions of an attack, and since then we have been getting settled. We left Fort Corcoran one week ago yesterday, about dusk, with Company A, the latter bound for Fort Franklin, and we for this place. Headed by our brass band, we marched gayly on, crossing by the Aqueduct Bridge to Georgetown, and giving the ‘secesh’ sympathizers there a touch of the ‘Star-Spangled Banner.’ By some mistake we fetched up for the night at ‘Battery Vermont,’ whose guns command the Chain Bridge, and one of which is constantly looking right at it, requiring but the pull of the lanyard to blow the notable structure into fragments. On Monday morning we marched to this post through a by-path, the baggage going around by the road. Our orders were to pitch our camp inside the fort. The only unoccupied ground was low and uninviting, but we set to work, and before night our city began to assume proportions. A tremendous rain-storm drove some of the men to neighboring barns for the night, and now we are enjoying our *otium cum dignitate.*”



The value of the Signal Corps as an auxiliary branch of the service began to be appreciated about this time. Lieutenant Bemis says in this letter: "Looking out from my tent as I write, there is going on from the top of the Colonel's headquarters, communications with some distant point by means of signals. A man is now swinging a flag of black ground and white centre, first to the right and then over his head to the left—back again—now forward and back—now upright—chassez again. Then comes white ground with red centre, striving to outdo its predecessor. 'Tis all Greek to me, but I suppose it means 'something.' In the evening, lamps, single and double, go through the same fantastic evolutions, much to the edification of those that understand them."

Fort Pennsylvania, which was afterward called Fort Reno, occupied the highest point of ground north of the village of Tenallytown and between the Potomac and Rock Creek. It overlooked the valley in front and on both flanks, commanding with its guns the wide open plain on either side of the river road, the country to the west and north, which was plainly visible, and with one one-hundred-pound Parrott could reach the more distant hills in advance of the line between Forts Franklin to the west and De Russy to the east. It also had two eight-inch siege howitzers, nine twenty-four-pound sea-coast howitzers, four thirty-pound Parrotts, two ten-inch siege mortars, and two twenty-four-pound Coehorns.

Fort Franklin, afterward known as Fort Sumner, comprising three small redoubts, Davis, Kirby, and Cross (originally called, respectively, Alexander, Franklin, and Ripley), was located some two miles west of Fort Pennsylvania and north of the Washington Reservoir, which, along with Chain Bridge, it was built to protect. It mounted two one-hundred-pound Parrotts, besides twelve other rifled guns, fifteen smooth-bore guns, chiefly twenty-four-pounders, and three mortars.

Battery Vermont was on the south of this Reservoir, and possessed three sea-coast howitzers; while Battery Martin Scott, mounting two six-pound James's pieces, commanded Chain Bridge at the Maryland end.



The name "Chain Bridge" was derived from a former suspended structure, which was carried away by a flood. During the war a timber-trussed bridge over four hundred yards in length, resting on masonry abutments and seven masonry piers, occupied the site. The water usually flowed through a single span next to the Virginia shore, leaving the rest of the bed, which was covered with huge fragments of rocks, entirely dry. At high water the river, usually rapid, swept the whole width of its channel in an angry flood.

As a means of defense until the forts were constructed, and for some time afterward, the floor planks of the bridge next to the Virginia shore were taken up every night by the guard.

The value of the position on the Virginia side of the bridge, both as a means of conducting operations with the army in Virginia and incidentally to the defense of Washington, had been noted early, and in September of the previous year the fortifications had been laid out and partly constructed. In Judd's history of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers, we find that that regiment, with others, performed considerable work in constructing this fort. It was materially altered and strengthened after our regiment reached the place, and commodious barracks for the men and comfortable quarters for the officers erected. The two forts, Ethan Allen and Marcy, were connected by lines of rifle-trenches, which also extended to the banks of the river, which, with auxiliary batteries, commanded a portion of the Leesburg Pike, as well as the numerous ravines and approaches to the works. A strong stockade with large gates was also placed across the Leesburg Pike as security against sudden dashes of cavalry. Fort Ethan Allen was strengthened by increasing the thickness of the parapets on the exposed front and by rebuilding the magazines and bomb proofs to protect them from artillery fire. This fort mounted thirty-four guns, and, flanked by the river and having a deep ravine in its front, it was altogether a very formidable affair. Eleven of these guns were thirty-pound rifled Parrotts; three were twelve-pound Whitworths;



three, thirty-two-pound brass howitzers ; four, ten-inch siege mortars ; and six, twenty-four-pound Coehorns.

Fort Marcy had six thirty-pound and three twenty-pound Parrotts, five smooth-bores, and three mortars.

Until some time after the battle of Antietam was fought, the work of our garrisons was by no means light. The picket duty, however, which had been performed by the artillery, was for a time performed by the infantry supports.

Says Eugene Cooley, of Company D, who, with other recruits, joined the regiment at Fort Ethan Allen a day or two before the battle of Bull Run occurred :

“ Our first experience was to be ordered out in the middle of the night ; eight of us green farmer boys were stationed at a brass field-piece, with one old soldier in charge. We loaded the cannon with a percussion shell, put in the primer, hooked on the lanyard, and waited nearly a week for the enemy.”

On the night of August 29th, 1862, the men stood all night at the guns, which were loaded with shell and canister. The infantry took position in accord with the following memoranda furnished by General Alcock :

“ AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN.—Colonel McCallister, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania, seven hundred men, nineteen cartridges each ; Colonel Sharp, One Hundred and Twentieth New York, nine hundred men, five cartridges each ; Colonel Jennings, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, three companies in fort, remainder in rear.

“ AT FORT MARCY.—Captain Zime, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania, one company in fort, balance in rear, extending from the timber to the river.”

A day or two before the battle of Antietam occurred, at the darkest time of night, an orderly rode into the post with a despatch from General Barnard, which made the startling announcement :

“ An attack is expected to-night. Have all the troops under arms, guns shotted and ready for action.”

This order had the effect at least of making things exceed-

ingly lively along that line of works, and showed what might be done in case of an attack, though no enemy appeared. These "night attacks" continued for some time after the battle of Antietam.

Says Lieutenant Bemis, in a letter of October 20th, written from Fort Pennsylvania :

"Since my former letter we have slept at our guns another night, but, as before, without the compliment of a call from our rebellious neighbors. They evidently feel 'above' us, as they choose to operate above the river. The look of the thing just now would seem to be a design on the part of the rebel army to go around us and find a way of escape to Richmond on the east side of the Blue Ridge. The several divisions of Hancock, Woodbury, etc., seem to be crowding their rear-guard, and it is to be hoped that our 'fire in the rear,' with a concerted move of McClellan by a short cut *via* the Manassas route toward Gordonsville, will materially impede their escape to the rebel capital. Could our army thus succeed in trapping the game among these rugged mountains, I think the result would be rather decisive on the fate of General Lee's army. But we must wait for events as time and the Government will develop them.

"The fortifications and armaments in this vicinity are being put in their fullest and most complete order. Some batteries are being enlarged, and new ones, as well as rifle-pits, are being liberally constructed. We are transferring a portion of our twenty-four-pounders to the eastern face of the fort, and are to have one or more one hundred-pounder Parrott guns put in position, all commanding an extensive range of valley, embracing the turnpike to Harper's Ferry, also that leading to Rockville, as well as a country road, all concentrating at Tenallytown, less than a hundred rods from us. So you see that this post is one of great importance. As I mentioned before, ours is the only company of heavy artillery attached to the fort, being inside; but there are several companies of an Albany county regiment (the One Hundred and Thirteenth) just

outside. Some of these companies are more or less occupied in throwing up new batteries, rifle-pits, etc., which 'our boys have never been called on to do.' This is a fact which should have been understood in your neighborhood some time ago, as statements were made by an orator from your village in the town of Bristol which threw the digging, etc., on the artillery, and represented the infantry as free from it. If that gentleman will visit this vicinity, I will point him to Fort Corcoran, thrown up by the Sixty-ninth, and any number of similar works constructed by the infantry alone. The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers (Wayne and Cayuga), now encamped a mile from here, and in the service about two months, have 'not been drilled at all,' except on the 'pick' and 'shovel.' The gentleman is welcome to all the *otium* 'come dig' attached to his favorite branch of the service."

Alas! had Lieutenant Bemis foreseen our many months of service as infantry, when pick and shovel had to be used often in the face of the enemy's fire, he would have made his Latin less emphatic.

During the fall of 1862 several expeditions were made after guerillas and marauding rebels in the vicinity of Falls Church and in other quarters. Lieutenant Hamlink, with a detail from the regiment acting under the command of the Provost Marshal, was on one occasion directed to take possession of some property near Fairfax Court House belonging to a prominent Confederate, who had left it in charge of a supposed Unionist, and had gone himself into the Confederate service. The Lieutenant with six mule teams halted in front of the house, and, leaving his detail in charge of a Sergeant, hunted up the supposed Unionist. He found him in a neighboring field, and he promptly denied having any such property in his possession. As the Lieutenant had complete evidence to the contrary, and the man evinced great anxiety to get to the house, a compromise was effected, the man agreeing to deliver the goods if the Lieutenant would go alone with him to the house. It was discovered that the man's purpose really was to get



possession of a double-barrelled shot-gun with which he might defend the property. A lively time ensued, in which the entreaties of the wife were joined to the threats of the husband. It is needless to say, however, that the commands of the Provost Marshal were obeyed, and the goods all delivered at Alexandria in good condition.

The daily exercises, with an occasional day off duty and a pass to the city, together with the regular routine of camp life, a few "scares" interspersed by way of variety, occupied the attention of the Regiment for some months.

Having fun with the darkeys was one means of amusement.

It is a little remarkable what a change one's profession makes in his feelings and motives. Let a steady, quiet citizen once don the military garb, and he becomes reckless, fun-loving, and venturesome to a degree he probably never anticipated. Such was the case with that member of Company B who gives us his experience one night at a prayer-meeting of the darkeys, in the vicinity of Fort Marcy.

He and two other members of the regiment being off duty and in the mood, decided on having a lark; and as the first requisite in that direction procured, surreptitiously, a canteen full of whiskey. It then occurred to them that on that particular evening the colored people were accustomed to hold a prayer-meeting in a contraband settlement, and inspired purely by the love of deviltry, they took their steps in the direction of the building in which those exercises were held. Arriving at the shanty before the meeting had opened, they halted near the door, and deeming it necessary to be filled with the right spirit for the occasion, they all proceeded to take a drink out of the canteen.

Soon the colored brethren began to assemble, and a goodly number passed into the building. They seemed to regard the three soldiers with distrust, for they closed the door carefully after them, and when one of the trio tried it, he found it was locked on the inside. Having decided to go to prayer-meeting, this circumstance did not disconcert them in the least, and they awaited the arrival of the next comer. The next colored member, however, was admitted

with a celerity that prevented their following suit. Again was their effort to enter the prayer-meeting baffled. They retired to the corner of the building, and solaced themselves with another draught from the canteen. Finally the building was full of brethren and sisters, and the soldiers were full of the spirit of mischief.

“If we cannot go to prayer-meeting,” said one, “let’s take a drink ;” to which they all assented.

“What did we come for ?” said another.

“Sure enough,” replied a comrade. “Is the United States Army to be baffled by contrabands ? Never !”

“Well,” said McKeever, “let’s take a drink ; and by the way, comrades, the only proper course for us to pursue in a case like this is to follow strictly the African method.”

“The African method ! What is that ?”

“Well, I will show you,” he says, “on one condition, and that is, that you two follow me whatever happens, and we shall, I think, be able to convince the assembled brethren that the dignity of the United States Army is something not to be trifled with.”

They solemnly agreed to do as he suggested.

“Very well ; let’s take a drink first.”

McKeever then moved back about a rod from the door, and directly in front of it, the other two taking position in his rear.

“Now, at the command, ‘Forward,’” said he, “you chaps must fulfil your agreement.”

“Forward—double-quick—march !” and at the word the three made a grand rush for the door.

As he reached it McKeever lowered his head and struck the door full in the center with his head and hands. The denouement was quite unexpected to the three men. They had expected that the floor of the building would be on a level with the exterior surface. As McKeever struck the door, however, it gave way—hinges, fastenings, etc., and went down nearly two feet below the level of the ground outside, McKeever on top of the door and his two comrades on top of McKeever.

The colored people sat dumbfounded and perfectly silent.

McKeever rose, and bowing right and left, said, "Brethren and sisters, we have come to prayer-meeting; let the services proceed," and the three took seats.

After several minutes had passed in perfect silence, a venerable colored man arose and opened the exercises with fervent prayer, in which he made a powerful exhortation for the souls of the three soldiers, "Whom de Lawd had led to dat place in dat berry strikin' manna'."

The soldiers sat there all through and listened to the exercises attentively.

The last address was made by a very old colored woman of prodigious dimensions, who also made a special plea "Fo' de 'varsion ob de tree Uncle Sam's boys in bloo."

But the feature of the evening was the conclusion of this address, wherein she waxed enthusiastic and vociferous. She swung her arms, stamped on the floor, jumped up and down, and shouted at the top of her voice, "O Lawd, set me on a rock, set me on a rock edgewise," with many other curious and quaint expressions.

At the conclusion the three soldiers shook hands with the entire congregation and returned to the fort.

One week afterward they repeated their visit, but when they reached the place they found the door guarded by a stalwart negro, who informed them that "Dis wus a cullud folks' pra'r-meetin', an' no wite trash is 'lowed in."

As he said this, one of the three hit him in the neck and sent him backward and down into the midst of the congregation, at which there was a great uproar, and numerous black heads came peering out the door. As soon as he had recovered he rushed to the outside to give further battle, but was stopped by the old black woman of huge dimensions, who, as she looked out of the door, exclaimed: "Sam Jones, what fo' you stop dem wite sojers? Dem wite sojers are good sojers; dey wus heah las' week, an' got 'varted. Sam Jones, it sarved you jus' right. You let dem wite sojers right in;" and the white soldiers went in.

"And really," says McKeever, in conclusion, "notwithstanding the curious sensations of sight, sound, and other senses, some of which were laughable in the extreme, I



think we three soldiers derived considerable good from our attendance on these two sessions of a darkey prayer-meeting."

One source of considerable anxiety to certain members of the regiment, and possibly of interest to many more, was the persistency with which whiskey was smuggled over the river. Many of the methods employed were ingenious. Among them was the plan of pushing barrels over by swimming and burying them in the sand until their contents could be drawn off and sold. Pies and Bibles were found to be made of tin containing whiskey. Women were caught with rubber hose wound about them filled with the same fluid. Colonel Allcock arrested one female seated on a keg in a wagon. The outside of the keg was saturated with kerosene, but the contents were, less accurately speaking, "benzine."

The city of Washington during the war was little more than a huge military camp. The streets were full of soldiers, regiments were constantly passing and repassing, many of the buildings were decorated with flags, and the environs of the city in every direction teemed with military life. Parks of artillery occupied the waste ground, and army wagons with their white coverings were to be found in park, or with their six-mule teams and shouting drivers winding up the hill roads or entering the city. All sorts of people could be found in Washington at that period. The character of the city, as well as its appearance, had in a few months been completely changed. Various immoralities existed which had probably never existed before, and the class of crimes commonly known to cities were greatly extended. Soldiers were probably not entirely observers, though it must be said that the good order of the city was not lessened by military discipline. It was considered quite a privilege among the soldiers to receive an "all day off" to the city, and though it occasionally happened that a man would return with his memory so beclouded with the sights of the day that he couldn't recollect the countersign, and so completely exhausted that his steps were anything but regulation, yet the Fourth Heavies probably passed

this period without seriously ill effects from their contiguity to the Capital.

January 1st, 1863, President Lincoln published his proclamation confirming the manifesto of September 22d, 1862, declaring all the slaves in the Confederate States free. This may have been the occasion of the accession of several contrabands to the cooking departments of the regiment—a source of amusement rather than advantage. Lieutenant Burt could tell you of a certain colored “pusson” of exceptional capacity, inasmuch as the Lieutenant actually won a wager on the eating powers of his man, but he lost a peck of apples, every one of which the darkey downed at a sitting. As to eating, it was a matter not wholly tabooed or lost sight of by any one. Some minds quite naturally reverted to the former days of roast pork, gingerbread, and new cider, and would not be satisfied with Uncle Sam’s fare, but were constantly looking for, or in receipt of boxes and barrels from home.

Several changes occurred in the officers of the regiment about this time. In November First Lieutenant George W. Young, of Company E, was discharged. Frank C. Filley, of Company D, also left the service October 25th. In the same month Second Lieutenants Edward C. Knower, Gardener L. Morrison, William Van Name, D. K. Smith Jones, and Henry L. Smith were advanced to the grade of First Lieutenant; and Edward C. Knower and John B. Vanderviele were promoted to captaincies. In December Second Lieutenant Martin Van Buren Aiken was promoted to First Lieutenant; George Bliss, Jr., who had been nominal Captain of Company H, was succeeded by Lieutenant William Arthur. Quartermaster Thorp had resigned in October previously. About the same time Surgeon Berky resigned and was succeeded by Surgeon George Bayles. A little later, upon the resignation of Colonel Doubleday, Captain Gustavus A. De Russy became Colonel. In May, 1863, he was promoted to Brigadier-General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry H. Hall became Colonel. Several raids, especially offensive in character, occurred during the early part of 1863. March 9th a band of rebel cavalry passed



GENERAL GUSTAVUS A. DERUSSY, COLONEL

Of 4th N. Y. Art'y from Mar. 7 to May 23, '63.

THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY, COLONEL

Of 4th N. Y. Art'y from Organization to Mar. 7, '63.

HENRY H. HALL, COLONEL

Of 4th N. Y. Art'y from May 23 to Aug. 6, '63.





through the Union lines, entered Fairfax, Va., and captured General Stoughton and a few others.

An event similar to this occurred early in July. About two hundred of White's Confederate cavalry made a dash onto a Government farm at Lewinsville guarded by our pickets. They killed three of our men, wounded five, captured twenty, and subsequently destroyed some ten thousand dollars' worth of property in the shape of horses, equipments, sabres, revolvers, etc. One of the killed, a Sergeant, was asked, in guerilla style, for his money or his life. Refusing to yield the former, he was thrust through with a sabre. Colonel Allcock, with three companies, went to the scene of the tragedy some four miles away. The slain were buried on the afternoon of July 8th by a detail from headquarters, and with military honors escorted by our regiment and band.

There was considerable diversion all through the season from anticipated attacks, guerilla raids, the sounding of the long roll, and midnight rallies in consequence. The following is a specimen order received at Fort Marcy :

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REGIMENT N. Y. H. ARTILLERY,  
FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VA., June 28, 1863.  
11 P.M.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Allcock, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Commanding Fort Marcy.*

COLONEL : Agreeably to instructions received this evening from General De Russy, you will have your garrison under arms at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, and remain so until broad daylight, or until the sentinel can see the surrounding country and distinguish the movement of anybody over its surface.

The Forty-seventh Regiment New York State Militia was ordered to report to me for duty, but as the regiment numbered only two hundred and fifty-four, the order was countermanded by the General, who promises to send a larger regiment of infantry, if possible, to-morrow.

A telegraphic operator is here. Signal Officer at Munson's Hill reports Swain's Cavalry (Scott's nine hundred) on duty as patrols between Fort Albany, Bailey's Cross-roads, Falls Church, Munson's Hill, Ball's Cross-roads, etc.

The detachment assigned to our line (twenty) are well posted and connect with the detachment of same regiment below.

Yours truly,  
H. H. HALL,  
Colonel Commanding.

A sample expedition is also indicated in the following report :

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES,  
SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC, July 13, 1863.

*Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, Assistant Adjutant-General,  
Department of Washington :*

On receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., I sent a letter to Colonel Hall, commanding at Fort Ethan Allen, who sent about two hundred infantry and fifteen cavalry, as many troops as he could spare, to Mrs. Jones's farm.

They remained out all night, but no traces of any enemy were found, not even a horse track, and reliable citizens in that neighborhood had no intelligence of any rebels being in the vicinity.

Very respectfully,  
G. A. DERUSSY,  
Brigadier-General Commanding.

All through the season of 1863 it seemed necessary to sleep with one eye open, in view of a possible raid of the enemy's cavalry ; and the details for picket and outpost duty from the regiment were very large. Some of the boys thought, however, that solid fighting would be preferable to the anxiety incurred. Passing events were scanned closely. General Burnside's command fought the battle of Fredericksburg, and as a result General Hooker superseded him ; then the latter tried his fortune upon nearly the same ground to meet a similar fate. Important victories were also heard of in the West, and the artillerymen were growing desirous of emulating some of this glory. In July, after the Confederates had crossed the second time into Pennsylvania, there were rumors that the Fourth had orders to move up the Potomac. But this proved to be only a rumor. Early in the fall our numbers were augmented by the addition of the Third Battalion, and we shall now have to debouch to the rear and bring up that organization.



## CHAPTER VII.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE THIRD BATTALION.



ABOUT January 1st, 1863, Captain William B. Barnes, of Company C, Fourth New York Artillery, was detailed on recruiting service in connection with a furlough to visit his family, and on the way to his home, Rochester, N. Y., being of a somewhat ambitious turn, he stopped at Albany and secured authority to raise a regiment. Following is the special order :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ALBANY, February 7, 1863.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70.

A regiment of artillery is hereby authorized to be raised in this State, to be known as the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, New York State Volunteers, to serve in the Army of the United States for three years, or during the war.

For purposes of organization, Captain William B. Barnes is appointed Colonel of this regiment, who will establish his headquarters at Rochester, in the county of Monroe, and proceed in its organization in conformity with the provisions of General Orders, No. 126, series of 1862, War Department.

Sixty days will be allowed for the organization of this regiment, and if not completed in that time it will be consolidated.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,  
Adjutant-General.

This authority was extended, May 28th, 1863, to "sixty days from date."

Captain Barnes having such a limited time in which to raise a regiment, and having had some experience in recruiting, hit upon a novel scheme, as will appear, for the rapid

enlistment of men. Captain Barnes was a man of culture and not evilly disposed toward any one; but, like many another enrolling officer of that period, he was doubtless more patriotic than scrupulous. He claimed to have authority for his plan. We are unable to find out now, however, just what authority he had. On establishing his headquarters in the city of Rochester, such of his purposes were presented to various persons desirous of raising companies for the military service as seemed necessary, and recruiting offices were quickly opened in that city and adjoining towns.

Andrew J. Hatch, having raised the first sixty-five men, was mustered as adjutant of the prospective regiment by Mustering Officer Captain James Moony, in March. These men were attached to Company K.

Captain Barnes's plan seemed to work. A half dozen students from Canandaigua Academy sauntering down Main Street in that village one morning, stopped to read an attractive bill just posted in the Court House Park. It will be found on the following page.

It happened that all of these six boys had thought about entering the military service. Some of them had even enlisted and been taken out by their friends, on the ground of not being old enough. But here was a proposition that their friends might even assent to, "expressly for the defense of New York Harbor."

This was the taking clause in Captain Barnes's scheme.

"I will go, if the rest will," said one.

"So will I," said another, till they all had agreed to enlist. A short time after (May 6th) a war meeting was advertised.

#### "A WAR MEETING"

"This evening (Wednesday) at the Town House, for the purpose of enlisting men in Captain Brown's Company of Heavy Artillery. Rev. Mr. Buck, J. P. Faurot, Esq., and other speakers are expected to address the meeting.

"The company is designed to garrison the forts in New York Harbor, where duty is light and danger afar off."

Hon. A. H. Howells was chairman of this meeting, and the other speakers were Professor N. T. Clarke, Hon. E. G.

**A FEW  
FIRST CLASS RECRUITS  
WANTED!**



**A GOOD CHANCE  
TO ENLIST, AND  
AVOID THE DRAFT!**

**The last chance in Heavy Artillery!**

This Regiment is being raised for the special purpose of garrisoning the

**FORTS IN NEW YORK HARBOR,**

Where there will be good, warm, comfortable barracks to stay in, plenty to eat and drink, and light duty to perform. The Regiment is to be commanded by

**COL. W. B. BARNES,**

A Gentleman of Military Experience and Ability.

The young men wishing to DO SOMETHING FOR THEIR COUNTRY and to see one of the FINEST OPPORTUNITIES yet offered. ALL GOVERNMENT and STATE BOUNTIES offered in any other Regiment are paid to those who join this. Bounties, Clothing and Lodging furnished immediately on Enlistment.

**Capt. A. C. BROWN,  
1st Lieut. E. C. CLARK.**

Recruits enrolled at

REPORTERS A BARRACKS FORT, CANANDAigua, N. Y.



Lapham, and Captain A. C. Brown. A large number of recruits were obtained. A similar success was met with at other recruiting stations. So rapid were the enlistments, that on June 15th over eleven hundred men had been secured, a camp established called Camp Sprague on the Fair Grounds, Rochester, N. Y., and as the Colonel was enrolling recruits at the rate of one hundred and fifty per week, the maximum of eighteen hundred men would soon be reached. But, as often happens with "the best laid plans of mice and men," an obstacle was encountered.

There is no doubt that Colonel E. G. Marshall, formerly of the Thirteenth New York Volunteers, was a brave and gallant soldier. But Napoleon has said, "The worse the man, the better the soldier; if soldiers be not corrupt, they ought to be made so." And, however much of truth there may be in the statement, certain it is that many of the officers of the Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery regarded Colonel Marshall as their evil genius. Says Captain A. C. Brown in a letter written to his father, November 3d, 1863:

"About June 1st Colonel Marshall came to Rochester as United States Mustering and Disbursing Officer, and to raise a regiment for the same arm of the service, and, of course, as United States Mustering Officer we had considerable business to transact through him. It now appears that he soon conceived the idea of smashing the Eleventh and building up his own regiment upon its ruins. Being in Albany about the time of the Pennsylvania raid, he encouraged General Sprague to send us off, and Sprague telegraphed to Barnes to know how many men he could move with. Now, as we had not expected to move for two months, we had furloughed most of our men, and a large number were then absent on furlough, and some, to be sure, had deserted, leaving about seven hundred and fifty in camp, so Barnes replied he could move with about eight hundred. Sprague then ordered him to consolidate his command, apply to Marshall to muster it, and proceed at once to Harrisburg. Barnes then consolidated to six companies (I commanding the Fourth) and applied to Marshall for muster, when he sent up one Dr. Backus, saying that the men must

all be examined by the doctor, a thing never heard of before, as all the men had already been examined by our Surgeon Avery, who had been in service before and ought to know whether a man was all right or not. Barnes telegraphed to Sprague, and he replied that it must be done if Marshall insisted, and so we had to submit. Backus threw out about two hundred men, every one of whom was entirely able to do duty. We then consolidated to four companies, and when Marshall passed along the line he threw out about sixty more, and men had to be taken from my company (the Fourth) to fill the others, leaving me only seventy-eight men, and that is the way I came to be First Lieutenant instead of Captain, and that is why Clarke and Page were thrown out. The consolidation was, of course, distasteful to many of the men, as many of their officers were thrown out and the men placed under strange officers and among strange men. Add to the fact that none of the promised bounties had been paid ; that some of the men had three or four months' pay due them, and their families actually needed the money ; and on top of all this that we were armed with rifles and ordered into the rifle-pits instead of manning heavy guns ; in short, that the Government had done nothing it had promised, and the men had to do everything which they had been assured they would not be called upon to do, and you will have some idea of the ' patriotic hearts ' with which we went through the Pennsylvania campaign."

Probably the urgency of the situation in Pennsylvania had much to do with this consolidation, but this was not so well understood at the time ; and the fact that many of the men thrown out of the Eleventh by the Mustering Officer and his surgeon, and many more who were away on furlough were subsequently enrolled in said officer's new regiment, the Fourteenth, could not but give color to the suspicions referred to.

But another phase of Colonel Barnes's plan developed about this time ; he called the officers together one evening and stated that he expected " a telegram to move the regiment to Fort Ethan Allen in the defenses of Washington."

He did receive a telegram, but not as anticipated. The message was from the Adjutant-General at Albany, and read as follows: "Colonel Barnes will have his regiment mustered at once; will proceed immediately to Harrisburg, Pa., and await orders."

It was said to have been a very stormy session in Major Barnes's quarters after the officers assembled came to understand the situation—a session which continued nearly all night. The muster of the regiment, or, more accurately, the battalion, occurred the next day, however. It may not surprise the reader to learn that when the enlisted men, filled with the expectancy of handling heavy guns, were informed by their officers that they were to be immediately mustered and sent to the front as infantry, some of them objected. The ease and readiness with which the Mustering Officer rejected men in the ranks, however, did not leave much excuse for obstinacy when the work was done.

Still, quite a number exhibited such fiery dispositions that some were put in the guard-house and others in the city jail, commonly called the "Blue Eagle," to cool off. Owing to this dissatisfaction considerable excitement prevailed during the afternoon and evening following. One rejected volunteer named James Stevens was mortally wounded by a shot in the abdomen. It was fired by one of the guards from another regiment.

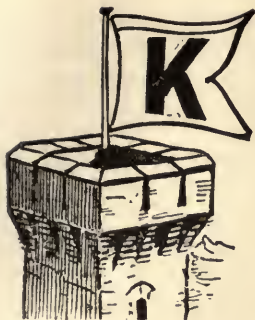
#### THE COMPANIES.



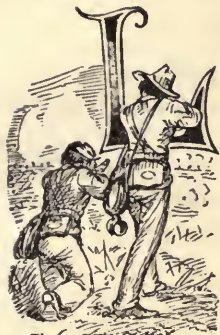
COMPANY was recruited in Rochester and other towns of Western New York, and contained some veterans who had served in the Third, Tenth, Fourteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Thirty-second, and One Hundred and Fifth New York State Volunteers. The enrolling officers were chiefly H. E. Richmond, W. F. Goodwin, H. Z. Wells, A. J. Smith,

H. H. Cowles, and W. R. Cummings.





COMPANY was made up of men largely from the cities of Rochester, Buffalo, Oswego, Syracuse, and New York. S. F. Gould, H. L. Kelly, J. W. Dickenson, Rodney Dexter, J. E. Prevost, and J. S. Evans were the chief enrolling officers. The company contained many veterans.



COMPANY was recruited in Rochester, Mt. Morris, Leroy, Avon, and other western towns of the State. Some were also enrolled at Oswego, Syracuse, and New York. The enlistments were secured largely by H. P. Merrill, H. M. Lillie, B. N. Curtis, A. R. Williams, and W. H. Meldrum. A good many of those enrolled had also seen service.



COMPANY was composed of recruits from Canandaigua, Geneva, and other towns of Ontario County, also from Rochester and other cities. Many of them were quite young, though the company also contained numerous veterans. A. C. Brown, W. N. Page, and E. C. Clarke were the most prominent enrolling officers.

Some days after the battalion had moved into the field the following order was received :

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
ALBANY, July 1, 1863

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 361.

Special Orders, No. 70, current series, authorizing the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, New York State Volunteers, is hereby revoked.

The battalion of the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, now in the field, which has been recruited under the order, will be known as the "Battalion of the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, New York State Volunteers," commanded by Major William B. Barnes.

The Surgeon, Quartermaster, and Adjutant will be mustered out of service.

Adjutant Hatch, of the Eleventh Regiment of Artillery, New York State Volunteers, will turn over to Colonel E. G. Marshall, commanding Fourteenth Regiment of Artillery, New York State Volunteers, the clothing and other public property which may be in his charge.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed)

JOHN T. SPRAGUE,  
Adjutant-General.

The officers named below were mustered June 21st, 1863, into the military service of the United States by E. G. Marshall, Captain Sixth United States Infantry :

#### FIELD AND STAFF.

William B. Barnes as Major, age twenty-four.

George W. Avery as Surgeon, age thirty-six.

Richard P. Egan as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, age twenty-eight.

Andrew J. Hatch as First Lieutenant and Adjutant, age twenty-one.

Clinton P. Lawrence as Assistant Surgeon, age twenty-six.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Samuel Beswick as Sergeant-Major.

T. J. Connor as Quartermaster Sergeant.

Newell H. Goodrich as Commissary Sergeant.

P. Foote Henry as Hospital Steward.

#### LINE OFFICERS.

William Church, Captain,	} Co. A of the 11th,	
Henry E. Richmond, First Lieut.,		afterward I of the
Alva J. Smith, Second Lieut.,		4th.

Seward F. Gould, Captain,	}	Co. B of the 11th,
Howard L. Kelly, First Lieut.,		afterward K of the
Rodney Dexter, Second Lieut.,		4th.
Henry P. Merrill, Captain,	}	Co. C of the 11th,
Herman M. Lillie, First Lieut.,		afterward L of the
Birdseye N. Curtis, Second Lieut.,		4th.
Augustus C. Brown, First Lieut.,	}	Co. D of the 11th,
		afterward M of the
		4th.





## CHAPTER VIII.

IN PENNSYLVANIA.



**H**OSE of the battalion who felt themselves so aggrieved by being thus suddenly converted into infantry, had they once experienced something of the monotony incident to garrison duty, would have been quite satisfied with the change. A large majority of them had no objection whatever to entering upon active service at once. But it is the nature of a soldier—an “old soldier”—to *fight*; and a few succeeded in making a great many others miserable by giving vent to this disposition. Says Colonel Gould: “This ride from Rochester to Harrisburg was one thing I would not like to repeat, and which very few will look back to with any pleasant thoughts.”

On the evening of June 24th, 1863, the battalion left Camp Hillhouse, better known as Camp Sprague, marched down West Main Street, across Clarissa Street bridge and halted at the Erie Depot.

The train was a special, ordered to follow the 7 P.M. express, “and to be careful to be on time.” The conductor and engineer were instructed that the train had the right of way to Harrisburg. It was 9 o'clock before the Eleventh Heavy Artillery were all aboard, when the train moved out.

No very memorable incident occurred on the trip that night, except that a man who was full of the idea that it was better to ride on the top of a car than on the inside, and had taken in too much ballast probably to steady him, rolled off in the darkness when the train was going at full speed. Strange to say he was unharmed, and rejoined the battalion afterward. If he had not been so full of his

“idea,” his tumble would undoubtedly have killed him. The next day it was discovered that the rations provided were both deficient in quantity and quality, and Colonel Barnes telegraphed ahead to several stations asking if food could be provided for the battalion. The town of Sunbury, Pa., responded most nobly. All the inhabitants seemed to have turned out to greet the command as the battalion arrived ; and the meal which had been prepared and was served by the ladies was regarded as a most excellent evidence of patriotism as well as skill in the culinary art. This was the only square meal partaken of on the trip.

The battalion reached Harrisburg about 11 o'clock P.M.



HARRISBURG.

Great excitement existed in the city and throughout the Cumberland Valley. General Lee, it was reported, was very close at hand, marching on Harrisburg by way of Carlisle, with his entire army. Citizens were going North by every train.

Ample rations were dealt out to the soldiers in the shape of bread and ham ; and with a comfortable night's rest the morning of the 26th found the battalion in much better humor, though the day was rainy and unpleasant. Arms

were given the men at Camp Curtin, and the command crossed the Susquehanna and marched to a point on the York Road opposite the city, where intrenchments had been begun. An incident of the day was the refusal of a militia regiment to cross the river. They were willing to defend Harrisburg, but unwilling to cross the bridge. The project was discussed of having our battalion guard these unruly militiamen, but we escaped this unpleasant task.

That night a detail from the battalion was put on picket, and Private Fox distinguished himself by shooting at a stump, which he mistook for a prowling rebel. This shot deprived nearly the entire command of sleep for the remainder of the night. On the 28th inst., the battalion was assigned to the command of General W. F. Smith, First Division N. Y. S. N. G., and became a part of the Fourth Brigade commanded by Brigadier-General John Ewen. The movements of General Ewen's command from the 28th inst., as given in his report, are here inserted :

“An attack from the enemy being momentarily anticipated, broke up camp pursuant to orders, moved the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh Regiments behind the rifle-pits. Received into my command the Eleventh Artillery, New York Volunteers, Colonel Barnes, doing duty as infantry. Employed a detachment of this regiment in felling the woods in front, and detachments of the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh regiments in completing the works of the pits, and men on picket duty.

“It was designed by the commanding general that my command should check the advance of the enemy by the York Road, and if hard pressed, retire to the front, where a more effectual stand could be made. Desiring to avoid such a contingency, I solicited and obtained from him, June 29th, a section of light battery, posting it on the turnpike, supported on each side by the Eleventh and Thirty-seventh regiments in the trenches. The Twenty-second Regiment being held in reserve, continued the detachments in clearing away the woods in front and completing the rifle-pits, those of the Thirty-seventh being engaged at the latter during the whole night of the 29th.”



At this time a number of men were detailed from the battalion to go into light batteries. Quite a number went in the Twenty-fifth New York Independent, known as Goodwin's Battery. The guns were breech-loading rifled pieces and the invention of Goodwin. In its operation the breech was lifted up by a lever and a chamber containing the cartridge to be fired was inserted. At each firing an empty chamber was taken out and a loaded one put in, so that the gun was kept comparatively cool, and a rapidity of twenty shots per minute was claimed for it. This battery was in the neighborhood of Carlisle till after Gettysburg, and then followed up the rear of Lee's retreating army through Chambersburg, Greencastle, and Hagerstown. It was subsequently taken to Pottsville, Pa., and assisted in quelling a riot, and rejoined the battalion at Fort Hamilton in September

Large details from the battalion were kept at work on Fort Washington, and those who were especially desirous



GETTYSBURG AND VICINITY.

of realizing some measure of the terms of their enlistment looked forward to putting in cannon and handling them as artillerymen should. When they found, however, that there would be no consideration of what they thought to be their rights, they grew obstreperous, and some had to be put under guard. A statement of their grievances was made, however, to the general in command ; and it may be truthfully said that the commanding officers generally sympathized with the members of the battalion.

On the morning of the 30th General Ewen's brigade moved out about three miles for the purpose of intercepting a body of cavalry. He found no trace of the enemy, and was returning when some Union horsemen who had been driven in, rode up and informed the General of the enemy's location. The brigade moved several miles in the direction indicated, to a place called Sportsman's Hill, and was stopped by a volley of both musketry and cannon.

This fire was returned with muskets and light field-pieces, and after a few rounds the enemy's fire ceased. It was learned afterward that the enemy's force consisted of thirty-five hundred cavalry, with field-pieces, under General Fitz-Hugh Lee.

The brigade was moved about in the vicinity of Harrisburg and Carlisle for several days ; meanwhile the discontent existing in the ranks of our battalion was not entirely allayed.

If Major Barnes had evinced as much skill and diplomacy in managing his men in the field as he had in enlisting them, there would probably have been no trouble. But, unfortunately, he adopted quite a different course. This is illustrated in the following curious order :

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY,  
IN FIELD NEAR HARRISBURG,  
July 3, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

Hereafter there will be a company roll-call of each company in this command every two hours, and any one being absent from roll-call will be fined six and one half

(\$6.50) dollars for each and every offence, to be deducted from his next monthly pay. Company commanders will report every offender to the Colonel commanding immediately.

By Command of Colonel WILLIAM B. BARNES.

A. J. SMITH,  
Acting Adjutant.

About 9 o'clock on the first day of July the dull boom of cannon was heard afar to the southwest. This was repeated at various intervals during the day and also on the two days following. Particularly on the afternoon of Friday, the 3d inst., were these sounds audible. By that time we had learned that a great battle was being fought at Gettysburg, but no one, not even the participants, probably, appreciated its real greatness at that time. We were listening to the sounds of a battle which, for severity of fighting, for the grandeur of the spectacle presented, and for the momentous character of the results dependent upon it, has rarely, if ever, been surpassed; a battle which was doubtless the turning-point in deciding the question of national existence, the maintenance of a government designed to secure just rights and equal liberty to its subjects.

Of the days following, we quote from General Ewen's report:

"July 4th, command consisting of the Eleventh, Twenty-second, and Thirty-seventh regiments of New York, marched with the division from Carlisle, forming the rear guard. At Paperstown I directed Colonel Roome to report with his regiment to General W. F. Smith for special duty in guarding roads in that vicinity. Reached Laurel Forge in the mountains of Pennsylvania on the evening of July 5th."

Though no copy of it can be found, another order was given to Colonel Barnes to proceed with the Eleventh Battalion to New York City and report to the Commander of that Department.

Captain Brown says: "While at Harrisburg we received an order, or, as Major Barnes construed it, a *request*, to go



to Carlisle and thence to the front as *infantry*. This was too much, and the men declined doing it as a matter of choice, though they never refused to obey it as an order. It seems that General Couch, not at all surprised, concluded, to our great delight, to send us to New York."



## CHAPTER IX.

### NEW YORK—THE DRAFT RIOTS OF 1863.



ACCORDING to its moods a large city presents the attractiveness of an active organism, the indifference of a slumbering ruminant, or the ferocity of an aroused and maddened tiger. The larger the city the greater the range of its resemblance to nature, and the more completely will it manifest the varying emotions of animal life.

The Third Battalion of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery reached New York City from Harrisburg on July 10th, 1863, and was distributed in the fortifications there as follows :

Company I at Fort Hamilton.

Company K at Fort Richmond.

Company L at Sandy Hook.

Company M at Fort Hamilton.

The battalion found various troubles awaiting attention, both of public and private interest. Private griefs were shared more extensively by the officers than by the men. As to their nature it is not necessary to speak now.

A trouble more affecting public interests was the fact that within the city of New York a monster lay sleeping whose awakening should be attended with all the paroxysms of brute ferocity, and whose struggles should threaten the destruction of the city, if not the hopes of the nation. Enrolment for the draft under the call for troops had been in operation for several days in the city of New York. It was believed by many, and some of them persons of eminence and authority, that the mode of enforcing the draft by provost-marshals was an encroachment on municipal rights.

And there was a turbulent element, by no means unimportant, that lost no opportunity of asserting, and in language



ATTACK ON PROVOST-MARSHAL.

most vehement, if not always polite, that the draft was an encroachment on their individual rights to which they would never submit.

This feeling had been fed by leaders of ability, some of whom were asserted to be emissaries from the South. It extended through the worst and lowest quarters of the city. For some weeks threatening rumors of resistance to the draft, in

conjunction with the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee, had been a source of alarm among thoughtful citizens everywhere, and especially among residents of that city. From private sources Governor Seymour was informed on June 29th that a secret organization, made up of eighteen hundred deserters from the army and a large number of "Copperheads," had been formed to resist the draft; but subsequently this report was regarded as a hoax.

The draft began on Saturday, July 13th, in the Ninth and Eleventh police precincts. Very fortunately the police were not in sympathy with those opposing or likely to oppose the draft. Some of the enrolling officers had been assailed a few days before with abusive language when taking the names. Provost-Marshal Erhardt, in the performance of this preliminary duty, came near losing his life. In enrolling the names of the laborers on a building at the corner of Liberty Street and Broadway, the officer stepped on a plank laid from the sidewalk and asked a man at work on a ladder for his name. The workman refused to give it, and after some altercation leaped down, and, seizing



an iron bar, advanced to strike the officer ; but a pistol stopped him.

The Marshal went on enrolling names. Suddenly the man made a rush and clinched the officer. The two fell from the plank into the cellar, Erhardt on top. Covered with dirt he regained the street and sent for a force of soldiers. They did not come, though promised if resistance was offered. The officer stood for several hours facing the excited workman with his pistol, and then had to desist.

The foreman was arrested the next day, but the moral effect of this incident is regarded as one of the active causes of the riot. Another immediate cause was the fact that the draft began on Saturday. Twelve hundred and thirty-six names, drawn out of fifteen hundred called for in the Twenty-second Ward, were all published in the Sunday morning papers, so they were seen and discussed by laborers and others not having anything better to do on that day. Such was the excitement produced that the police were kept very busy during the evening, and, in fact, all that Sunday night, and many ugly rumors were in circulation. Telegrams poured into the Central Police Office from every quarter of the city, showing that mischief was brewing of an ominous character.

One of these telegrams was to the effect that there was a plot to seize the Arsenal ; to anticipate which Superintendent Kennedy ordered it to be occupied by fifty policemen. Several members of Fire Engine Company No. 32, located near Fifty-eighth Street and Broadway, were among the names published, and these in a meeting bound themselves to resist the draft to the uttermost. Their engine was known as the "Black Joke," and they were sometimes called the "Black Jokers ;" possibly it was in keeping with this cognomen that they were among the foremost in the outbreak.

That night gangs of men were seen along the wharves on both sides of the city, not unusually noisy, but seemingly engaged in earnest conversation. Every saloon, rookery, and out-of-the-way place seemed to have occupants. The quiet-sleeping beast was being goaded into wakefulness.

Early Monday morning, as if by a preconcerted plan, crowds began to assemble in different parts of the city and to move along the various avenues, all in a northerly direction. Every factory or other place which they came to, occupied by workmen, was invaded and the men compelled to stop work and join their ranks. Augmented in this way, these motley crowds, armed with sticks, clubs, and many with firearms, moved north until they came to a vacant lot in Central Park. Here a consultation was held, and dividing into two separate bodies, they moved down Fifth and Sixth avenues until Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets were reached, and then they turned directly east. What was their purpose?



THE MOB.

In Forty-sixth Street at the corner of Third Avenue was the Provost Marshal's office, in which the remaining names filling the quota for the Twenty-second Ward were being drawn. Down both streets, filling them full from curbstone to curbstone, men without coats, ragged

and hatless, women with dishevelled hair, yelling and cursing, swept in a wild tumult. The tiger is aroused and looking for its prey.

Suddenly the officers stationed at the drafting bureau were astonished by an angry roar outside the building, and as suddenly a paving-stone came crashing through a window. The doors, which were hastily barred, gave way and the yelling crew poured into the apartment. Quickly they smashed the furniture, including the wheel in which were the names yet to be drawn, and tore indiscriminately the lists, books, and papers into fragments. A safe containing important documents was attacked with clubs and stones. It resisted every effort.

Then a wild-looking man produced a can of spirits of turpentine, which he poured over the floor. He rolled up a

newspaper. He lighted a match. "Get out o' here," he shouted, as he waved the burning paper to and fro. The crowd poured out of the doors. The smoke began to ascend, the flames burst out, and the mob outside, now filling the streets in all directions, set up a loud cheer. Then they began to throw stones against the upper windows of the burning building.

The upper floors were occupied by families, who were terror-stricken at the prospect. A provost-marshal tried to explain this. He was knocked down instantly, and narrowly escaped being killed. The tiger begins to show its teeth.

As a man in citizens' dress, carrying a light cane, made his way through the crowd, some one cried out: "There's Kennedy, Chief of Police." They set upon him, knocked him down, stamped him into the mud. He struggled to get into a pond of water out of their reach. "Drown him," they yelled.

"Save me, John Egan," he shouted to a man standing on the bank. The Superintendent's life was saved as only by a miracle.

Kennedy was not killed outright, but his treatment maddened the police, and they were doubly efficient from that very time. Then some invalid soldiers from the Park barracks came, and thinking to intimidate the mob, fired a harmless volley over their heads.

Foolish men! Their guns were wrested away from them, two left for dead on the pavement, a third pursued to the river, hurled down upon a ledge of rocks, and his corpse hidden by the stones



MOB CHASING NEGROES.



cast down upon it, and the remainder only saved from similar treatment because the attention of the rioters was drawn to the arrival of a police force under Sergeant

McCredie. The tiger has tasted blood, and it will need a pretty good police force now to bring it into subjection.



HANGING NEGROES.

The mob does not wait for the police to begin the attack. They brandish their clubs and muskets and rush down upon that intrepid band of policemen, only forty-four in number. "Charge!" shouts McCredie. With their clubs raised the forty-four deployed across the street rushed forward. Heads

and arms were broken as the clubs fell.

The undisciplined horde fight savagely, but are forced back. For several blocks they are driven. Then the exhausted policemen find themselves hemmed in by another crowd in the rear. They break and flee, and though all finally escape, nearly every policeman engaged is badly injured. Now the huge savage beast is thoroughly aroused; it has tasted blood and gained a victory.

The surging mass of not less than fifty thousand persons divides into several sections. One attacks the Armory in Twenty-first Street, and though several are killed in the attempt they capture the arms and burn the building. Others sack jewelry and dry-goods stores, and then set them on fire. And a great crowd, yelling, "Down with the niggers," engage in chasing and hanging every colored man they meet.

One colored man caught in Clarkson Street was horribly mutilated and thrown into a barrel of burning whiskey.

Burning and sacking dwellings as the caprice seizes them, they move up town, first by one avenue and then another. At Forty-third Street they set fire to the Colored Orphan Asylum, and it is burned to the ground. Various dwellings in Lexington Avenue, Forty-sixth Street, and Twenty-fourth Street are sacked and burned.

About the middle of the afternoon, maddened with liquor and success, more than five thousand rioters, in a body, surged down Fifth Avenue. They perceived the American flag displayed on Judge White's residence, near Thirty-fifth Street. Halting, a leader cried out: "Haul down that d——d rag." No one obeying, stones were flung at the windows, and the house would have been consumed had not some one suggested the propriety of first burning the Provost-Marshal's office on Broadway. This they proceeded to do, and then the march was continued. What is the destination of this terrible crowd?

It is rumored they are going to murder the black waiters in the hotels down town. A despatch is received at Police Headquarters: "A very large crowd is now going down Fifth Avenue to attack the *Tribune* building." Shortly afterward it was ascertained that the real purpose of the mob was to attack Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street. Something must be done at once. Inspector Daniel Carpenter, with two hundred policemen, was despatched by Commissioner Acton to intercept them.

Carpenter detached two squads of fifty each up the side streets right and left, to strike the mob in flank. With the remaining hundred he swung into Broadway at Bleecker Street, when the tumultuous horde, armed with iron bars, fire-arms, pitchforks, and clubs, red-faced and red-armed, with their shirt-sleeves rolled up, bearing a banner with the words, "No Draft," were not a block away. "By the right flank, double-quick, charge!" The thud, thud, thwack, thwack of the clubs falling with precision on human skulls were too much for even that crowd. They hesitated, and as the fifties in a similar manner struck them in flank they gave way panic-stricken and fled in every direction. Broadway was strewn with bloody human forms. The tiger was cowed

for the time being, but not subdued. Night was coming on, when wild beasts prowl in comparative safety.

For the remainder of the afternoon the mob revenged themselves by chasing down negroes and hanging them. A party of them tried to find the editor of the *New York Tribune*; and the purpose was freely avowed among them to burn the *Tribune* building that night.

About 2 o'clock P.M. an order was received by Lieutenant McElrath, Acting Adjutant at Fort Hamilton, from General Wool, to send eighty men to New York. While the Adjutant was making out the detail, General Brown, commandant of the military post of the city and harbor of New York, arrived at Fort Hamilton in person.

He was astonished that General Wool should order so small a number, and immediately directed that "all troops at Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, and Fort Richmond should be got in readiness to move at a moment's notice."

The first detail of troops sent, conforming to General Wool's order, consisted of a platoon of the Twelfth United States Infantry, Company H, from Fort Richmond, and a company under Lieutenant Wood (fifty-four men) from Fort Lafayette. These were commanded by Captain W. S. Franklin, Twelfth United States Infantry. The next detail was made up from the Permanent Guard at Fort Hamilton and the Eleventh Battalion; all who had seen service were called for. It consisted of about one hundred and fifty men, and was under the command of Lieutenant McElrath, but afterward turned over to another officer. Another detail from Fort Richmond of sixty men of Company A, Eleventh Battalion, together with a small detachment from Fort Hamilton, under Lieutenant Rodney Dexter, was all commanded by Lieutenant Henry E. Richmond, who had seen service in the One Hundred and Fortieth New York. This detail was not ordered to the city till the second day of the riot; also a section of battery—two brass six-pounders of "Bragg's Battery," made famous in the Mexican War, was got in readiness and limbers filled with canister.

Lieutenant Richard P. Egan, Quartermaster of the Eleventh, who had seen service, commanded this section, and



one of the pieces was in charge of Drum-Major George S. Browning, of the Fifth Artillery, the other one being in charge of Commissary-Sergeant H. S. Hetherington, of the Permanent Guard. The men, between thirty and forty in number, were nearly all of the Fort Hamilton Permanent Guard, with a few members of the Eleventh Battalion, all veterans. This battery reached the St. Nicholas Hotel about 2 A.M. that night.

It is impossible to give more than a synopsis of the movements of these various details. So diverse were the actions of the mob and the consequent movements of their pursuers, that no one could give a very definite idea of what was occurring except in his own immediate vicinity. This is supported by Lieutenant McElrath's experience when reporting for duty. In his report of "The Draft Riots in New York," he says: "Approaching Major Christensen, General Wool's Adjutant-General, I inquired what had been going on in the city that day, for as yet I was ignorant of the details. Major Christensen's reply was characteristic: 'Good God, McElrath, this is the one spot in New York where the least is known of what is taking place!'"

As the darkness came on in the city the rioters had filled Printing House Square, and were evidently meditating the destruction of the *Tribune* building. "Tear it down! Burn it!" they yelled. But for some reason they seemed to hesitate about beginning the attack. Soon an accession to the crowd, a tumultuous rabble, came pouring down Chatham Street. Thus augmented they became bolder; stones were thrown into the windows. Then they burst into the lower offices, and had begun a general destruction of the contents, when three hundred and fifty bluecoats, under Police Officers Warlow, Devoursney, Carpenter, and Folk, of Brooklyn, having cleared the square, were found to be entering the building. Then the cowards rushed frantically for the doors.

So effective was the work of the police that the lower part of the city was found to be almost deserted, or seemed to be very soon. Up town, in Eighty-sixth Street, the mob sought revenge in burning the Police Station and Post-

master Wakeman's house. This was the closing act of the first day ; then the wild beast sank into a surly slumber.

*Tuesday, July 14th.*—It rained heavily during the night, but the morning dawned smilingly, and many, supposing the work of the authorities had been effective, opened their places of business. There did not seem to be much of a crowd in the lower part of the city ; but as early as 5 A.M. a despatch had been sent stating that the mob were burning buildings in Eighty-sixth Street, and asking General Sanford, the nominal commander, to send troops. Soon such alarming reports were raised down town that all stores and factories were closed, and many workmen were thus let into the ranks of the rioters.

The guards at the armories and public buildings had been greatly strengthened. The *Times* building was defended with Gatling guns. Midshipman Stephen D. Adams, with a detachment of marines and a howitzer, was stationed at the *Tribune* building ; Colonel George Bliss, late of the Fourth New York Artillery, had command of a strong guard and a battery at the Sub-Treasury. Active demonstrations were soon resumed in all parts of the city by the mob. The police patrolling the East Side were assaulted in Second Avenue near Third Street, and the mob was again routed by Inspector Carpenter. The same mob charged on the military, and received a half dozen shots from Bragg's Battery, fired by Lieutenant Egan, which, with a volley of musketry, threw them into consternation. A Colonel O'Brien, who had made himself conspicuous on horseback, and was thought to be responsible for the firing, was murdered in a most brutal manner soon afterward.

Lieutenant Wood, in command of the detachment from Fort Hamilton, was soon charged upon in Pitt Street, near Broome, and killed and wounded some thirty of the mob. Inspector Dilkes had a desperate fight at a wire factory near Thirteenth Street, where several thousand carbines were stored. One of the leaders who was killed here, though dressed as a laborer, was found to wear underneath his dirty clothing fine cassimere pants, a handsome, rich

vest, and a fine linen shirt. He was thought to be a Southern emissary.

The mob in this neighborhood attacking the rear of Captain Franklin's command, he suddenly faced his men about and ordered them to fire. The streets were strewn with dead and dying. Captain Putnam, in repelling an attack at Forty-sixth street and Fifth Avenue, killed about forty rioters. Captain Wilkins captured and destroyed four barricades erected in Ninth Avenue near Thirty-fifth Street. Lieutenant McElrath dispersed a mob which attacked his battery at Thirty-sixth Street. Though the mob was put to rout so frequently, yet the number of rioters was such that new mobs would soon spring up in the neighborhood.

Several hundred citizens, including General Wetmore and William E. Dodge, enrolled themselves in volunteer companies to act with the militia. The crouching tiger resisting discipline had given place to a hydra-headed monster, whose snaky visage seemed everywhere now intent not merely on resistance, but upon rapine, murder, and revenge. Mayor Opdyke's house, Brooks Brothers' store, Colonel Nugent's house, Mr. Gibbon's house, and many others were looted. Negroes were murdered when caught.

The saloon of a German was robbed and burned because he was known to have some negro customers. Trains leaving the city were filled with frightened citizens, until flight was prevented by the tracks being torn up. The fire-bells, which were kept constantly ringing, the shouts of the mob, the volleys of musketry and cannon all combined to make the city seem a veritable pandemonium.

Serious disturbance had occurred during the day in Yorkville. Harlem Bridge would certainly have been burned had not the rains of the previous night rendered the timbers too wet to ignite.

The additional detachments from our battalion left the wharf at Fort Hamilton about 8 o'clock, as the sunset gun was being fired. Captain S. P. Putnam, one of the party, in an account of this trip, says: "All over the bay, the islands, the forts, the vast city flashed golden rays of light. We landed at Castle Garden. There were but few specta-



tors of our rapidly-forming ranks. As we marched up Broadway it was absolutely deserted ; the silence was ominous, the dangers unknown. We reported at Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street, and were detailed to patrol the eastern section of the city, where disturbance was brooding. Occasional sounds of tumult were heard and the discharge of musketry. As we filed along squads gathering at the corners of the streets broke and disappeared. Stones were hurled from dark recesses and shots fired from tall tenement buildings along which we were passing, for we seemed to be in the midst of the most lawless of the population. It was a sort of brigand warfare. A halt would occur, an officer and a dozen men search the houses. In some instances there was resistance, in most cases flight. The disorderly crowds after one volley would slink away into the darkness, and it was impossible to follow them. We could simply keep the streets clear. We were in arms until early morning."

Says Major H. E. Richmond, who had command of the detail : " We were under marching orders nearly the entire night, patrolling the various streets, cleaning out the rioters. Our special attention was directed to the safety of the *Times* and *Tribune* buildings. On the morning of the 15th I was called into the presence of General Brown, and from him received orders to ' proceed at once to Yorkville to preserve good order, prevent rioting and to protect property generally and the lives of the citizens.' We were quartered in Harwood Hall, corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Fourth Avenue, the property of Postmaster Wakeman, whose dwelling had been burned the day before."

*Wednesday, July 15th.*—Contrary to the hopes and expectations of many, the spirit of the beast mob was not yet broken, and the terrible scenes of the former days were even surpassed on this third day of the riot. A bare synopsis only of the events is possible. Buildings were burned in Second Avenue, East Broadway, and many attempts made elsewhere. Negroes were hung in Second and Seventh avenues, at Pier No. 4, and in the Twenty-first Precinct. Several different station-houses were attacked, and bands

of robbers were engaged in looting stores and dwellings all over the city. Several thousand rioters at the corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street were engaged in sacking houses and hanging negroes, when General Dodge and Colonel Mott, with a detachment of cavalry, and Captain Howell, with a section of the Eighth New York Artillery, came up. The crowd fell back when charged upon by the infantry and cavalry and then halted, refusing to disperse. Soon, emboldened, they filled up the streets, and then, suddenly, sent a shower of stones at the cannoneers. "Fire!" shouted Captain Howell.

The canister tore through that mass of human bodies with sickening effect. Again they came on, and again the deadly shot ploughed through them. Not until some six rounds were fired did the rioters disperse. The military charged through the various streets, making many arrests, and then moved elsewhere. Scarcely had they retired when a mob gathered afresh and strung up the lifeless bodies of the negroes.

Later in the day Captains Putnam and Shelley dispersed a desperate mob in Fifth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. Commissioner Acton and his force of police, as well as the limited number of troops engaged, were getting worn out; yet the beast was still rampant and unsubdued. Another night of horror passed.

*Thursday, July 16th.*—The Seventh Regiment and other troops returned during the night from the seat of war in the South to a worse conflict at home. During the day there were disturbances in Yorkville. Trouble in that vicinity had been allayed somewhat by the Catholic priest, who had called his people together Wednesday afternoon, and in a public speech counselled them "to strictly observe the law and preserve good order." Nevertheless, such were the demonstrations on Thursday that the matron of an orphan asylum near by with several hundred inmates, made a written appeal to Lieutenants Richmond and Dexter to guard their lives "against assaults which were threatened by the riotous mob." In accordance with this appeal suitable provisions were made and all danger averted.

A squad of soldiers were chased into Jackson's foundry at First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, when a stubborn fight occurred. There were but twenty-five soldiers against thousands of the mob. On the arrival of the Seventh Regiment the crowd dispersed, to reassemble, however, in Twenty-ninth Street, where they began to plunder stores.



“A DESPERATE BUT FINAL STRUGGLE.”

They attacked the cavalry soldiers sent to disperse them, and one Sergeant was brutally beaten to death and his body left in the street. For some time the mob commanded the situation. Captain H. R. Putnam some time after 9 P.M. reached the place with several companies of Regulars. Scarcely had the dead body of the Sergeant been placed in the wagon when the rioters began to harass the Captain's men. Placing his cannon in position he swept the streets repeatedly with canister, and then charged vigorously upon all the houses where they were firing from the roofs and windows upon his troops. This was a desperate but final struggle.



Before it was concluded, as if re-enforcing the authorities, Heaven's artillery opened and a drenching thunder-storm closed the last act in the mad drama. Twelve hundred lives had been sacrificed. The city lay in peculiar gloom that night. Its great inarticulate voice, so well defined in its daily toils and triumphs, was hushed in mournful slumber. Though the lightning would occasionally reveal groups of prowlers and the gleam of bayonets, the beast of unreason was dead. Yet peace was bordered with sadness, and truly symbolized by the clouds, the tear-dimmed streets, and the sobbing waves along the shore.



## CHAPTER X.

CONSOLIDATED.



AS to the private griefs referred to in the last chapter it was asserted by some of our officers that their evil genius, in the shape of their late mustering officer, had been diligently engaged in weaving a web for their destruction. At any rate, Major Barnes became the recipient of a somewhat startling order from the War Department, informing

him that he “and all other officers of the battalion will be dishonorably mustered out of the service, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances, for fraudulent conduct in connection with the recruitment of the force.” Lieutenant A. C. Brown was immediately sent by the officers to Albany to interview Governor Seymour. After hearing a statement of the matter, the latter telegraphed to Washington, requesting and recommending that this obnoxious order be suspended. This was done, and an investigation ordered, and the officers began to congratulate themselves that they should at least have fair treatment. In this, however, their anticipations were somewhat weakened when they learned that the officer appointed to make the investigation, Captain Clinton, of General Canby’s staff, was an intimate friend of Captain Marshall. Various charges were furnished Colonel Barnes on which the original order of dismissal had been based, and on which the investigation would now be made. Among these was that of enlisting men physically incompetent; of enlisting men solely to garrison forts in New York Harbor; of enlisting men previously discharged from the service for physical disability, and of signing false accounts for rations.

Captain A. C. Brown, in a letter written November 3d, 1863, to his father, states the situation as follows :

“ While we had been in the field totally unconscious of enemies at home, and entirely unable to defend ourselves, it appears that Marshall, not satisfied with taking over sixty men which he and his doctor had rejected from our regiment into his own, had been diligently engaged in correspondence with a friend in the War Department, charging Barnes and his officers with all sorts of irregularities and frauds, not forgetting to enlarge well on the Harrisburg affair. The result was an order ‘dishonorably dismissing us all from the service, without pay or allowances.’ ”

After referring in his letter to the friendship between Captains Marshall and Clinton, Captain Brown says further :

“ We were all to be mustered out on the charges presented, when, as was admitted on the trial, none of us were touched by any one of them except that of ‘enlisting men previously discharged from service for physical disability ;’ and as that was withdrawn, no one could be tried but Barnes and Surgeon Avery. On the trial I defended Barnes, and put in a written defense, supported by numerous affidavits of the strongest character, such as no court under Heaven could have passed by lightly. I also assisted Dr. Avery, and he was as strongly posted as Barnes. What was our surprise, then, when Captain Clinton in his report stated only a few points of Barnes’s and Avery’s defenses, omitting entirely the strong arguments they depended upon, and remarked that he did not think Marshall was quite impartial, and indeed did not think Barnes and Avery quite guilty, but, upon the whole, would recommend that they be dismissed dishonorably and that the line officers go before an examining board. Of course General Canby ‘approved’ the ‘report,’ and the thing was done.”

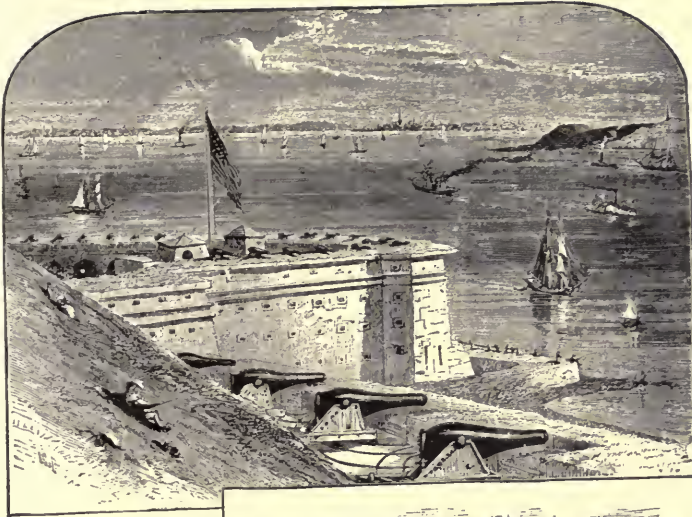
As the result of this examination, which sought to determine an officer’s fitness to command a company by means of hard questions in arithmetic and other branches—a sort of incipient civil service with a military annex—nearly all the line officers regained their positions, though the result was not known till some time afterward. A few, through



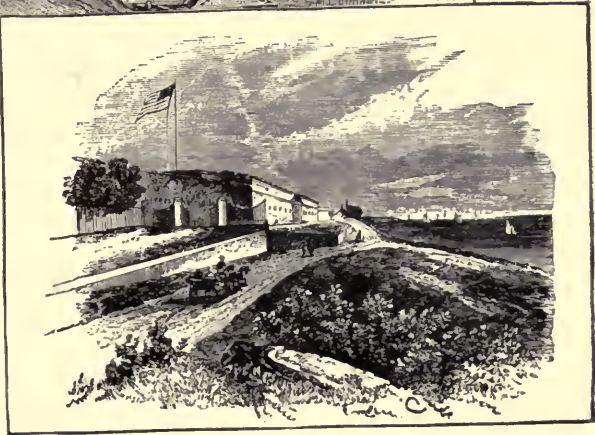
indifference or disgust not pressing their claims very hard, were dropped.

The experience of "guarding the forts in New York Harbor" for the four months the battalion was located there, was interesting, though not always pleasant in character. The source of unpleasantness, so far as the officers were concerned, has already been explained. To the men, especially the raw recruits of the command, one difficulty was the rigidity of the discipline. Fort Hamilton, the headquarters, was in military regulations and discipline a sort of gilt-edged post. Red-tape and shoe polish prevailed. Parades, guard-mounts, inspections—in fact, all exercises affecting the relations of officers and men in and about the post, were conducted under the strictest military rules. This was entirely proper, of course, but to a young farmer, clerk, or school-boy accustomed to think himself as good as anybody, it was a little irksome to be suddenly brought to a halt in the street, to have to "face to the front," "salute with the hand most remote," and to stand like a mummy for perhaps a minute, because another fellow with shoulder-straps happened to be passing. Even some of the old veterans "kicked," and in some instances were duly incarcerated in the Fort Hamilton guard-house. This guard-house deserves mention. So many regiments were temporarily located here, that the guard-house frequently contained more than a hundred occupants. A gang of these fellows organized themselves for the purpose of relieving new-comers of their surplus cash. This gang managed to keep in the guard-house for a time, and did a thriving business, rifling the pockets of drunken men newly paid off and put in to sober up, until some of the leaders happened to get out and were duly pummelled by some of the "fresh fish" they had robbed.

Those of the battalion who were not detailed in the city with the regulars during the riot were left in charge of Fort Hamilton and of Fort Richmond, Staten Island. On the night of July 18th an amusing incident occurred at the latter post. There was a riotous element on the island, which had been evinced in connection with the workmen



FORT RICHMOND.



FORT HAMILTON.

FORTS IN NEW YORK HARBOR.





employed on Fort Wadsworth, located above Fort Richmond ; and the orders were strict as to challenging any one approaching the sally-port during the night. That night the sleeping inmates and the small relief of a half dozen sentinels were startled by a challenge, " Who goes there ?" followed by a shot, a yell, and considerable of a commotion at the rear entrance. It turned out that a yoke of oxen had been left all night with the harness on their necks and a long chain dragging therefrom. Possibly actuated by the spirit of discord so prevalent, about midnight they had started pell-mell down the hill, as if to capture the fort. They were well-nigh successful at least, for the sentinel was pretty badly frightened and knocked off the bridge into the ditch.

A gun was discharged one night at Fort Richmond and blew off a man's finger. There were suspicions at the time that the man himself had a hand in it, though he proved too good a soldier afterward to warrant the belief that it was intentional.

The companies were drilled daily while here in the manual of arms, company movements, and on the heavy guns in the forts. The company officers were assisted in this work by sergeants detailed from the Seventh and Twelfth United States Infantry.

Bathing was a chief recreation while here. Opportunity was also given, though sparingly, to visit the city and take in the museums, theatres, etc.

In September Goodwin's rifled battery, manned by our boys, returned from Pennsylvania, and a few days afterward, while exhibiting it, a premature discharge blew off one of the inventor's hands and partially blinded him.

On October 8th the report was circulated that the battalion was consolidated with the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, then serving in the defenses of Washington. On the 10th of the same month, about 9 A.M., the men were ordered to pack up and fall in as soon as possible to go on board a transport in the harbor. Companies K and M, quartered at Fort Hamilton, fell in line about 3 P.M. A few members had already " fallen in" the boozing places along

shore, and had to be hunted up by the sergeants who commanded the companies, and in some instances wheeled down to the dock in barrows. The tug which was to convey the companies on board the transport did not reach the dock till dark. One man, from the effects of having drunk obstinate liquor, probably, refused to go on board.

The officer of the Post Guard, a Lieutenant in the Sixth Regulars, knocked the man into the dock with the flat of his sword. Loaded down with his accoutrements, he came near drowning, but was finally fished out in a much more tractable state of mind. On reaching the transport, another man walked overboard, and was duly rescued, and finally a man fell down the hatchway of the Constitution fourteen feet and broke a rib or two. The other two companies were already stowed away in the vessel. The sergeants commanding reported to Captain John B. Vandeweile, of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, who was accompanied by Lieutenants George H. Warner and James McKeel.

The transport Constitution weighed anchor about 10 P.M. The voyage was uneventful, except that a good many suffered from sea-sickness, which even quinine and whiskey would not allay. About midnight, Sunday, October 11th, Fortress Monroe was reached, and about twelve hours afterward the transport entered the Potomac. Anchored at Alexandria for the night, and on Tuesday, after passing the drawbridge the men disembarked at the foot of G Street wharf, Washington. The rolls were called by the respective orderlies, under the direction of Captain Vandeweile, and the companies fell in and marched through Georgetown to Fort Ethan Allen.

Upon the arrival of the four companies, locations for camping were assigned and tents furnished them until barracks could be constructed. The battalion as such ceased to exist, the regimental battalions being organized anew.

During the spring and summer of 1863 a number of events of a striking character had occurred at the fort.

*February 10th.*—A man in Company A was accidentally shot. Another man in handling a gun, the hammer caught





From the Smithsonian Grounds.

*From the Smithsonian Grounds*



From the State, War, and Navy Building.





his belt, and it went off, blowing out the brains of the man in front of him.

*May 30th.*—Company H, at Fort Marcy, having been challenged by Company C to come over to Ethan Allen and play a game of base-ball, came and played nine innings, winning the game by one run.

*May 8th.*—An interesting affair occurred at Fort Marcy, of which the following account is given :

### SWORD PRESENTATION AND SURPRISE.

FORT MARCY, VA., May 8, 1863.

An elegant sword was presented to Lieutenant Hayden of Company A, Fourth N. Y. V. Artillery, by the members of his command, on Friday of the above date. The presentation was made by Major Alcock, commanding said post, accompanied with the following remarks :

“ Lieutenant Hayden, the non-commissioned officers and privates of Company A have requested me in their name to present you with a small testimonial of their esteem for you as a man and a soldier, on the occasion of your merited promotion. It is most gratifying to see good feeling existing between the officer and men, but it is not always the case when the officer has been strict in enforcing discipline.

“ That you, sir, have always done your duty, and all in your power to promote the efficiency of your company, your officers as well as myself can testify, and that it is fully appreciated by the company this costly and beautiful sword, sash, belt, and other articles fully prove. Receive them, sir, not for their intrinsic value only, but as an evidence of the deep friendship and strong attachment they have for you and their satisfaction at your advancement.

“ You may soon be called upon to use this sword in the defense of your country, and I feel confident that you will never let it be stained with dishonor.”

Lieutenant Hayden replied as follows :

“ To those members of Company A who contributed toward this magnificent present of which I am here the honored recipient, I have to express my grateful acknowledgments.

It is in vain for me to attempt to express the emotions which I feel. I appreciate the kind motives which actuate you, and thank you from the bottom of my heart ; and it is my earnest wish that my conduct as a soldier may be worthy of this beautiful gift, in the estimation of both the members of my company and my superior officers.

“ I could not ask to be connected with a more noble company of men, and I hope and trust that I may have the pleasure of returning your love and respect, and remaining with you until such time as Uncle Sam shall have no further use for one of the best companies in the United States service. Again, gentlemen, I thank you.”

#### THE SURPRISE.

After the conclusion of the former ceremony, Companies A and H, of the previously-named regiment, now garrisoning Fort Marcy, proceeded to present Major Allcock, commander of said post, with an elegant bridle, saddle, set of spurs, revolver, etc. The presentation was made by Corporal Wheeler, of Company H, accompanied with the following remarks—viz. :

“ Major Allcock, it becomes my pleasing duty, sir, to testify to you both by word and deed that you have by gentlemanly and soldierly conduct endeared yourself to us.

“ To-day is a day of peril, and our nation is clad in the mourner’s sable garb. Yet, sir, you have not been called upon to lead us to the bloody fields of strife and carnage, but should you be thus called upon, we trust and confide in your ability so to do, trusting also that you would lead us to a successful issue, and that you would return crowned with the laurel wreaths of a nation’s gratitude.

“ The fortunes of war has called us together. It has called upon you with us to sacrifice the society of friends, the comforts of domestic life, and also to bear with us the burdens of an unholy rebellion.

“ It is true, sir, that while many have been called upon to try the sterner realities of war, we have been spared, and while mothers are now mourning the loss of sons, wives of husbands, sisters of brothers, children of parents, and



friend of friend, our mothers, our wives, our sisters, our children and friends, only mourn our absence, ever cherishing the fond hope that we may soon return to them richly laden with the blessings of peace, bearing with us also the fruits of our labors—namely, a Union restored, a firm and free republican Government.

“Although we are and have been thus favored, every soldier has a duty to perform, and, in our opinion, you have performed yours well and with an impartial hand.

“Therefore, in behalf of your command—viz., A and H, I present you with these gifts, as a token of our regard for your welfare and respect for you as a commander, hoping that the same friendly feeling may ever exist between us, and that you may ever be found worthy of the respect and esteem of those whom you have the honor to command, and ever bear upon your forehead the impress of a true patriot, and that we may in turn, by our gentlemanly conduct and soldierly bearing, ever prove ourselves worthy the respect and confidence of so noble a commander.”

Reply of Major Allcock.

“CORPORAL AND SOLDIERS: You have stolen a march and taken me by surprise.

“For your many flattering remarks, and the costly and magnificent presents which you ask my acceptance, I am profoundly grateful.

“I cannot find language to express my feeling toward you.

“I accept your beautiful presents, and shall esteem them the more as coming from the enlisted men of this post, whom I have the honor to command, and if it shall ever be my lot to ride to fame, I trust it may be in this saddle, spurred on by the consciousness of being backed by your valor.

“I thank you once more for your splendid gift, which will ever be cherished by me as a memento of your kindly feelings.”

*May 31st.*—Details were sent out to barricade the roads, as the rebels were reported in the vicinity.

*June 2d.*—While practising with light artillery, the shells

set some woods on fire, spreading over a few hundred acres.

*June 6th.*—Company C won a game of ball played with H. Score, forty-nine to thirty-six.

*June 18th.*—A heavy hail-storm, with stones as large as black walnuts, fell.

*June 21st.*—Heavy cannonading heard in the direction of Leesburg.

*June 26th.*—Men called up at 1 o'clock A.M. to man the guns. Details at the guns for several days.

*July 4th.*—There were athletic exercises—wrestling, chasing a greased pig, wheelbarrow races, etc.

*July 28th.*—A young fellow of Company F while bathing was swept into the current of the Potomac and drowned. Owing to heavy showers, the river was very high and rapid. The body was recovered on the 30th and buried with military honors.

*August 9th.*—Dr. Mudie fell from his horse and broke his leg.

*August 10th.*—Quite in contrast to former orders, an order was read on parade allowing every man a gill of whiskey per day. This was not regarded with favor by all.

*August 31st.*—The men received new Springfield rifles and turned in their old guns.

*September 3d.*—General John C. Tidball, recently appointed Colonel, appeared for the first time on parade.

Colonel Tidball, who had won an excellent reputation as an artillery officer on the Peninsula, at Antietam, and more recently at Gettysburg, was especially careful of all means looking to the comfort as well as discipline of his command. When the new battalion arrived, carpenters and other workmen were detailed for all the companies needing barracks, and the work of building went on jointly with the daily drill and guard duty. Every new barracks was duly dedicated with a ball. In fact, it was the aim of some of the officers to dedicate every new building with appropriate ceremonies. The new chapel, which Chaplain Carr, with customary zeal, had worked long to have erected, was ac-

tually dedicated twice ; secularly, as a building, and on the Sabbath following as a house of Divine worship. Perhaps the good chaplain remembers with disgust to this day how it came about that he consented to the former ceremonies. A meeting of officers was held in the building on its completion. The point was first discussed that the house was not yet a chapel. To which the chaplain, who was then preparing his address for the dedicatory ceremonies, duly assented. It was then moved and seconded that it would be eminently proper to hold a *reception* in the building ; to which the reverend gentleman also assented. When, however, he came into the new chapel on the evening appointed and saw the quadrilles, the waltzes, the jigs performed at that *reception*, he waxed righteously wroth, and would have remonstrated, but, alas ! it was too late.

Forenoons were devoted to drilling on field-pieces, and varied with target firing. A number of chiefs of pieces who were most successful in handling their respective details and in hitting the target were recommended for commissions by the Colonel, though some did not receive these documents till a long time afterward. A non-commissioned school for instructing the chevroned officers in all kinds of drill, including infantry, light and heavy artillery, bayonet and sabre exercises, was under the immediate command of Lieutenant Morrison and Captain Miller.

The following troops were encamped in the vicinity of Fort Ethan Allen while we garrisoned it, named in the order in which they arrived : One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania, Fortieth Massachusetts, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York, One Hundred and Eighteenth New York, Sixteenth Virginia, One Hundred and Forty-second New York, Twenty-third Maine, and a battalion composed of different regiments.

After the buildings were all completed, there were eight outside of the fort and two within. The latter were built of logs and covered with earth, so as to be bomb-proof. Those outside were one hundred feet long by twenty wide and twenty high, made of boards battened. There were four doors, one in the middle of each side and one at each



end. Each contained twelve windows. They were heated by cylindrical stoves six feet long.

The officers' tents were located along the east side of the parade ground. The barracks of K and B were at the south end, and along the west side of the parade ground, in order, came those of D, F, E, C, and M, L's barracks being at the north end. G was inside the fort. A, H, and I were at Fort Marcy, of which post Lieut. H. E. Richmond was Adjutant.

Much of the fatigue duty was done at this time by the recruits, who came in in large numbers during the winter. They did very much more drilling, too, than the remainder of the command.

A good many incidents will be remembered as occurring about this time—some exciting, some humorous, and some pathetic. Expeditions after guerillas and deserters were numerous. The latter were usually men who, without intending to desert, would go out in the country and forget to return.

The first Provost Marshal was Major Ulysses Doubleday, who was succeeded by Major Young. On the death of the latter, Lieutenant A. J. Hatch was appointed to this position. Lieutenant U. D. Eddy was the first Assistant Provost Marshal, who was succeeded by Lieutenant W. H. Burt.

Lieutenant Burt and Captain Brewster, of Scott's Nine Hundred, went out one night to capture a man who had deserted from the First Ohio Cavalry. Strong suspicions were entertained that he was located in the house of a secesh farmer, where they halted about midnight. Carefully surrounding the house, a shot was fired to arouse the occupants, when suddenly the front door opened, and a man who appeared to be seven feet high, as thin as a rail, with head perfectly bald, a long red beard, attired in one garment, with a candle in one hand, stalked forth to the edge of the piazza, and gazed cautiously around until his eye rested on the command, when he said: "What do you 'uns want?" On being informed, he very graciously allowed them to search the house. The deserter was not there, but they found a man who was so positively and dangerously insane that they were glad to get away. Their man was

found later on engaged in the revelry of a dance near Leesburg.

Captain Brewster will excuse the reminiscence, but if memory does not fail, the Captain himself was so wrought upon by the spectacle of the ball that he detained the command there until he could try his foot and figure.

On another occasion Lieutenant Burt found a deserter he was seeking up a chimney, though the girls said there was no one about the house. But when the Lieutenant proposed to fire up the chimney, our man came down very lively.

Some of the officers may recall the night when friends of Sutler King, from Washington, opened oysters in Aiken's tent; the incident of one officer awaking suddenly to find a lighted torch in his mouth; false alarms of Moseby and Washingtonians in retreat; the touching incident of Surgeon Lawrence's kitten which he encountered in the road, and which proved to be not a kitten, etc. Just after dress parade one evening, a carriage containing two ladies from Washington, who had been visiting at the fort, was run away with, the team dashing down the rocky hill to Chain Bridge. One of the ladies was thrown out and injured quite severely.

Some idea of the routine life among the enlisted men may be suggested by the following extracts from the writer's diary, then sergeant in Company M.

*October 30th, 1863.*—Drilled in light artillery, went on dress parade, and had charge of police squad in the afternoon.

*October 31st.*—Drilled in the forenoon on light field-pieces, in the afternoon did fatigue duty on barracks.

*November 5th.*—Detailed as Sergeant of the Guard. Went grand rounds with Captain Jones, Officer of the Day. During the twenty-four hours turned out the guard once for Officer of the Day and twice for Colonel Tidball.

*December 14th.*—Detailed as Sergeant of Picket Guard. With twelve men and two corporals, went over to Maryland side of Chain Bridge and took charge of two light pieces near bridge. Purchased meals at the "Dominie's." Had

quarters in a small building containing a stove. Managed to keep comfortable.

*December 23d.*—Detailed as Sergeant of Picket Guard. Turned out guard for Officer of the Day about 10 A.M. Major Young's funeral train passed about 3 P.M. Some members of the escort straggled back. At 11 P.M. went down to arrest some men attempting an attack on the "Dominie's" quarters.

*December 25th.*—Twenty-two of us from several different companies of the Fourth, under the leadership of Corporal Putnam, a descendant of "Old Put," went out in the country to the house of a farmer named Paine, where we had a very excellent Christmas dinner.

From the diary of Dr. Robinson, then a private belonging to Company C, we find that he was on guard during 1863 in and about the forts fifty-seven days; on picket, twenty days; on fatigue, forty-one days. The remaining days he was on drill, parade, inspection, etc. During the year he managed to receive eighty-one letters and to write eighty-six—probably more literary work than was performed by the average soldier. From his diary we extract:

*January 1st, 1864.*—Wet all day until 3 P.M., when it cleared up and turned very cold. Read and cyphered all day. Learning phonography.

*January 2d.*—Last night the coldest of the season. No drills or parade. Bought two and one half pounds of butter at thirty-five cents.

*January 4th.*—Weather warm. Snowing all day. Sat up last night with Dan Keyes, who is sick in the hospital. Eleven patients there, some very sick. Corporal Canfield, Company D, died this morning.

*January 6th.*—Off guard, drew the load in my gun, and thus avoided cleaning it. •

*February 20th.*—On guard, first relief post 7, on the parapet at the end of Company G's barracks. A number of men put into the magazine for witnessing a dog-fight.

*March 7th.*—Drilled in dismounting and mounting heavy guns.

*March 8th.*—On guard over choppers at Lewinsville.



*March 16th.*—On guard, third relief post 5, over prisoners in the fort. Moseby's guerillas made a descent on Langly. A line of skirmishers from the regiment hastily thrown out. They were called in to-day.

Garrison life could not fail to become monotonous and irksome unless coupled with incidents of real warfare such as some of the veterans had experienced, and the younger members of the regiment were hoping for.



THE ATTACK ON FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

It would have afforded some of the regiment immense satisfaction to have occupied Fort Ethan Allen with an attacking party in its front, and about which there had been so many surprises ; but the only thing of the kind we have to record is a remarkable dream of one of the men, in which he saw the Confederates advancing up the ravine over the abatis across the moat, and a goodly number of them scaling the parapet, while our boys, *en deshabille*, with night-caps and artillery hats hastily donned, and with muskets in their hands, rushed to the defense. The attacking party seemed to have the advantage until the Colonel was seen, with the main body of the regiment, entering the fort, as if on dress parade. It need not be said that then the enemy

were gallantly repulsed, and the rugged ravines, including the valley of Pimmit Creek, were filled with the smoke of our heavy guns in parting salute as they retired. But alas! that this glory should have all been confined to the night and the imagination of one sleepy sentinel.

The following changes, not previously mentioned, occurred among the commissioned officers during the year :

Major Thomas Allcock was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel ; Captains T. D. Sears, E. F. Young, and William Arthur were severally promoted to Major ; First Lieutenants James H. Wood, D. K. S. Jones, and Augustus C. Brown were raised to the rank of Captain ; Second Lieutenants D. D. McPherson, D. F. Hamlink, W. M. Waterbury, H. J. Kopper, T. A. Bailey, D. F. Horn, D. Cole, W. C. Edmonston, and G. W. Bemis were advanced to the rank of First Lieutenant ; and B. N. Curtis, E. C. Clarke, H. R. Sanford, A. J. Smith, F. J. Gleason, and M. J. Lee became Second Lieutenants.

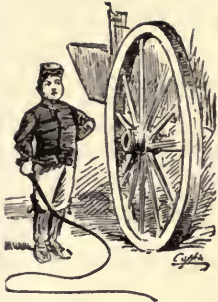
Three officers died, all at Fort Ethan Allen—Major E. F. Young, Lieutenants Daniel Cole and William C. B. Gray.

Assistant-Surgeon M. J. Davis, Captains George W. Ingalls, Japhet Allston, Lieutenants Horace E. Kimball, George W. Bemis, Benjamin A. Dickens, H. D. McNaughton, Sedgwick Pratt, and Lewis Trites resigned ; and Lieutenant William E. Van Name was discharged.



## CHAPTER XI.

### GOOD-BYE, CANNON.



ON March 26th, 1864, our regiment received orders to join the Army of the Potomac. The news created considerable excitement at Fort Ethan Allen, among both officers and men. Some of the officers expressed misgivings that the regiment might be transferred to infantry, and some were a little put out by the fact that they had just gone to the expense of building new quarters. This was the case also with some of the officers at Fort Marcy.

Captain Brown, of Company H at that post, quietly sleeping in his new ranch, was unceremoniously awakened by Captain McKeel at 5 A.M., and told the news. McKeel was apparently in great glee at the prospect of a change, declaring that he was spoiling for a fight. Captain Brown expressed some doubt as to the genuineness of the order, suspecting that it was a trick to procure some whiskey which he had laid in to "warm" his new quarters, according to custom. But Captain McKeel produced the order duly transcribed in the order-book, and Brown, assured of its genuineness, bounced out of bed and made his toilet in a hurry. The day was spent in packing, the orders being to move at daylight. At this time the regiment numbered about twenty-five hundred men, equal to many an infantry brigade.

At 7 A.M. on Sunday, March 27th, the companies of Fort Ethan Allen were relieved by the Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and those at Fort Marcy by the Third Pennsylvania Artillery, and as soon as the companies at Fort Marcy could join the main body at Fort Ethan Allen,



the march was begun to Alexandria. Company K, out on picket, was considerably surprised on coming in to find the regiment gone and a new regiment in its place. They soon overtook the command, however. The route was on the



MAP SHOWING MILITARY POSITION SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.

south side of the Potomac, past many of the forts we had previously occupied. Reaching Alexandria, we took cars for Brandy Station, arriving at 10 P.M., and going into camp near the depot. This was our first experience in shelter

tents, but the men were good-natured, behaved well, and accommodated themselves to circumstances with excellent grace. Many of the men were exceedingly footsore from marching in high boots, and there was a general call for army shoes. Those who were supplied with extras generously divided with those who had none, much to their relief.

On March 28th we moved about two miles from the depot, and after considerable countermarching, pitched tents finally, and arranged our camp, each battalion by itself. The weather was very fine and everybody was in good spirits, enjoying the change and consequent activity.

Our pleasure was short-lived, however, for we awoke the following morning to find it storming furiously. This continued all day, making everything muddy and uncomfortable, and nearly drowning us out. The next morning it had cleared up a little, but everything was damp and disagreeable, and about all we could do was to repair the damages done and put ourselves in better shape for coming unpleasantness of a similar character.

On March 31st the regiment was called out on dress parade for the first time since leaving Fort Marcy.

April 1st we received orders to report to the Artillery Brigade of the Second Corps, and striking tents, marched nearly over to a place called Stevensburg. Here we camped on a side hill, and a worse spot could not have been found in the whole vicinity. It began to rain when we were about half-way from Brandy Station, and continued the rest of the day. We pitched our tents as best we could, but many of the men who had acquaintances in other regiments went visiting. Members of D, H, and M went over to the camp of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York, where they had plenty of friends and were most hospitably received. The courtesies were heartily appreciated by the wet and weary men.

The morning of April 2d found the ground covered with four inches of snow. The men suffered greatly from cold and exposure, and every one who had the slightest claim to acquaintanceship remained with his friends. It was rather a severe baptism, and the boys looked homesick and dispir-

ited. The next morning showed a bit of blue sky, and everybody set to work to fix up and make things comfortable, but right in the midst of these improvements another storm struck us, and shivering with disgust, if not with cold, we crept into such shelter as we happened to have and tried to be comfortable. In many cases this was quite impossible, and many were reported sick, made so from exposure. All the next day the storm continued with unabated fury, and we were nearly drowned in our blankets, as the tents leaked most bountifully. The weather continued very disagreeable for a whole week, but the sky brightened a little on the 12th, when the paymaster arrived, and things were much pleasanter on the 13th, when we were paid off, the sutler looking positively happy.

Colonel Tidball had been placed in command of the Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, which beside our regiment contained the following batteries :

Maine Light Artillery, Sixth Battery, Captain Edwin B. Dow.

Massachusetts Light Artillery, Tenth Battery, Captain J. Henry Sleeper.

New Hampshire Light Artillery, First Battery, Captain Frederick M. Edgell.

First New York Light Artillery, Battery G, Captain Nelson Ames.

First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery F, Captain R. Bruce Ricketts.

First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery A, Captain William A. Arnold.

First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery B, Captain T. Frederick Brown.

Fourth United States Artillery, Battery K, Lieutenant John W. Roder.

Fifth United States Artillery, Batteries C and I, Lieutenant James Gilliss.

Dr. Hartwell C. Tompkins was announced as Surgeon-in-Chief of the brigade, Ulysses D. Eddy as Aide to Colonel commanding, and Captain Theodore Miller as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the brigade.







BRV'T CAPT. T. C. PARKHURST.  
BRV'T CAPT. M. E. GORDON.

BREVET BRIG.-GEN'L THOMAS ALLCOCK.  
LT.-COLONEL FRANK WILLIAMS.  
MAJOR T. D. SEARS.

ADJ'T HENRY J. KOPPER.  
BRV'T MAJOR G. L. MORRISON.

As our regiment was larger than seemed necessary to act as supernumeraries and immediate support for these batteries, April 9th, the following special order was issued by General Meade :

“ A battalion of the Fourth New York Fort Artillery, to be selected by Colonel J. C. Tidball, Chief of Artillery, Second Corps, and Colonel of the regiment, is assigned to each of the three infantry corps, and will report for duty accordingly, with as little delay as practicable.”

Accordingly the following order was issued :

HEADQUARTERS ARTILLERY BRIGADE,  
SECOND ARMY CORPS,  
April 9, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 23.

(*Extract.*)

I. In pursuance of Special Orders No. 92, Headquarters Army of Potomac, April 9th, 1864, the battalions of the Fourth New York Artillery are assigned as follows :

First Battalion, Major Thomas D. Sears commanding, to Sixth Corps.

Second Battalion, Major William Arthur commanding, to Fifth Corps.

Third Battalion, Major Frank Williams commanding, to Second Corps.

Headquarters of the regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock, will remain with the Third Battalion. The First and Second Battalions will report to the commanders of artillery of the corps to which they have been respectively assigned, with as little delay as possible.

\* \* \* \* \*

III. The Chief Medical Officer of this brigade will assign an assistant surgeon to each of the First and Second Battalions, and make such other disposition in his department as he may deem necessary.

\* \* \* \* \*

V. All enlisted men belonging to the First and Second Battalions on duty in the Quartermaster's Subsistence or Ordnance Departments of this brigade, will be at once re-



turned to their respective companies, and their places supplied by details from the Third Battalion.

\* \* \* \* \*

By order of

JOHN C. TIDBALL, Commanding Brigade.

After being paid off, the First Battalion, under Major Sears, consisting of Companies C, D, L, and M, broke camp and marched over to the Sixth Corps Artillery Brigade, commanded by Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, pitching tents near Brandy Station. The camping ground was a grassy plain, the soil of which was quite sandy. This brigade included the following :

Maine Light Artillery, Fourth Battery (D), Lieutenant Melville C. Kimball.

Massachusetts Light Artillery, First Battery (A), Captain William H. McCartney.

New York Light Artillery, First Battery, Captain Andrew Cowan.

New York Light Artillery, Third Battery, Captain William A. Harn.

Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, First Battalion, Major Thomas D. Sears.

First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery C, Captain Richard Waterman.

First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery E, Captain William B. Rhodes.

First Rhode Island Light Artillery, Battery G, Captain George W. Adams.

Fifth United States Artillery, Battery M, Captain James McKnight.

The day after the First Battalion joined the Sixth Corps, April 13th, Major Sears made the following announcement :

Lieutenant Adelbert S. Eddy, Adjutant.

“ Theodore Price, Quartermaster.

Louis J. McVicker, Sergeant-Major.

George S. Farwell, Quartermaster-Sergeant.

On the 15th the Second Battalion, made up of Companies D, H, K, and E, under Major Arthur, left regimental head-

quarters and reported to Colonel C. S. Wainwright, commanding Artillery Brigade Fifth Corps, near Culpeper. The tents were pitched in an orchard near an old house occupied by an elderly lady and her daughter, also by the Brigade Commissary. The brigade included :

Massachusetts Light Artillery, Battery C, Captain Augustus P. Martin.

Massachusetts Light Artillery, Battery E, Captain Charles A. Phillips.

First New York Light Artillery, Battery D, Captain George B. Winslow.

First New York Light Artillery, Batteries E and L, Lieutenant George Breck.

First New York Light Artillery, Battery H, Captain Charles E. Mink.

Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Second Battalion, Major William Arthur.

Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Company E, Captain Rodney Dexter, ordnance train.

First Pennsylvania Light Artillery, Battery B, Captain James H. Cooper.

Fourth United States Artillery, Battery B, Lieutenant James Stewart.

Fifth United States Artillery, Battery D, Lieutenant B. F. Rittenhouse.

The battalion organization was announced as follows :

Adjutant.

Quartermaster.

Sergeant-Major.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

On April 23d the following order, transferring companies, was made :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, April 23, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 118.

(*Extract.*)

Company L, Fourth New York Artillery, now serving with the Sixth Army Corps, is transferred to the Second Army Corps, and Company I, Fourth New York Artillery.

now serving with the Second Corps, is transferred to the Sixth Army Corps, and will report without delay.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Company L continued doing guard duty with the ammunition train of the Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps, from the time of this transfer all through the campaign, and a very important service was satisfactorily performed by them. Company E guarded the ammunition train Fifth Corps, and I that of the Sixth for a considerable period also.

A good many incidents of interest occurred while the three battalions were thus encamped with the three artillery brigades of the Army of the Potomac.

Considerable drilling was done by each of them in infantry movements, and the suspicion was rife that our *heavy* guns would be carried on our shoulders during the coming campaign.

On Monday, April 18th, the army was reviewed by Generals Grant and Meade.

A court-martial was held at the headquarters of the Second Corps Artillery Brigade, made up of the following officers :

Captain Edward C. Knower, Fourth New York Artillery, President.

First Lieutenant Joshua W. Adams, Tenth Massachusetts, Second Battalion.

First Lieutenant S. A. McClellan, Battery G, First New York Light Artillery.

First Lieutenant George H. Warner, Fourth New York Artillery.

Second Lieutenant William Butler Beck, Battery I, Fifth New York Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Alvah J. Smith, Fourth New York Artillery.

Second Lieutenant J. T. Blakee, Battery A, First Rhode Island Artillery.

Lieutenant Ulysses D. Eddy, Judge Advocate.



A general court-martial was also held at Culpeper during the last days of April, composed chiefly of officers from the Second Battalion. The writer has yet a vivid recollection of a horseback ride from Brandy Station to Culpeper to attend this court-martial. While at Stevensburg, happening to be Sergeant of the Guard when some offence was committed, his presence was required at Culpeper as a witness. The first notice of this was one day when a mounted orderly, leading another horse, came for him. We had about an hour's time to make the distance—ten miles. The road was muddy and the stirrups too short, but the horse was equal to John Gilpin's famous roadster, and we got there on time. An Examining Board also was appointed to examine enlisted men of the Fifth Corps desirous of entering the Military School in Philadelphia, composed of the following officers: Colonel James L. Bates, Twelfth Massachusetts; Captain C. A. Watkins, Seventy-sixth New York; Captain A. C. Brown, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. Candidates successfully passing the examination of this Board, after a brief attendance at the Military School, were sent before General Casey's Board at Washington, and if again successful were commissioned in colored regiments. Some twenty-five applicants were examined daily at Culpeper. Major Sears, of the First Battalion at Brandy Station, was decidedly averse to these applications and would not approve them, which led to some complications with the company officers. Quite a number from the regiment were commissioned in colored troops.

On May 2d, about 4 P.M., the camp at Brandy Station was struck by a storm of wind and rain, that played havoc with the shelter tents and washed away very much of the soil on which they had been erected. On inquiry it was found that the other two battalions had received quite similar treatment from the elements.

The indications for a movement of the army grew more numerous, and when, on May 3d, we did not do any drilling, and, in accordance with orders received, drew six days' rations, we knew we should soon be on the road.

## CHAPTER XII.

### IN THE WILDERNESS—THE FIRST BATTALION.



THE First Battalion, consisting of Companies C, F, and M, did not do any drilling Tuesday, May 3d, 1864. Orders were received to draw eighty rounds of cartridges and six days' rations, and the companies turned out on undress parade in the afternoon. When the line was formed, Major Sears, in command, read a stirring order from General Meade, reminding the soldiers of their strength, the completeness of their equipments, and the confidence reposed by the Government, the people, and the army in the new and distinguished General (Grant) who was to lead them to battle.

Warning us that the eyes of the whole country would regard our movements with the greatest anxiety, and reminding us that there could be safety only to our homes and families by the peace that we should conquer, the appeal concluded with the injunction that, "with clear conscience and strong arms, actuated by a high sense of duty, fighting to preserve the Government and the institutions handed down to us by our forefathers, if true to ourselves, victory, under God's blessing, must and will attend our efforts."

Every man of that battalion retired to his tent that night impressed with a certain responsibility, not unmixed with wonder as to what the future had in store for him.

Retreat and taps are sounded, and the soldier sleeps. Memory touches him in his dreams, and on that swarthy brow there beams a smile as he beholds familiar faces and friends far distant. This one shudders and mutters

strangely ; can it be that he is forewarned of a coming fate ?

Half-past 2 o'clock. What now ? Some one says :

“ Turn out ! ”

The First Sergeant is waking up the company. Soon numerous forms gather in the darkness, amid the rows of tents, and answer to their names ; then follows breakfast.

“ Pack up ! ”

Tents are struck, knapsacks packed, canteens and haversacks filled, and everything got in readiness for moving.

“ Fall in. In four ranks—right face—march ! ” and “ tramp, tramp, tramp, the boys are marching. ” No drums beat : silent and still the Army of the Potomac is moving. Marching independently of the batteries of the Artillery Brigade, Sixth Corps, to which we belonged, we were unobstructed save by the enormous amount of luggage which each soldier inexperienced in field service attempted to carry. Just think of it, eighty rounds of cartridges, rations for six days, a canteen presumably full, a knapsack containing a change of underclothing, shelter tent, woollen and rubber blankets, overcoat, and in most instances stationery, books, photograph album, etc., besides gun and equipments, and you have a weight, as it appeared to some of us, surpassing the burden of Bunyan's pilgrim.

No wonder the roads traversed during the first days of the campaign were strewn with tents, blankets, coats, and all sorts of military clothing, not to speak of accessories of a personal character. We came in a little time to find that a comparatively moderate load would answer the purpose best.

Onward the column moves in route step, with arms at will, but in good order, chiefly by the open road, down into the valleys, and over the hills and bridges in a southerly direction. Soon sunlight dispels the darkness and gilds the polished equipments with its rays. The portents of nature seem to be with us. It is a beautiful day. The wild flowers nod smilingly, while bluebird and song-sparrow sing their sweetest notes as we pass along. Possibly those huge vultures soaring as tiny specks in the blue sky to the southward indicate disaster. We shall see.



Save the pressure on their backs and shoulders the men were in good spirits. Every company probably had its jokers and wits, its silent, dull, or thoughtful plodder, its butt, its dead-beat, and its professional liar. A company could hardly be said to have its complement of men without all these, and we are not now prepared to deny that the meanest and dullest man in a company had not his mission. Hardship and suffering, through tedious marches, want of food or rest, and the ill effects of gunpowder, were subsequently observed to develop the worst as well as the noblest qualities of men. Various personal characteristics were evinced on this first march of the campaign. Most of the men were animated, some even enthusiastic in the outset, but as their shadows shortened, the burdens grew heavier, and the heat increased, they became less talkative. The spirits of some, however, seemed never to flag. At the head of Company M, when the monotony of the "tramp, tramp" would be getting oppressive, Doc Deyo would break out with

" O, Jimmy has gone for to live in a tent ;  
They have grafted him into the army,"

or some other equally suggestive strain, in which Denio, Heilferty, Sergeant Chamberlain, Nixon, and others would participate. In Company C the blended voices of Phillips, Farwell, and others might have been heard as the refrain of

" We are coming, Father Abraham,  
Three hundred thousand more,"

arose. In F it was probably Cronk, Sergeant Adams, or Corporal Nash explaining in musical language that

" Whether asleep or waking  
I'm thinking of the girl I love."

While "Dixie's Land" was being impelled from the tongues as well as toes of some of the Provost Guard bringing up the rear.

Our probable destination, quite naturally, became a subject of conversation that morning. Some thought we were going to Culpeper, with a view of getting on to the left

flank of Lee's army, but the old veterans who had been over the ground before said that we were headed for the fords of the Rapidan.

"This is no such march, though, as we had when we went to Chancellorsville with Hooker," said one.

"You got whipped then, didn't you?"

"Whipped? No, just flanked, that was all."

"How was that?"

"Well, you see, General Hooker was a splendid officer, and he had a first-class plan for bagging Lee's army. We were all lying at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg, in April, 1863, four corps of us, watching Lee's army, when the order came to move. The General's plan was to make a demonstration across the river at Fredericksburg with the Sixth Corps, while by a rapid march the other three should cross by the fords higher up and so have Lee in a hole. We got across all right, and everybody thought we had the Johnnies sure. But Stonewall Jackson, the wily old fox, crept around our right flank and came down on the Eleventh Corps like a thunderbolt just as the men were cooking supper. You ought to have seen those Dutchmen skedad-dle!"

"Dutchmens?" said a listener of a Teutonic cast of countenance. "They vas no more Dutchmens as you vas. I pet you runs first."

"Give it to him, Schaeffer!" said Jake Drum; "you were there, and I know it."

"I zee Dutchman run petty lively, too, zeveral time in my life," said Jacob Bay, an old French soldier, who had five wounds on his person.

The rival representatives from the Rhine eyed each other contemptuously.

"Run?" said a heavy-built man named Cross, a little farther back in the ranks, who had not uttered a word since morning, "I wouldn't run." Then he relapsed into the same profound silence.

Thus the day wore on, and about 3 o'clock we came to the bank of the Rapidan at Germanna Ford, having marched about eighteen miles from our place of encampment. The

Engineer Corps had laid two pontoon bridges, one for the trains and one for infantry, the cavalry having crossed early in the morning. After a little delay it came our turn, and we were quickly across the floating bridge, resting in the enemy's domain. We shifted about several times before locating for the night. Most of the men, especially those who had not thrown away any luggage, were excessively tired; so, after swallowing a supper of hardtack and coffee, little time was lost in seeking the arms of Morpheus. "God bless the man who first invented sleep," said Sancho Panza—a sentiment with which we were all in hearty accord that night. It seemed hardly an instant after we dropped to the earth before we were awakened by the beating of a drum, and were astonished to find it morning.

Hark! that beat is the drummer's call. Another, and now the rattle of two thousand drums, mingled with the clear tones of as many fifes and the sounding of battery bugles, startles each sleeper from his rough couch and makes known to the Confederate columns moving from Mine Run into the Wilderness that there is fighting to be done very soon. After breakfast our battalion moved with the Artillery Brigade down the Stevensburg plank-road about four miles, and rested near army headquarters, on an elevated piece of ground in the vicinity of Old Wilderness Tavern. This position afforded a very good view of the region west of us, and from it we could plainly discern the changing positions of the Federal lines that day.

Of the scenery, on the right, heavy dark masses of forest extend as far as the eye can reach. In the immediate centre are open fields—partially cleared land—while beyond is the same dark forest, which, circling round again, crosses our lines and extends far off to the horizon on the left. While we are looking over this, long columns of troops belonging to the Fifth Army Corps pass and go into the woods. We learn from some source that the Fifth Corps, under General Warren, is on the lead in penetrating this labyrinth, with our corps next, and General Burnside with the Ninth is expected to cross at Germanna Ford to-night; also that the Second Corps crossed lower down the river, at Ely's



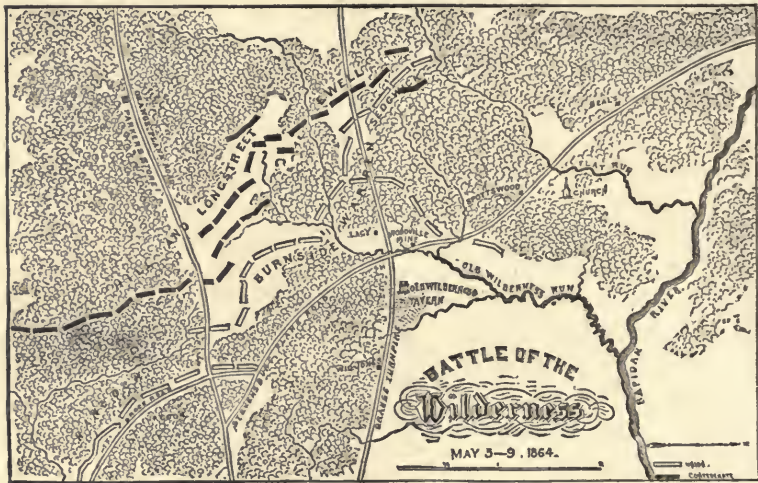
Ford, some time before our column, and disconnected with it, was moving south around Lee's right flank. As yet no hostile signs had been observed by us, and except a few shots in the morning, which were said to be the butchers shooting live-stock for beef rations, we had heard no musketry.

It is now 12 o'clock. The artillerymen on the hill are just building their fires for dinner; thick masses of fleecy clouds are moving lazily over, and we are all wondering where the rebels are. General officers with field-glasses are looking in various directions, and aide-de-camps seem to be inactive and numerous. Suddenly there is a commotion at headquarters—a sound of firing is heard over to the left. In the midst of those dense woods a little wreath of smoke rises. Each one starts up and looks in that direction. Cards, dice, and books are thrown aside and eager glances are cast toward the spot. There you go. The rattle of twenty muskets in quick succession brings a shout from those staring artillerists. That is on the left, and almost simultaneously another and heavier volley is heard a little to our right and front. An officer whose field-glass is pointed westwardly remarks that Griffin's Division has struck the enemy.

It appears that two roads cross the Stevensburg plank which we had traversed that morning—one of these, the Orange turnpike near us, the other, the Orange plank-road some two miles farther south.

General Grant had ordered General Warren to follow our cavalry up this plank-road. The Third Division, under General Crawford, in pursuance of this order, was moving on the plank-road, and by way of precaution against surprise, General Warren had ordered the First Division of his corps, under General Griffin, to move by the turnpike in our front. It proved that a full corps of Confederate infantry was advancing on each of these roads—General Hill on the plank-road, General Ewell on the turnpike. These were the troops that opened the ball and determined the location of the battle. On the plank-road Crawford was driven back, with the loss of nearly two regiments; on the pike,

Griffin almost annihilated, Johnson's Division of Ewell's Corps, to be repulsed in turn and driven back over all the space he had won. General Getty, with a division of the Sixth Corps, was ordered to the support of Crawford. General Hancock, who was ten miles away to the left, was ordered to hurry to the scene of conflict, and the remaining divisions of the Six Corps were ordered to form on the right of Warren.



The battle-ground was an unfortunate location for the Federal cause. A broken, sterile region, traversed by gullies and swamps covered with stunted pines and cedars, hazel bushes, scrub oaks, sweet gum, and dwarf chestnuts, with the bushes so dense as to be utterly impenetrable in many places. Various roads, little more than wood-paths, crossed and recrossed here and there, but so abounding with stumps and stones as to prevent the passage of artillery. Our comparative ignorance of the place was another drawback. In advancing on the right, the Sixth Corps came upon ambush after ambush, where the concealed Confederates would pour in a withering fire and then, arising from the bush, retire in comparative safety.

We observers knew little of these circumstances at the

time, and the phenomena of the battle were sufficiently grand and imposing to completely occupy our attention.

About 3 o'clock the strength and volume of sound on the left was suddenly increased tenfold. And shortly after, as if balancing the wings of battle, a terrible roar swept over the centre and right.

Getty is holding Pegram's forces in check and Sedgwick has come to the support of Griffin. And now the incessant cracking of musketry and occasionally the deeper bass of heavy guns on the left echo back the tumultuous din of the right centre and right wing. The whole distance of that long line, more than five miles in extent, is now covered



GENERAL ALEXANDER HAYS.

with a snowy vapor—the smoke of the battles—while underneath fifty thousand muskets are opposing as many more muskets, and all belching forth madness from out their dark throats in furious and rapid succession. As the destroying element fire, impelled by a hurricane, with its crackling timber and awful roar of blended sounds, sweeps over a forest or a city, so that battle, the cracking of musketry, the roaring cannon, the screaming shot and shell, mingled with cheers and shrieks, now swelling into sublimity, again sinking, as if to gather strength, swept from right to left, and then with renewed stroke and redoubled fury broke into one awful deafening roar that poured forth its volume and belched its thunder for an hour.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the roar of the battle monster suddenly ceases in front, and in full volume sweeps to the left.



Hancock's troops are supporting Getty, charging the Confederates under Pegram and Hays.

General Alexander Hays and thousands of other brave men have trod the "paths of glory," yet victory is still uncertain. The silence in front and on the right is broken by the stroke of axes and falling timbers, indicating that the lines are entrenching. Then the full orchestra of war bursts forth anew. Sounds of crashing trees mingle with the musket's diapason, the treble of charging columns, and the deep-toned cannon. The cooling shades of night descend, but the hot blood of the combatants, despite the bleeding thousands all around, still urges on the struggle. Not till some hours after midnight did the noise and flash of the guns cease to be observable.

By 2 o'clock A.M. of the 6th inst. most of us were asleep on the hill, but the poor fellows over in the trenches, among whom we thought our other battalions might be, sat musket in hand all night, watching the enemy.

We were awakened about 5 A.M. by a reveille of musketry in front of the Sixth Corps, and by the time the writer was on his feet a deafening roar, mingled with yells and shrieks, seemed to roll as a majestic wave of sound across the centre and along the entire left wing.

It seemed that both General Lee and General Grant had ordered a charge at daybreak. The meeting of these attacking forces had disturbed the slumbers of the artillerymen on the hill. The contest seemed to be especially fierce and bitter on the left. Union cheers were frequent and vigorous in that direction, while the peculiar cry of the Confederates, which seemed to us then not unlike the death-knell of a South Sea savage, would occasionally be heard more distinctly in that direction than elsewhere. It was suggested that this might be due to the fact that fresh troops were engaged on that side with lungs unimpaired from yesterday's screeching. As a fact, however, Longstreet's command had not yet arrived, and the divisions of the Second Corps under Birney, with Getty of the Sixth, swept down the Orange plank with an impetus that Hill's soldiers were unable to resist, hurling them back in utter rout for more

than a mile. This was the reason, probably, that the Union cheers seemed to increase as they grew more remote and the Confederate yells to die away until they ceased altogether. Had that success only been understood and followed up the war might have been shortened a year. But the Union columns being greatly broken in the chase by reasons incident to the capture of Confederates and the nature of the ground, and Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps coming fresh into action, forced our left back again, so that no proper advantage was taken of this victory. Indeed, owing to the withdrawal of troops to the left and the flank attack of Longstreet later in the day, the tables came near being reversed.

Taking our coffee, and observing what we could of the conflict, we passed the time until about 11 A.M. when "Fall in, First Battalion, Fourth Artillery," struck on our ears. With our artillery in the shape of muskets on our shoulders, our knapsacks and other equipments hastily slung, we fall in and pass down the hill in a northwesterly direction, entering the woods in rear of our corps.

"We're in for it now," says one.

"No," says an officer; "we're only going to build a parapet for a battery."

"Well," says an old veteran, using a very large adjective to make his remark emphatic, "I'm going to desert to some other branch of the service; we seem to be Jack of all trades—heavy artillery, light artillery, infantry, and now we are engineers; next thing we'll be cavalry."

"Never mind, Jack, it is all for the country," says a young fellow, whose patriotism was less critically disposed.

Before the old fellow could free his mind more fully the command came:

"Halt—front—load at will—load!"

Again we move forward by the flank. An instinctive feeling of awe creeps over us as we notice on every hand the rigid limbs and features of the dead, clad in gray and blue, lying in all sorts of positions, some indicating the agony of the final struggle by their stiffened contortions and others with peaceful look, as if merely asleep.

“Whizz! buzz!” go several bullets in our vicinity.

“Look out, Jim, you’ll get hit!”

“Never you mind,” replies Jim; “if I’m born to be hung I shan’t be shot here, that’s certain.”

No matter about the truth or falsity of the theory, fatalism is the most comforting belief a soldier can entertain; since if his time has not yet come he can brave any danger with impunity.

We move on a short distance to a point where the trees are larger and the woods more open, and go to work.

Says Dr. W. D. Robinson, who was a member of Company C: “We were from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet behind a line of battle, and at the extreme right of the Sixth Corps and the whole army. The line in front of us were engaged in putting up a breastwork. Some of the men were carrying logs for that purpose, and others were throwing the earth up against them. Another squad of men were digging a trench in which to bury the dead, and still another detail were carrying the fallen ones and laying them in their last homes. A portion of us were soon detailed to assist in all of the above duties. It fell to me to help carry several heavy logs and put them on the works, which were not more than two and one half feet high.”

The writer’s recollection is that this work was designed for a battery, or for our own protection, but there being no chance of a battery getting into the wood, and the command being without intrenching tools, the work was abandoned.

Bullets occasionally came over, a moderate skirmish fire being kept up in front, but as they were not directed at us the casualties for the time we were at work were few, if any.

About 4 o’clock the bullets became more numerous and several of our boys were hit. The provoking feature of our position was that we could not see the source from which this fire proceeded, and we could not fire in the direction whence they came, because there were said to be two lines of our own in front of us. We could not see even these except as men came back wounded and passed to the rear.



Says Dr. Robinson: "As we could see but one line of battle before us, we concluded there was none other. The land before this line was understood to be swampy, so much so that neither army occupied it. Their lines of battle were on each side and at the edge of the swamp. A corduroy road, which was a continuation of the wood road we came up, ran across the swamp. Toward sunset, as it was getting dark early in the woods, we gave up work and returned to our respective places. Some distance in our rear and right was a spring, to which one or two of our men were allowed to go at a time. Each man would take eight, ten, or a dozen canteens, fill them with water and return, when one or two others would go. The front line had their arms stocked, and some of the men had taken off their belts and hung them on the stocks. They began at once like old veterans to cook their suppers. Soon their fires were burning, pork was frying and coffee boiling when the catastrophe occurred. We of the second line were many of us indulging in the luxury of hardtack, raw pork, and water."

The number of *wounded* men retiring from the front seemed to be increasing very rapidly. One man stopped long enough to say,

"You fellows had better dig out of this; you'll get h—l in a minute."

"Steady, boys; don't fire till you get the order," said the Major.

We couldn't see anything to fire at if we had received the order, unless we fired at some of our own men, who were now coming back in squads and many of them running. The fact was that the lines in front had been stretched out very thin; the front line had either been gobbled or fallen back to the second, and that now was giving way.

Says Stevens, in his "Three Years in the Sixth Corps:—" "For thirty-six hours the Sixth Corps, stripped of three brigades of its veteran troops, weary from fighting and fasting, its right unprotected, had been patiently waiting for the relief promised it long ago, and steadily holding its ground until the corps was almost destroyed.

"Thirty-four hours before General Sedgwick had sent

word that the rebels were trying to turn our exposed flank, and begged that support might be sent, but no support had come."

In our front, extending a little beyond our right, was General Shaler's Fourth Brigade of the First Division, Sixth Corps; to his left General Seymour's Second Brigade of the Third Division; while General Neill's Third Brigade of the Second Division was still farther to the left.

Shortly after six o'clock several shells in quick succession came screaming right among us, some bursting overhead and others crashing through the trees, dropping branches and splinters promiscuously. One piece struck a man's hand near the writer and left a finger dangling. The remark of our friend was being verified—we were getting h—l sure enough. I know for no more appropriate use of the word than this. Shell rhymes with and each one certainly sounded like h—l that day. So that in view of the uncertainty attached to the use of this term in the Revised Version of the Scriptures, and our experience then and afterward, this use of the word seems fully justifiable and appropriate.

Just then a terrific volley, fortunately aimed a little high, poured in from the right across our flank, followed by an unearthly screeching and yelling. We caught a glimpse of a swarm of gray-coats sweeping onto us from the right rear and heard some officer cry, "Men, get back!" and the First Battalion was for the most part moving to the rear at an astonishing gait.

It was humiliating enough. We had expected to attain glory and here we were running for our lives, subjected to a fire in the rear and in danger of being captured.

Says Dr. Robinson: "Suddenly out of the dusk in front, on the right, and to the rear of us, burst the Ki-yi Ki-yi close to us, and with it the rebels were seen crossing the breastwork we had put up. The men in front of us were so much surprised they immediately ran, leaving the pork in the pan and the coffee on the fire and their arms. Some of our boys raised up to run, but under command lay down again until the front line men ran in among us, when we joined them in the stampede."

Says L. J. McVicker, Sergeant-Major of the battalion: "When we took position I hung my haversack and canteen on a dogwood sapling. The first contained several days' rations of hardtack and salt pork; the latter was filled with water and a handful of coffee and sugar. I had gone to the right of the line to watch a game of euchre between the Major and Adjutant, and when the line of battle ran over us I started full tilt in rear of the line to get my commissary department. As the line was receding I found myself some sixty feet in rear of my property when the charge occurred. 'Do I want anything to eat?' My eyes and ears were four to one against the answer of my stomach. With a last fond glance at the 'grub' destined to line some hungry Johnny's stomach, I set sail to the rear with all the speed I was capable of."

There was undoubtedly excuse enough for this course, but we were not raw troops and were five hundred strong. A large number of the men had seen service, many in two years' regiments and some in foreign wars. The *morale* of the men was good, and a number regretted afterward that we had not been allowed and directed to charge that battery. That battery, we now know, was supported by Pegram's whole Brigade which was advancing upon us, while two brigades under General John B. Gordon, his own, and Johnson's Brigade of Rode's Division, were moving around our flank, and they captured six hundred prisoners, including Generals Shaler and Seymour.

General Alexander Shaler, in a letter to the writer, says: "Seymour was captured on the line; I was captured while rallying the troops a few yards to the left of Seymour's position. Gordon's attack in front, on the flank, and in rear was simultaneous, and resisted only by a line of skirmishers and a single line of battle without supports."

But Early says in his Memoirs that his own troops were in great confusion, and if we had charged, and succeeded in capturing that battery, we might have turned the tables, though there would undoubtedly have been fewer left to tell the story—



“ Of all sad words of tongue or pen  
 The saddest are, “ It might have been ;”  
 And yet, however sad the verse,  
 For us it might have been much worse.

It is but fair to say that some did not leave the breastworks till they had sent a parting salute into the yelling crew approaching.

Says Captain G. L. Morrison, who commanded Company M : “ Our battalion did not fall back until after the whole front line had passed us going to the rear. General Sedgwick, mounted, was directly behind our line when the first line of the rebels cleared the breastworks some twenty yards in front of us. They were led by an officer mounted on a black horse. This officer, with a levelled pistol, sung out to General Sedgwick, ‘ Surrender, you etc. Yankee s—o—b.’ This rebel officer was killed at once by a shot from one of our battalion, said to have been fired by Sergeant Chamberlain, who died afterward in a Confederate prison, and this horse was with us, ridden by Dr. Lawrence, our battalion surgeon, during the balance of the campaign.”

The writer remembers vividly striking the low branch of a beech-tree with his head the first movement he made, which threw his cap several yards rearward, and that he found another, a newer and better one, a short distance on. As he picked this cap up a shell burst, killing several and blowing the arm off from a man who was between him and the missile. With a heartrending shriek, such as a man can only make whose life is suddenly snatched away from him, the poor fellow dropped to the earth.

Says John H. Maguire, of Company C : “ We had no chance to form and were carried irresistibly back with the mixed mass. All organization was lost. There was but one road of which we knew, and the stampede centred toward this. The enemy had two pieces of artillery which had complete range of this road. We had no artillery in position. As soon as the retreat commenced the enemy opened on this road. I drifted to this, and soon after reaching it a shell came tearing through. The effect was terrible. It looked to me at the time as if that shell cleaned the

road for twenty rods, scattering the men in a mangled mass to the right and left. It was too hot for me. I took to the thicket, and could get right over six-foot brush without the least trouble in the world."

Many others left this road and plunged into the thicket. Some distance back was a clearing in which stood a log building, which, it was said, had been used for a hospital. Just before entering this clearing we came upon a large pile of muskets, several hundreds seemingly, lying in a parallel direction by themselves in the wood. We concluded that they were the muskets of the dead and wounded which had been gathered by a patrol.

Several amusing incidents occurred. In a wood-path where officers of all ranks were mingled with the men, a corporal, greatly excited, evidently, took command, and, singularly enough, his orders were obeyed. As he would yell out, "Halt!" the column would stop, and then at the command "Forward!" dash on again.

Says Maguire: "I noticed a soldier, evidently a captain's cook, trying to lead a mule. The mule was covered with camp-kettles, tin pans, camp-chairs, etc. While the bullets were singing their liveliest tunes the mule had concluded to stop, had braced himself, and no amount of coaxing or pounding could move him. As we passed him the poor fellow looked the most perfect picture of despair I ever saw. If he was not captured he must have left the mule and lost his position."

Major James H. Wood writes: "The broncho mule belonged to officers' mess of Battery C, McPherson, Walker, and self, and got away then and 'thar' from Phil Fitzsimmons, with all our grub, cooking outfit, and clothing, except what we had on."

As we came out of the woods into the clearing, which was about forty rods square and entirely surrounded by the thicket, we got a strong volley from the north side.

A horseman came flying out of the woods opposite us with sword in hand and, I think, without his hat. It was General Sedgwick. Tears stood in his eyes and his features expressed the deepest emotion as he cried out:

“Halt! For God’s sake, boys, rally! Don’t disgrace yourselves and your General in this way!”



MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN  
SEDGWICK.

Seeing a soldier with a guidon in his hand, the only colors in sight, the General called to him, “Come here, my boy!” The man advanced with the guidon some rods from the woods to the place designated by the General, and several other soldiers rushed up to align themselves, when a well-aimed volley struck the colors, wounding the color-bearer, killing a soldier near him, and, I think, striking the General’s horse. At any rate, moving his hand to an officer to form a line along there, pointing to the edge of the

wood, and muttering something which sounded like “The d—d d—ls,” the General wheeled his horse and rode into the woods at a terrible pace. He was after re-enforcements.

It was now nearly dusk. There was no organization. Every man who stood there was independent to either run or fight as he chose. Some officer said it was inhuman to let those wounded boys in the log-house be captured, and every man who heard the remark fell into line. “Form along here in the edge of the woods,” said the officer. The line was thin and did not extend fully across the opening. Several officers of our battalion were in this line, Lieutenant James Walker, of Company C, near the right. Advancing to cover the log-house, which, I think, proved to be without occupants, and noticing a low rail fence or rail piles opposite, most of the men made for this cover, and some commenced firing into the woods. This was an unnecessary and hazardous proceeding, as it immediately drew the enemy’s fire and probably did them no damage. It was at this time that Lieutenant Walker was killed. Some who were together in the thicket, to the left of the rails, concluding it was folly to remain longer there, plunged into the



woods and did not stop till they reached the Stevensburg road.

Magnire, of Company C, says that, "After the fire slackened I looked to the right and left along the fence to see how my supports were doing, and found to my surprise that they were skipping out. Just then spying a moving mass of gray legs advancing through the brush I skipped too."



LIEUTENANT JAMES WALKER.

William H. Boughton, of Company M, says: "Reed L. Brown, George Sanders and myself were together when General Sedgwick came out of the woods. Seizing the colors from a color-bearer he set them into the ground, saying, 'For God's sake, your country's sake, and my sake, give them a volley! They will run!' Just then the Johnnies fired, coming out from the thicket. We returned the fire, killing several of them. We then advanced, were fired on from the right and fell back to the road again."

In passing out of the woods that night a good many of the boys were doubtless surprised to hear plaintive voices in the trees calling out, as if reproachfully,

"Fight you will! Fight you will!"

It was near the brooding season of the whip-poor-will, with which those forests abound. But their mournful tones struck our dejected feelings much like the import of the old adage,

"He who fights and runs away  
Will live to fight another day."

Nevertheless, one man, a member of Company C, insisted that he heard an order from some one in a tree—"Leap to the rear!"—before he started.

Meanwhile General Sedgwick had ordered Neill's Brigade

to the right, Getty's division having returned from the plank road, and with the fugitives from the Third Division a line was formed through the woods and moved up to a partially constructed breastwork. This line was composed of a tired and hungry body of troops who, with bayonets fixed, lay as quiet as death awaiting the onslaught of the enemy. Occasionally some one of our own men approaching in front would be halted and come in tremblingly, fearing we were Confederates. Says G. S. Farwell, Quartermaster-Sergeant of the battalion: "At the intersection of the road that passed by the log-house and the turnpike after the stampede, a lieutenant in charge of two brass pieces came and placed them in the middle of the road fronting both forks. General Sedgwick came up and ordered A. G. Clark, Sergeant of Company C, to take what men he could find (there were about a dozen of the battalion together) and form a guard in front of the artillery and not let any one pass. This force halted every man, officers and all, and made them fall in line in front of us. We had bayonets fixed and the guns were loaded and lanyards in place. They kept us there until long after dark, when the battery was ordered to move and we were relieved. The Lieutenant complimented Sergeant Clark for the service he had done. Poor Asa was killed at the second charge at Ream's Station."

Maguire says: "I wandered about in the darkness for some time, anxiously hoping something would happen to direct my course. Suddenly I heard, 'Halt! Who goes there?' I dreaded to answer the challenge lest it should prove a Confederate. 'Click' goes the lock of a gun, and—'D—n you, speak, or I'll put a hole through you.' I stammered 'Friend,' and was only too happy to get inside the line of breastworks. I found it was a mixed mass of the Sixth Corps, as many as twenty different regiments being represented at the point where I got in."

About 10 o'clock there was hardly a sound to be heard along the line, when the enemy were discerned through the darkness approaching in force. Every man was aroused and on the alert. The Confederates were advancing cautiously, as if locating our whereabouts. They could hardly have

been near enough to discern our slight breastworks, when we heard somewhere down the left the command, "Fire!" and simultaneously a terrible volley was poured into their advancing ranks that sent them flying back.

"Steady, men," came the command, "load your pieces!"

Their advance was evidently a skirmish line; for half an hour later they came on again silently, till perhaps thirty rods from our position, when with frightful yells they dashed forward.

Another and more terrible volley from our guns, followed by a cheer all along the lines, gave them the *coup de grace*, and they returned no more.

Says Surgeon Stevens: "Scarcely a man of the Union force was injured by this charge, but the dead and wounded from the rebel ranks literally covered the ground. There was no help for them. Our men were unable even to take care of their own wounded, which lay scattered through the woods in the rear. So the rebel wounded lay between the two armies, making the night hideous with their groans."

Had a charge been ordered then, our soldiers, wearied as they were, might have captured many prisoners. But General Sedgwick's purpose was attained in checking the enemy, and the soldiers needed rest. Before midnight the line was withdrawn to a position farther back, crossing the Stevensburg road, most of the straying soldiers seeking their own commands.

In a thicket near this road two of us started a little fire and made some coffee. It proving chilly, as the night deepened, we enlarged the fire and it attracted quite a number of stragglers. There was considerable musketry later in the night, and the continued rattling of wagon trains only increased our fears as to the result of the previous day's fighting. These fears proved groundless, however, as, saving the six hundred prisoners captured, by flanking the Sixth Corps, there was little of advantage to the Confederates.

About 3 A.M. of the 7th, after making coffee again, we started to find the battalion. Found the remnants with the artillery. Parties came straggling in all day. Some never came back. Asa Cross, the man who would not run, was



never heard of afterward. He was either killed or wounded and burned up in the terrible fire which swept the wood. Company M lost nine killed, wounded, and missing, and the other companies in about the same proportion.

Thus ended the battle of the Wilderness for us and the army. It resembled more a gigantic piece of Indian fighting or bushwhacking of pioneer days than a battle. One of the bloodiest, it was also one of the strangest contests ever fought. Nearly five thousand men were slain outright and five times as many more wounded in that jungle, where the messengers of death came from unseen sources, and where the existence of a human foe was chiefly determined by their shrieks and cries.

The fighting on the 7th was of a defensive character on both sides. Our battalion felled three or four acres of wood, threw up breastworks, got a battery in position, and lay behind it until dark. Then we were ordered to fall in, and marched all night, chiefly in a southeasterly direction. The woods were on fire both sides of us the forepart of the night. This doubtless tended to prevent straggling, but many of the men were actually asleep while moving on.

About midnight there was a brief halt to enable some batteries to overtake us. Every man was instantly asleep by the side of the road. It happened that some battery teams, with empty caissons attached, had taken fright and came rattling down the road at a prodigious rate of speed, the caissons colliding occasionally with a stump or tree, and the drivers left far in the rear shouting after them. Some one in whose ears the Confederate yell was still ringing, shouted, "Rebels!"

Nearly every man was on his feet and moving, without much regard to where he went. Several were slightly injured. The writer was made very wide awake, and his left eye was closed for a week from the impression made by the boot-heel of some person unknown stepping into it.

Says a member of the battalion, speaking of this incident: "That was our last scare; I never knew a member of the Fourth Artillery running from any fright or scare afterward."

Our sleepy ranks moved all night with the batteries, for the most part forward, but cautiously, and Sunday morning, May 8th, found us on the heights of Fredericksburg, marching southward to support some batteries in position. And there might have been heard from the vocally disposed, whose spirits seemed invincible, the suggestive words :

“ Ain’t I glad to get out of the wilderness,  
Out of the wilderness, out of the wilderness,  
Ain’t I glad to get out of the wilderness,  
Down in Dixie’s land !”



## CHAPTER XIII.

### IN THE WILDERNESS—THE SECOND BATTALION.



AT 10 o'clock on Tuesday, May 3d, the Second Battalion, located at Culpeper and attached to the Artillery Brigade, Fifth Army Corps, commanded by General Warren, received orders to be ready to move in two hours. It need not be said that the order created great excitement throughout the command. The momentous character of the movement about to be made was well understood by every private soldier, and as rumors were freely circulated that the whole army was in motion, matters were exceedingly lively for a time.

The order to move did not come, however, until 2 o'clock Wednesday morning, when the men who had been aroused and had already prepared their breakfasts, fell in line and moved with the light batteries, *via* Stevensburg, to Germanna Ford on the Rapidan River, which was crossed about 10 o'clock A.M. on pontoon bridges, the battalion halting on the heights above. The rebels made no opposition, though a long line of rifle-pits and some small earthworks were found on the heights commanding the ford.

The weather had grown warm and pleasant, and the men threw away their coats, blankets, and everything they could spare, literally covering the ground along the line of march from Culpeper with clothing and blankets.

Says Captain Brown, of Company H, in his "Diary of a Line Officer:" "The day is warm and pleasant, and the men with characteristic recklessness have thrown away one article after another, till many are reduced to pants, shirt, hat, and musket, and the line of march from Culpeper is



literally covered with coats, blankets, and knapsacks, a rich field for rebels or cavalry. Nor can I blame the poor fellows under the circumstances, for a long march is about as convincing an argument as I know of that

“ ‘ Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long.’ ”

I myself debated for some time which I should part with—my overcoat or blanket—and finally actually threw the blanket away.”

Says Warren Works: “ That march, May 4th, was one of the most fatiguing the battalion ever made, because of the heat and the loads the boys attempted to carry. I believe it would be no exaggeration to say that one could have marched from Stevensburg to the Rapidan on overcoats and blankets that were thrown away by the tired soldiers. Excepting the suit I had on, I threw away everything but a rubber blanket and half of a ‘ pup ’ tent, including three days’ rations, a mistake I never committed afterward.”

Says Eugene Cooley, of Company D: “ May 3d I was detailed on guard. During the afternoon we were ordered to get our knapsacks from camp and be prepared to fall in as rear guard to the brigade when it marched. We did so. It was wonderful how the road was covered for miles with blankets and clothing thrown away to lighten the loads.”

Notwithstanding the burdens, the men were animated and indulged in a good deal of humorous conversation.

Of all the remarks, perhaps, none will be better remembered by the boys of Company K than the appellation which Darby O’Shaunnessy applied to the pontoons.

“ We were about the middle of the river,” says Warren Works, “ and old Darby had been scrutinizing the floating



MAJOR-GENERAL GOVERN-  
NEUR K. WARREN.



CROSSING THE RAPIDAN.

craft over which we were marching with much interest. Suddenly he broke out in his rich Irish brogue with the remark, 'Bedad, the pontoons is a foine instrument.' Breaking in as it did upon an interval of silence, it caused a roar of laughter, and 'a foine instrument' became a catch-phrase with the company to characterize anything where other appellations failed."

After crossing the ford the different batteries were assigned to march with the divisions for their better protection through the Wilderness. The battalions marched the remaining distance without much regard to the batteries, though they halted, where they found the first four in position, in front of the old Wilderness Tavern near the Lacy House.

Says Captain Brown: "At about half-past 3 o'clock we reached our destination for the day, after a march estimated at about twenty-three miles, and camped in a field near the old Wilderness Tavern and some four miles from Mine Run."

We quote at length from the Captain's "Diary of a Line Officer:—"

“ *Thursday, May 5th.*—Turned out stiff and sore this morning and drenched to the skin with dew which falls so heavily here that in the morning the appearance of the tents and fields is very much like that after a severe storm. At 5 o'clock fell into line and joining the headquarter trains as a guard, we started for Orange Court-House. After marching about a mile we began to hear occasional shots from the picket line which preceded us, as our skirmishers met those of the Johnnies, and soon we received orders to counter-march and park the train. Returning to the point whence we started, we stacked arms in a meadow immediately in front of general headquarters and awaited developments. The picket firing, which in the morning was light and desultory, gradually increased as the day advanced and seemed to draw nearer and extend to the right. Meantime various divisions, brigades, and regiments are pressed hastily forward to various points, and as they are lost in the woods and come within range, the sound of musketry deepens, until it resembles the roll of heavy thunder, particularly on the right and in front of our (Fifth) corps. Soon the stretcher-bearers, with their ghastly freight, begin to pass by us to the hospitals now established on the plank-road, and returning, with their stretchers dripping with the blood of the last occupant, press to the front again for other wounded. Crowds of soldiers, slightly wounded, and assisted by comrades, flock past, many of whom, as they stop to rest, entertain our boys with stories of the fearful slaughter. Sounds like these followed by sights like these are not, I am bound to say, calculated ‘to screw up courage to the sticking-point,’ and I am decidedly of the opinion that in time of action troops just out of range are in more danger of demoralization than those in the immediate front. The former see only the wounded, the dying, and the dead, not the living. They hear the terrible sounds of the combat and the groans of the suffering, not the cheers of the victors. They listen to tales of bloody and disastrous defeat, not of the crowning victory. In short, every sense is absorbed in the contemplation of the *horrors* rather than the *glories* of war.



“ About 1 o'clock P.M. a little cannonading is heard, but the surface of the country is so broken and irregular, and the forests, with their undergrowth of saplings, vines, and brambles, so dense, that but little use can be made of artillery. Lieutenant Shelton, of our brigade, whom I saw riding gayly by yesterday, lost two guns to-day on a narrow road in our front and was himself taken prisoner. Various wild rumors are flying about, such as that two whole rebel brigades were completely annihilated this morning; but though the fighting has been very hot and the losses undoubtedly great on both sides, as the firing dies away I cannot learn that either side has attained any decided success. The movements would seem to indicate efforts on both sides to get control of commanding points preparatory to more bloody and decisive work. Just at night the headquarters' train moved back a short distance across the plank-road by which we came into the field and parked in an old corn-field, while our battalion pitched our tents near by. Just after I had crawled into my shelter-tent I heard the familiar voice of Dr. Lawrence, our former assistant-surgeon, now of the First Battalion attached to the Sixth Corps, anxiously inquiring for my tent, and having found it he jumped from his horse and, looking in, inquired breathlessly if I was much hurt. I assured him that so far as I knew I was not yet very badly damaged, whereupon he expressed the greatest relief, and explained that he had ridden in great haste from the Sixth Corps headquarters some three miles away, where he had been informed that I had been very dangerously wounded. Being assured of my safety, and showing me the instruments he had brought for the purpose of taking off my leg, arm, or head, as the case might require, he remounted his horse and was soon lost in the darkness; but I shall not soon forget an act of such disinterested kindness on the part of the doctor, upon whom I had no sort of claim whatever, personal or professional.”

For the same date we quote from the reminiscences of Eugene Cooley, of Company D :

“ At gray of dawn, May 5th, we were up cooking our coffee, when away up in front a single musket shot was

heard followed by three or four in quick succession. It soon developed into very rapid firing, with occasional volleys and cheers. It was my first experience and I was thoroughly alive to all that was going on. Fresh troops were hurrying up from the rear, and the wounded and stragglers soon began to fill the road on their way to the rear. As the battle developed, a line of batteries was stationed on some high ground in front of the Lacy House, and our battalion, consisting of Companies D, H, and K, was moved over to support them, we lying down in front of the guns. These batteries commanded all the open ground in rear of the line of battle in the woods.

“The musket firing would roll around from right to left, and for long intervals of time would be continuous, or a *solid* noise without a break—a terrible roar; at other times it would slack up on some portion of the line, which was usually followed by a cheer or a rebel yell, and a charge which would be met by more volleys and *solid roar*. We could see little or none of the fighting. Once or twice a regiment or brigade would be forced back into the open and would re-form and go in again, or the reserves would take their place. We lay here until late in the afternoon, when we moved back to the turnpike, passed up and by where Grant had established his headquarters perhaps half a mile on this road. When within about two hundred yards of the line of battle crossing the road, and when the bullets were singing viciously, we formed a line of battle on the left of the road, our right resting on the road.

“We remained here a short time. The sun had gone down. It afterward seemed to me that between sundown and dark and daylight and sunrise was a favorite time for a charge by the rebels. At this particular time we heard the rebel yell in our front and a rapid rush in our direction, followed by rapid firing and cheers by the line of battle in our front. We immediately moved forward at a double-quick through the brush and timber, cheering as loud as we could as we ran. When we came up the charge was repulsed and we remained on the line. A slight protection was or had been made by piling logs, sticks, and everything

that could be gathered and throwing some dirt on them ; on our right, and crossing the road, were stationed several batteries—as many as could be got in position. Next to us were four brass twelve-pound Napoleon guns ; the other two of this battery were captured in the morning farther down this road. As it got dark the firing gradually ceased, pickets were thrown out in front, and we slept with our muskets in our hands. We were not allowed to build fires or make any noise.”

Captain Brown continues :

“ *Friday, May 6th.*—We were aroused at half-past 2 o'clock this morning by an officer, who brought us orders to leave the headquarters train and to report at corps headquarters at once, which order we instantly obeyed. Arriving at General Warren's headquarters, which were then at the Lacy House, in a commanding position upon a hill, from which a view could be had of the dense woods upon all sides in which the troops of his corps now lay in line of battle, we halted on the southerly slope and stacking arms began to boil our coffee (the favorite occupation of the soldiers upon all occasions when a halt is ordered), expecting every moment to be ordered into the line. Soon Company E, which had been ordered up from the ammunition train, joined us, and from the strenuous efforts made to bring every available man to the front, and the anxiety apparent on the faces of the officers about headquarters, we were convinced that a crisis was approaching. Before daylight the ball was opened by the skirmishers, and about half-past 4 the artillery, such as could be efficiently used, joined in the chorus. As the day dawned the firing increased all along the lines, and the pattering of the skirmishers was soon lost in the deep and terrible roll of the musketry of the main lines. I never listened to a sound more grand and awful than that of this morning's engagement. The loudest and longest peals of thunder were no more to be compared to it in depth and volume than the rippling of a trout-brook to the roaring of Niagara. The Sixth New York and other regiments of heavy artillery, left in the defenses of Washington when we were ordered out, passed us



this morning, pressing forward to fill a gap in the line through which the enemy are momentarily expected to pour their charging columns, and to repel which all the reserve artillery also has been in front of headquarters with the guns shotted and the cannoneers at their posts. Fortunately the weak spot is not discovered, but the crowds of wounded surging from the woods in every direction and hastening to the rear bear terrible witness to the desperate valor of the combatants, and show a gradual but certain weakening of the lines. Here, again, I am compelled to bear the mortification of being asked by a staff officer what *battery* I command, and upon pointing out my company of foot soldiers hearing the officer add apologetically, 'Ah, you are one of the heavies!'

"I shall never cease to condemn in the strongest terms the action of the Government in enlisting us for one branch of the service and then, without our consent, transferring us to another. It cannot be sustained even as a military necessity. It is a wanton violation of good faith, an outrage upon fair dealing, and an imposition upon a patriotic soldier that would hardly be practised upon a senseless beast.

"About 3 o'clock P.M. we were ordered to the front, and with many speculations as to our destination we fell in line and marched across an open field into the woods. Entering the low pines and underbrush through which roads had been cut for the transportation of artillery and ambulances, we moved noiselessly along until we emerged from the pines in a hollow and formed line of battle beside a little brook, just in rear of several batteries of artillery which, being in position, connected the extreme right of the Fifth Corps with the left of the Sixth. Here, stacking arms until the engineers should complete the breastworks on the left of the batteries, the men unslung their knapsacks, built their little fires, and improved the time boiling their coffee. About seven o'clock, and while we were still busy at ourhardtack and coffee, the firing opened very briskly to the right of us, and soon a mounted staff officer dashed wildly down upon us, shouting at the top of his voice that the

Sixth Corps had broken and were retreating before the victorious rebels, who in a few minutes would be down upon us



GENERAL JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

also and 'gobble us up,' closing his remarks by ordering us forward into the unfinished rifle-pits. Such information calmly and quietly conveyed to veterans far in the rear would hardly inspire them with martial ardor. What, then, must be the effect on green troops on the front line with arms stacked and belts laid aside? As might have been supposed the result was nigh disastrous, for many a man of the battalion, with the natural instinct of self-preservation, seized his knapsack

and started on a double-quick for the rear. Fortunately, however, the officers were in the rear of the line, and with the assistance of the non-commissioned officers and a few cool-headed men, they finally restored order, and forming the line moved into the rifle-pits. Joe, my body-guard, however, would have distinguished himself on this occasion by gallantly retreating and carrying away my sword and revolver, which I had taken off a few moments before the stampede commenced, but I caught him just in time to save my property, though he himself disappeared and did not return until the next day. Notwithstanding the terrible forebodings of the mounted officer referred to, and who by this time had no doubt 'reported at headquarters,' the firing gradually died away, and being assured by the engineers that there were two lines of battle in the woods in our front we lay down to pleasant dreams, barely stationing a picket to guard our slumbers. We learn

that General Wadsworth, and Lieutenant Walker of our Sixth Corps Battalion, were killed to-day.

“*Saturday, May 7th.*—I woke this morning just at daylight, probably aroused by the whizzing of a stray bullet now and then, and taking an observation from the stump behind which I lay, and which stood about fifty feet in rear of the breastworks, I discovered that the pine-trees in our front and just beyond the ‘slashing’ were full of rebel sharpshooters. Barber was badly scared by a bullet which passed through his hat, but his head fortunately escaped.”

Of this early morning engagement and the events following on the 7th, Corporal Cooley gives the following account :

“*May 7th.*—My canteen had been empty all night and nearly all the boys were in the same fix. We had had nothing to eat since the previous morning, and knew that if we did not both eat and drink before daylight, in all probability we would have no chance that day. I judged that from the lay of the land there was water in our front, between the lines. I knew there was none in our rear.

“At the first gray of dawn, when objects could not be seen but a few yards, I took half a dozen or more canteens and an old tin coffee-pot belonging to Matt Decker, and leaving my musket I started out in front. I found the picket and told him what I was after, took his canteen and arranged a signal when I came back. I carefully worked my way down the slight slope, and at perhaps one hundred and fifty yards found a small stream of water that at intervals formed little pools that were several yards long and two or three wide. I could hear a continual buzz of men moving about and suppressed voices in front. My coffee-pot was a great help to fill the canteens rapidly. While I was thus engaged a figure emerged out of the fog and darkness and cautiously approached the brook and began to fill his canteen. He had no arms, but his gray and ragged uniform could be made out, as the distance of only three or four yards separated us. Neither of us spoke, but it is needless to say we eyed one another very closely. We both left at the same time. When I got back to the lines, the boys, in



anticipation of my return, had dug small holes deep in the bottom of our ditch and had small fires in the bottom of the holes. I soon had a tin cup (to which I had attached a wire bail) full of water covered with coffee, which was soon boiling and removed to cool. At this interesting moment, out of the dim daylight in our front came such a yell as I never heard before, and a charge on us that brought every man to his feet with his musket in his hands. My cup of coffee was kicked a rod in the scramble. *I was mad!* The batteries had been loaded with canister and the guns depressed to rake our front. They opened fire and so did we. The batteries pounded the woods with shot and shell. By sunrise we had ceased firing and I do not now remember that we fired another shot. During the day we occupied the line until dark and were under a heavy fire from skirmishers and sharpshooters. One charge at least was made from our side by infantry troops that were brought up to our line and charged from there, we holding the line. No material gain was accomplished, except to establish a skirmish line in our front. For a long time this day we were dodging shell thrown at us by a battery that had got our range; some struck our breastworks, but most of them exploded just over us and a little to our rear. Just at dark a line of infantry was moved up to take our places. They lay down on the ground. Shortly after a charge was made on us by the rebels. At this interesting stage we were ordered to the rear double-quick, the infantry line lying down taking our place. As soon as we were well clear of the front we made a left flank and right file into the road, and made a night march on the road that passes through Chancellorsville. The horrors of that march! The road was ankle-deep with dust, the woods were on fire, and the air was thick with smoke. The road was jammed with troops and long wagon trains full of wounded, whose cries and groans, caused by the jolting of the wagons, were simply horrible. I then and there resolved if ever wounded to never allow myself in an army wagon if possible to prevent it.

“*May 8th.*—Morning dawned on us fast asleep in the road where we had halted an hour before. We were allowed

to make coffee and marched before sunrise, passing through Chancellorsville about noon, and arrived in the vicinity of Spottsylvania a little before sundown. A staff officer had met us and directed our officers where to take position."

Of the movements of the batteries of the brigade General Wainwright says, in his report for May 7th :

"At 9 P.M the corps moved out on the Brock Road under orders to proceed to Spottsylvania Court-House by way of Todd's Tavern.

"The batteries marched with the division. The night was very dark, and the infantry straggled across a few little wet spots on the road to such an extent that it was 1 o'clock of May 8th before the last battery left the Lacy House. From that time until daylight the rear of the column did not make more than half a mile an hour."

The Wilderness battle, as such, ended on the 6th, the fighting on the 7th being almost entirely defensive on both sides. The remaining reports received from members of the battalion are in substantial agreement with those already given.

Says Colonel Gould, who commanded Company K : "In the battle of the Wilderness we spent the first day (5th) near where the artillery was parked, listening to the roar of musketry in a state of excitement not exceeded probably by those who were fighting. Toward night we were ordered over to the front to support batteries, and took position at a point where the Zouaves had been frightfully slaughtered. Though in the front the days following, on account of the density of the woods, we only saw the rebels once or twice."

Says Warren Works : "Our battalion was ordered to report to General Warren's headquarters, which was at the Lacy House, where Stonewall Jackson died two years before, at which place we lay until the next night, when we took our place in the line of battle which had then been broken by a charge of the enemy, and which was in a great deal of confusion. But after our line was formed we were not attacked, although we advanced to the front line at battalion front under a heavy fire. The next morning our flag-staff, a guidon, was cut in two by a shell, and some of our

men were wounded in a charge that the picket line made to clear our front of the rebel sharpshooters that had become rather troublesome. Then came the night march to Fredericksburg, halting a couple of hours on the old Chancellorsville battle ground, and lying down on the ground to rest amid the skulls and bones of the poor fellows who lost their lives on that sanguinary field."

Edward H. Irving, also of Company K, has the following record in his diary :

" *May 5th.*—Battle commenced with skirmishing at 10 A.M. About 12 o'clock the engagement became general ; the wounded were carried off the field by hundreds. I was one of the Fifth Corps wagon train guards and the battalion did not participate in the battle.

" *May 6th.*—This day the battle was hottest. We were retained at general headquarters as guard until 5 P.M., and were then ordered up to the front to support Captain Reynolds's Battery, Fourth United States. Slept under arms.

" *May 7th.*—Awoke in the morning at daybreak quite stiff. At 7 A.M. the rebels charged on our lines in front of the battery, but after receiving three or four deadly volleys broke and retreated, leaving a heavy loss of killed and wounded on the field. We remained in the works until about 6 P.M., when we left them and marched, *via* Chancellorsville, to Spottsylvania. The roads were very dusty, and the smoke from the woods, which had caught fire during the battle, was almost suffocating. We were compelled to march all night.

" *May 8th.*—The day broke hot and sultry ; the dust and smoke rose in dense clouds, which made it almost impossible to breathe without choking. We continued our march to Spottsylvania, and when within two miles of the front, our three companies were detached and sent forward with rations and ammunition. Were compelled to cross a large stream and got thoroughly wet. Reached the front about 10 P.M., hungry, wet, and worn out with fatigue."

Leaving the Second Battalion at this point, we return to find out the fate of the Third.



## CHAPTER XIV.

### IN THE WILDERNESS—THE THIRD BATTALION.



NDoubtedly the battle of the Wilderness, next to Gettysburg, was the most important battle fought by the Army of the Potomac. No other regiment, it is safe to say, had the same opportunity that ours had of viewing that battle and participating in it from three different standpoints.

Having followed the fortunes of the First Battalion, which, with the Sixth Corps, as we have seen, was for a time on the extreme right, and of the Second Battalion, which, with the Fifth Corps, was located in the centre, it now remains to trace the course of the Third Battalion, which for a time was located on the extreme left.

General Grant has stated emphatically that his purpose in crossing the Rapidan was to fight. He was not expecting to gain any special advantage of General Lee by adroit manœuvring; and yet he evidently hoped, or intended, if possible, to get beyond the right of the Confederate Army before joining battle. The fact that the Second Corps was ordered so far to the left shows this, and it was no doubt General Lee's shrewdness which induced him to avoid the open country beyond the Wilderness which, in pursuance of General Grant's plan, the Second Corps had reached when the battle opened. The order directed the crossing of the Second Corps to be made at Ely Ford, some eight miles east of Germanna Ford, where the other three corps crossed.

The van of the infantry column of General Hancock's Corps began to move from Stevensburg at 11 o'clock P.M.

on the night of May 3d. The batteries were put in motion some two hours earlier, and with them the Third Battalion



MAJOR-GENERAL W. S.  
HANCOCK.

of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, consisting of Companies A, B, G, and I. General Barlow's Division the First, General Gibbon's Division the Second, with the engineers, formed a part of the same column. Mountain Run was crossed at Hamilton's bridge, and the other two divisions, the Third, General Birney commanding, and the Fourth under General Mott, were met at Madden's House; the entire column moving on the direct road through Richardsville to Ely's Ford.

General Tidball, in his report of the movements of the brigade, says: "Having received preparatory orders for the brigade, with the whole of the Second Corps, to break up winter cantonments near Stevensburg, Va., the batteries were accordingly at dark on the evening of May 3d put in motion *via* Madden's House for Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, which was reached at 9 A.M. on the following morning, and crossed partly by fording and partly by pontoon bridge."

The official report of the movement of the battalion for the two days is worded briefly, as follows:

"*May 3d.*—Left Stevensburg at 9 P.M. Night very dark. Reached Madden's about midnight and bivouacked.

"*May 4th.*—Marched to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan, which was crossed about midday. Proceeded to Chancellorsville, camping for the night at a house about a quarter of a mile to the north of the Chancellorsville House. The location was near where the battle had been fought the previous year. Broken equipments and other indications of the struggle were visible here and there."

It was here that Lieutenant Price gave an account of the death of General A. W. Whipple, our former division com-

mander, on whose staff he was serving the previous year, and who was killed at this very place.

Through a mistake of the Commissary the battalion only drew three days' rations instead of six before leaving Stevensburg, and what was quite as serious, drew no ration of salt whatever. This latter deprivation was felt the more keenly on account of the fresh beef which was issued, and led to experimenting with various things, as wood ashes and gunpowder, to see if a substitute for salt could not be found, but without any very satisfactory result.

By the time our Third Battalion were in bivouac the Second Corps had taken position covering the Fredericksburg turnpike, the plank-road, and U. S. Ford road (see map, page 138), pickets were thrown out and the troops encamped.

The order of march directed that General Hancock should proceed to "Shady Grove Church," and at 5 A.M. the troops were on their way, with General Gibbon's Division in advance. The route from Chancellorsville was by way of the Catharpin Furnaces to the Brock Road, and thence on the Brock Road to Todd's Tavern, which was reached at 8.30 A.M. The batteries reached the same point a little before noon, when a halt of an hour was made.

Suddenly the whole command was put in motion back upon the road it had just passed over. Shortly after 12 M. cannonading was heard in the direction of Old Wilderness Tavern. It was the signal of the meeting of Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps with Hill on the Orange plank-road.

General Birney's Division in the advance joined the left of Getty's line on the Brock Road, about 2 P.M., in two lines of battle. Mott's Division followed, forming two lines of battle on Birney's left; Gibbon formed to the left of Mott and Barlow's Division formed the extreme left of the corps on high ground in an open space, where all of General Tidball's artillery was posted except three batteries.

In his report General Tidball says: "Captain Ricketts's Battery, being near the head of the column, was directed, at the request of Brigadier-General Getty, to report to the



latter, whose division of the Sixth Corps was engaged at or near the junction of the Brock and plank-roads. Captain Dow's Battery and Captain Edgell's Battery, assigned temporarily to Mott's Division, were placed in position in a thin part of the woods, about seventy-five yards in rear of Mott's line. It being impossible on account of the thickness of the woods to use more artillery along the Brock Road, the remaining batteries were halted in the open ground on the extreme left of the line of battle and placed in commanding positions to guard that flank. Colonel Allcock's Battalion of the Fourth New York Artillery for a time constituted the extreme left."

Companies A and G were sent out on the skirmish line. The remainder of the battalion was set at work throwing up rifle-pits. Before the pits were finished, however, they were ordered farther to the right to support Roder's and Sleeper's batteries. Company G was relieved on the skirmish line by infantry when it constructed a strong line of rifle-pits between the batteries. Company A having been relieved from the skirmish line joined the battalion in the rifle-pits.

Of the further work of his command for May 5th, we quote from General Tidball's report: "Ricketts having, as before stated, reported with his battery to General Getty, placed four guns, all that he could get, in position on the plank-road. Soon thereafter the enemy made a vigorous charge upon this point, drove the infantry from their position, and one of Captain Ricketts's guns fell temporarily into the hands of the enemy; but a portion of Carroll's Brigade of the Second Corps, under Captain Butterfield, coming up at this moment, retook the piece. Another of his pieces was disabled by the bursting of the muzzle. There being no further use for this battery at this point, it was subsequently withdrawn, having sustained a loss of one man killed and two wounded. With the exception of that taken by Ricketts, and a few shots fired by Dow, no other part was taken by the batteries in the first day's fight."

The action of the artillery with which the fortunes of our battalion were merged was far more important on the next

day. The events which led to this action were of a varied character. It will be remembered that both General Lee and General Grant had decided on an early attack for the morning of the 6th. The hour for Hancock's advance had been fixed at half-past 4. But at General Meade's request, a delay of half an hour was granted to perfect the preparations.

Promptly at 5 the divisions of Birney and Mott, with Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps, temporarily assigned to Hancock, and with Carroll's and Owen's Brigades from Gibbon's Division, all under the command of General Birney, rushed over their intrenchments and burst like a whirlwind upon the Confederate defenses. The force of their attack could not be resisted, though the contest was close and desperate. Hill's soldiers gave way and fled in confusion. Two lines of intrenchments were carried, colors and prisoners captured, and the vanquished driven back more than a mile, overrunning General Lee's headquarters, so that the Commander-in-Chief, in his desperation, threw himself among the troops to rally them.

But this pursuit had bred such disorder in the Union ranks—the forest proving such an obstacle to the preservation of the lines of battle—and General Wadsworth's advance southward having attacked simultaneously, for the purpose of striking Hill's left flank, owing to the success of the entire movement, had brought the greater number of his troops upon the flank of Birney's command, mingling the two. A halt was ordered, and General Birney directed the division commanders to rectify their lines.

A second cause of delay was the fact that Longstreet's Corps about this time reached the scene of action, and entering vigorously into the fight, forced a part of the line back.

“The third, and even more important cause,” says General Walker, “which now operated to check the course of Hancock's victory, and even to turn it to defeat and mourning, was a misunderstanding, never before explained, between himself and General Gibbon, as to the disposition to be made of the forces under the command of the latter officer.

Even while Hancock was forming his columns for attack, before break of day, he had been embarrassed by intelligence from army headquarters that the advance of Longstreet's Corps, instead of coming up in rear and in support of Hill, was bearing off southward, moving along the Catharpin road, as if to pass around our left flank and penetrate into our rear; and he had been especially warned that in all his arrangements for the day he must provide fully for the exigencies which might arise in that quarter. Hancock had at his command no means of ascertaining the truth of the reports regarding Longstreet, and was bound to proceed as if they might be true. He accordingly placed General Gibbon in charge of the left, giving him all the artillery massed there and the infantry of Barlow. General Gibbon, than whom no man knew better the use of artillery, disposed his great battery of forty pieces upon the comparatively high and clear ground which we spoke of in connection with the first day's fight, and placed his infantry in position to support the guns. Had Longstreet indeed approached from that quarter there is no reason to doubt that he would have met a terrible repulse."

General Gibbon's troops and those making the charge under Birney were connected before the latter moved forward, and owing to the misunderstanding referred to, a gap was made in the lines; and the farther Birney advanced in the charge the wider this gap became.

Kershaw's Division of Longstreet's Corps had caused Birney considerable trouble already, and now there was a danger of the Confederates getting into this gap and flanking the attacking column.

It was expected that Burnside with the Ninth Corps would make an attack simultaneously with Birney, but Burnside's reported movement proved to be unreal, and news was received that the left of Warren's Corps had been driven from its position. General Hancock was ordered to send relief to that part of the field, lest the enemy should penetrate between Warren and Hancock. General Hancock understood that Barlow, of General Gibbon's Division, was to be withdrawn from the Brock road



and sent forward to the left of the attacking column ; but General Gibbon did not so understand.

Major Mitchell (aide to General Hancock), from whose diary we are permitted to quote, says : “ At 10.10 A.M. General Gibbon sent word to General Hancock that there was no enemy on the Brock road, and also that Colonel Miles’s skirmishers were engaged on our left with the enemy’s dismounted cavalry ; while further out our cavalry was engaged, it was supposed, with Longstreet’s Corps, either at Todd’s Tavern or on the Catharpin road.”

But it does not appear from any of General Gibbon’s reports that he actually knew General Hancock’s purpose with regard to the disposition of Barlow’s Division.

Unfortunately the enemy discovered the gap in our line, and where Barlow’s Division was supposed to be by the corps commander, four Confederate brigades—one of Field’s Division, commanded by General G. T. Anderson, one of General R. H. Anderson’s Division, commanded by General Mahone, one of Kershaw’s Division, commanded by General Wofford, and one of General Heff’s Division, commanded by General Davis—all moving by the right flank, reached the unfinished railroad, and there formed line of battle facing to the north. At about 11 o’clock they moved forward vigorously into this opening in the Union lines. Colonel Frank’s Brigade was rolled up and thrown back in disorder. A part of Mott’s Division gave way, comprising McAllister’s Brigade ; and to add to the disaster, Kershaw’s, Field’s, and Anderson’s Divisions in front made an impetuous charge directly upon our lines, forcing them back. Hancock saw the necessity of immediate and vigorous action. Mott’s Division was falling away under the terrible flank fire. Wadsworth had been killed at the head of his troops, and Birney’s Division and the other brigades under him were being worn out by incessant fighting.

Down the plank-road the tide of fugitives poured. Affairs were in a truly desperate condition. The victory of the morning would soon be changed into a humiliating defeat. The situation was such that no general’s personal action could do much toward putting enthusiasm into his

command, since from the density of the forest a general officer could be seen but a short distance, and from the incessant roar of musketry and cannon his voice could not be heard.

What will save the Second Corps from rout and annihilation?

The trenches along the Brock road, which our troops had passed out of, forcing the Confederates back in the early morning, were now filled with the same soldiers—vic-



SECOND CORPS BATTERIES IN THE WILDERNESS.

torious for a brief time—disheartened and many of them suffering from wounds.

Three events served to change the status of the battle, and if not to give the victory again to our soldiers, to at least save them from defeat. Among the wounded officers of the morning was Colonel S. S. Carroll, in command of the Third Brigade of Gibbon's Division. General Hancock meeting him with his arm bound up, asked him whom he wished to have take command of his brigade; to which the Colonel replied with animation, "I have not yet left the field myself, sir;" and very fortunately that he did not.

The breastworks had taken fire, and the soldiers within, in places, were forced back away from the breastworks, largely from the fact that the wind blew the smoke directly in their faces, thus favoring the Confederates. There had been thus far no actual break in the line, but at this juncture some of Mott's troops began to waver, and as the Confederates charged, they suddenly gave way. Carroll saw this, and putting himself at the head of his brigade, dashed forward across the road and encountered the Confederates in the flush of victory, as they were planting their standard on the breastworks. They were hurled back over the intrenchments and driven in disorder down the road. Not only so, but at the same instant Dow's and Edgell's batteries, which had been placed in position, opened with terrific volleys of canister and played upon the retiring columns with frightful slaughter. General Walker says that Brook's Brigade also came up on the double-quick from the left, and would have performed the gallant action done by Carroll had he been a moment later. The batteries were perhaps the most important factor in repelling the charge, though the gallant action of Colonel Carroll cannot be overestimated.

General Tidball says in his report: "It is impossible to overestimate the brave service of these two batteries on this occasion."

These two causes were supplemented by a third, unknown at the time on our side of the engagement. It appears that Longstreet, in riding down the front of his own troops, through a mistake received a volley from the rear, severely wounding him and killing General Jenkins. This accident was also a cause in reversing the condition of affairs at the time.

It was the fortune of our battalion to lie in the rifle-pits supporting the artillery the entire day, and located as they were on the left of the line, while their danger did not prove to be imminent, as General Walker has suggested, the position was one of great importance.

"While lying under the guns of one of the batteries that afternoon," says J. T. Lockwood, "Colonel Paul Frank came riding along, and halting near us remarked,



“ ‘ The rebels will feel mit you poys apout 4 o'clock ! ’

“ Sure enough, at about the time designated by this unique though gallant prophet, some artillery appeared on a ridge in front, perhaps a quarter of a mile distant, unlimbered, and proceeded to pepper away at us. Colonel Tidball and Captain Miller were upon a house-top to our left making observations.

“ As soon as they could get down they came rushing over to the battery behind us and gave the command to load. Each of the officers sighted a gun, and the second shot from Colonel Tidball's piece upset the carriage, and we heard no more from that piece of artillery.”

As Lieutenant More, of Company B, recalls this incident, the officers were mounted and did not dismount, but simply gave the order, and the batterymen did the work of dismounting the enemy's cannon. This illustrates how the memory of two persons, after the lapse of twenty-five years, may vary about the same circumstance. A good many other illustrations could be given.

This position was retained by the artillery the entire day of the 7th.

General Tidball says: “ On the 7th, owing to the density of the woods in which the battle was fought, the fighting was confined almost exclusively to the infantry. Soon after daylight on the 8th the Second Corps took up the march, and about 12 M. arrived at Todd's Tavern, around which it strongly intrenched itself. In the afternoon a body of the enemy attacked Barlow's Division, stationed to guard the Catharpin Road. Roder's battery being in position at this point, was brought into action, and did good service in assisting to repulse the enemy.”

The battalion moved as far as Todd's Tavern that day, put up a heavy breastwork to protect the rear, supported two batteries, and then worked all night in the intrenchments.

## CHAPTER XV.

### SPOTTSYLVANIA.



THE primary purpose for which this history was written was to present the varied movements of the Regiment, its battalions and companies, during its existence as an organization. Closely allied to that was the purpose of connecting these movements with the general movements of the army, and with the plans and purposes of the several battles in which our boys were engaged. For the individual soldier it was often impossible to know the nature of the movement he was making, even when engaged in a great battle, and especially was this the case during the Wilderness campaign.

We left our battalions on the morning of the 8th pursuing their several ways in a south or southeasterly direction. During the next ten days there transpired a series of battles and labors, consisting of intrenching, marching, supporting batteries, and countermarching by night as well as by day, that served to confuse every individual member of the command, until in many cases no effort was made to understand where we were going, or the purpose for which we went. We were simply so many elements in a machine, and our movements were so varied, and the surroundings so much in keeping with our movements, that at times it seemed doubtful to us whether even those in command understood what it was all about. And yet it appears now that all the marching and working was definitely planned and for a definite purpose.

We left the First Battalion on the Chancellorsville road on the morning of the 8th. The Second Battalion was

located down the Brock road with the artillery of the Fifth Corps, and the Third Battalion at Todd's Tavern.

The general purpose of the movement was to seize Spottsylvania in advance of the Confederates. In the order of movement the Fifth Corps was to take the lead ; the Sixth Corps was to follow, coming up by a road to the left of the Brock road, and the Ninth Corps was to come up to the left of the Sixth, Hancock being located at Todd's Tavern to hold the Catharpin road, and thus to keep the Confederates from attacking the moving columns. The base of supplies for the army was accordingly changed, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad abandoned, and Fredericksburg made the base of operations.

#### GENERAL MEADE'S ORDER.

##### HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

May 7, 3 P.M.

The following movements are ordered for to-day and to-night :

*First.* The trains of the Sixth Corps authorized to accompany the troops will be moved, at 4 o'clock P.M., to Chancellorsville, and park on the left of the road, and held ready to follow the Sixth Corps during the night march.

*Second.* The trains of the Fifth Corps authorized to accompany the troops will be moved, at 5 o'clock P.M., to Chancellorsville, following the Sixth Corps, and parking with them, and held ready to follow those trains in the movement to-night.

*Third.* The trains of the Second Corps authorized to accompany the troops will be moved, at 6 o'clock P.M., to Chancellorsville, and park on the right of the road, and held ready to move at the same hour with the other trains, by way of Furnace's, to Todd's Tavern, keeping clear of the Brock road, which will be used by the troops.

*Fourth.* Corps commanders will send escorts with these trains.

*Fifth.* The reserve artillery will move at 7 o'clock, by way of Chancellorsville, Aldrich's, and Piney Branch church, to the intersection of the road from Piney Branch church to Spottsylvania Court House, and the road from



Alsop's to Block House, and park to the rear of the last-named road, so as to give room for the Sixth Corps.

*Sixth.* At half-past 8 p.m., Major-General Warren, commanding Fifth Corps, will move to Spottsylvania Court-House, by way of Brock road and Todd's Tavern.

*Seventh.* At half-past 8 o'clock p.m., Major-General Sedgwick, commanding Sixth Corps, will move, by the pike and plank-road, to Chancellorsville, when he will be joined by the authorized trains of his own corps and those of the Fifth Corps; thence, by way of Aldrich's and Piney Branch church, to Spottsylvania Court-House, and the road from Alsop's to Block House. The trains of Fifth Corps will then join the corps at Spottsylvania Court-House.

*Eighth.* Major-General Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, will move to Todd's Tavern, by the Brock road, following Fifth Corps closely.

*Ninth.* Headquarters during the movement will be along the route of the Fifth and Sixth corps, and at the close of the movement, near the Sixth.

*Tenth.* The pickets of the Fifth and Sixth corps will be withdrawn at 1 o'clock a.m., and those of the Second at 2 a.m., and will follow the routes of their respective corps.

*Eleventh.* The cavalry, now under the command of Colonel Hammond, will be left by General Sedgwick at the old Wilderness Tavern, and upon being informed by General Hancock of the withdrawal of this corps and pickets, will follow that corps.

*Twelfth.* Corps commanders will see that the movements are made with punctuality and promptitude.

*Thirteenth.* Major-General Sheridan, commanding Cavalry Corps, will have a sufficient force, on the approaches from the right, to keep the corps commanders advised in time of the appearance of the enemy.

*Fourteenth.* It is understood that General Burnside's command will follow the Sixth Corps.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

Warren did not reach Spottsylvania as he was directed, because he was anticipated by the Confederates, and in the attempt to capture the position, a series of battles resulted, fought principally on the 8th, 10th, 12th, and 13th, in which both armies were engaged, and one of which was not surpassed for the frightful character of the carnage by any battle of the Civil War, if by any in history.

Giving a synopsis of these general engagements, we will



General Warren was not of an ardent temperament. He was an excellent engineer, and on most occasions cool and deliberate in his movements; but, fired at the disorder apparent among his troops, he galloped forward, seized a division flag, collected his soldiers about it, and held the position until the remainder of the corps could come up. The battle had begun by an engagement with the enemy's cavalry, and the infantry had moved forward until it came to a clearing on what was known as Allsop's farm. Here the artillery of the Confederates was posted to contest the passage of the Ny, a small stream having a wooded slope of rising ground on the opposite side.

The artillery brigade to which our Second Battalion belonged was posted on the right, where it could command the artillery of the enemy. A vigorous fire from the batteries and a charge by the infantry—two fresh divisions, Crawford's and Getty's of the Sixth Corps, having arrived—carried the first two lines of works, the third line being protected with such strong intrenchments that it could not be carried. This occurred on Sunday afternoon, May 8th, while our Second Battalion was moving as support to the batteries.

*Sunday Morning, May 8th.*—The First Battalion, after marching all night on a wood road east of the Brock road, cutting away brush and removing obstacles so that the artillery could get through, arrived at Chancellorsville a little after daylight, and then proceeded on the road to Spottsylvania. We passed a large body of prisoners on the way being escorted to Fredericksburg. Went into position about 3 P.M. to support batteries. The weather was very warm, and many of the battalion who had not already thrown their blankets and heavy clothing away did so on this march. Slept on our arms. Company F was sent on the skirmish line. The battalion expected to march before morning. In this, however, we were happily disappointed, as the morning broke and found us fast asleep on the ground. May 9th proved very warm and oppressive also. The woods were on fire in our vicinity, and the air was filled with the smoke. Men came in with the sad intelligence



that our corps commander was killed this morning ; the circumstances were as follows :

On the night of the 8th from the picket firing it became evident that Lee was concentrating his army, and when morning dawned the evidences were complete. The Sixth Corps, moving down from Chancellorsville to the support of General Warren, was only in part engaged in the action on Sunday afternoon, but the next morning General Sedgwick arrived, and began the disposition of his troops on General Warren's left. General Sedgwick superintended the posting of his artillery in person. While engaged in placing a battery, some of his men seemed to be very timid in regard to bullets which came over.

"Pooh!" said he, drawing himself up to his fullest height, "they could not hit an elephant at that distance."

At that instant a rifle-ball struck him fairly in the forehead and he fell dead.

A brave soldier, a skilful general, a noble man was lost to the army and the nation.

The command of his corps devolved upon General Wright. The 9th was chiefly occupied in the arrangement of troops.

In the afternoon of the 10th General Grant, having finished the disposition of his army, ordered that a general assault on the enemy's works should take place at 5 o'clock. All the batteries opened in a terrible continuous storm upon the rebel position for some three hours previous to the movement. At about 4 o'clock the Confederates came out and forced Barlow, who had crossed the Po River, to recross it and join the main body. This delayed somewhat the attack, and about half-past 6 o'clock Generals Meade and Grant, with their staffs, surveying the field from a commanding eminence, ordered the signal for the advance. The signal was twelve cannon shots.

In front of our First Battalion, Colonel Upton, with the Vermont Brigade of the Second Division, Sixth Corps, and some picked troops of General Neal's command, moved forward with irresistible energy. Cowen's, McCartney's, and Rhode's batteries opened fire over our heads, which was kept up until the moment arrived for the charge. Its ces-

sation was the signal for the infantry to advance. The attacking column rushed forward in the face of a terrific shower of bullets, and the gallant fellows, without firing a shot, poured over the crest of the Confederate intrenchments, and rushing along their rear, stampeded and drove over the breastworks and into our front about a thousand of the enemy. Our battalion had only to deploy and take possession of them as they came in, and it was our pleasure to guard them that night. It did not evince a very generous spirit, perhaps, to laugh at the poor Johnnies as they filed into our works in a state of more or less trepidation; but it happened that these men were chiefly from Gordon's Division, many of them belonging to the Fourth Georgia, and were among those who had flanked us in the Wilderness. So it is not to be wondered at that they were greeted with considerable banter. The writer conversed with several during the night—men of intelligence, who seemed greatly depressed by their fallen fortunes. This was the first compensation for our loss on May 6th; another came a few days later.

The struggle was continued along the lines far into the night, until darkness put an end to the conflict. The rising moon shone down on a vast number of dead and dying. This capture, however, which included twelve cannon, was the only success of any importance achieved that day.

On the morning of the same day our Second Battalion was lying with the trains on the plank-road near Chancellorsville, and at 6.30 they were notified to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, as an attack was anticipated on the right to capture the trains. They moved about two and one-half miles and every preparation was made, but the attack was a failure, and the men were fortunate enough to gain another night's rest.

As to the movements of the Third Battalion, another of General Lee's corps had been ordered on the 8th to move to Todd's Tavern, with the same purpose of going to Fredericksburg. This was the command of General Early. Early reached the vicinity of Todd's Tavern, and finding Hancock intrenched, and not having been ordered to make an attack,

made no effort to break through. One brigade—that of General Miles's Second Corps—however, had an encounter with Mahone's Division near Corbin's Bridge, in which General Miles was successful in beating back the enemy. The Second Corps stayed in arms all the afternoon, awaiting the advance of the entire force in their front, and it was fully expected that a great battle would be fought then and there; but the sun went down, and the anticipated attack was not made.

With Hancock's Corps, as we have seen, our Third Battalion lay with the artillery brigade.

General Tidball says: "The next day—the 9th—about noon the corps moved forward about four miles and took up a position, with the right resting on the Po River, and distant from Spottsylvania Court-House about three miles, the enemy's trains and troops being visible, moving in the direction of Spottsylvania. Captain Edgell placed his battery in a favorable position, and seriously annoyed the march of the enemy. During the afternoon Barlow's Division, accompanied by a section of Arnold's Battery under Lieutenant Hunt, crossed the Po and drove a body of the enemy from a position on the south bank. In the skirmish Lieutenant Hunt was successful in driving from its position a battery of the enemy. Meanwhile other batteries were placed in position farther down the river, and by their fire cleared the way for the crossing of the remainder of the corps, and by daylight on the morning of the 10th all the artillery were on the south side ready, if necessary, to advance. Brown's and Arnold's batteries had the evening before accompanied Barlow's Division about two miles on the Spottsylvania road, and there remained in position during the night. About 12 m. on the 10th the corps was ordered to recross, and I was directed, after removing the batteries, to place them in favorable positions for covering the withdrawal of the infantry. This I did by placing Edgell's, Sleeper's, Brown's, Roder's, and Gillis's batteries on a crest about five hundred yards distant from the river.

"Captain Arnold, in withdrawing from his advanced position with Barlow's Division, having to pass through



thick woods, became so entangled with one of his pieces that before he could extricate it by cutting out a road the infantry had retired beyond supporting distance, and the enemy coming upon him, he was forced to leave it, although by great energy and daring he succeeded in bringing off his limber. The loss of this piece was more to be regretted from the fact that it was the first gun ever lost by the veteran Second Corps. Under the circumstances no blame whatever could be attached to either Captain Arnold, his officers, or men. With the exception of the derangement which occasioned the loss of this gun, the withdrawal of the infantry was successive by brigades and in good order, but followed closely by the enemy. The batteries posted on the ridge, as before mentioned, were in readiness to open a destructive fire as soon as the opposite ground should be cleared of our troops, and the enemy come within easy range. General Birney, by changing the position of Brown's Battery, considerably diminished the development of fire from the other batteries. To correct as much as possible this error, Roder's Battery and a section of Gillis's was moved forward a few hundred yards, but to a low and less favorable position. As soon as the ground on the other side was cleared of our troops, Brown, Roder, and Gillis opened fire, but being so much lower than the opposite crest, could not see the plane beyond upon which the enemy were advancing."

Says E. B. A. Miller, of Company A: "There was another cause which operated for a time, and which is not included in General Tidball's report, which served to delay the operation of Roder's Battery. A sharpshooter, who was located in the thick foliage of a large tree on the edge of the woods, about three quarters of a mile distant, kept one of the guns clear for over an hour. Every man who stepped to the breach of the gun was hit by a bullet.

"General Tidball, riding along in the ravine in the rear of the battery, inquired why it was silent, and was told the reason. He immediately sent for a rifleman, who came with a globe-sight rifle, and taking his position at an adjoining embrasure, said he could locate the man, but that the body

of the tree covered him, and it would be necessary to attract his attention and draw his fire. Accordingly, a coat mounted on a pole with a hat on top was thrust up near the breach of the gun. In two seconds a bullet passed through the hat, and at the same time the Confederate marksman ceased firing forever, and came down out of the tree ready for burial."

"These batteries," says General Tidball, "in this position were also uncovered to a very annoying fire from a battery of the enemy upon their left flank. To silence this battery I moved Edgell's to the left a few hundred yards, where, joining its force with that of Rittenhouse's Battery of the Fifth Corps, the two soon drove off the rebel battery. After the recrossing of all the infantry and the removal of the pontoons, I withdrew Brown's, Roder's, and Gillis's to the crest before mentioned, where, uniting their fire with the other batteries, during this and the succeeding day they effectually guarded the right flank of our army, which, stretching from the Po to near the Ny River, was hotly engaged with the enemy.

"In the afternoon of this day, May 10th, the enemy in light force moved around and threatened to cross the river above and endanger our rear. Ames's Battery, with Colonel Allcock's Battalion of the Fourth New York Artillery, was moved back in the direction to check this movement, which, after a slight skirmish, was effected. While these operations were going on with the batteries mentioned, Captains Dow and Ricketts had accompanied Mott's Division to the extreme left near the Ny River, where they were engaged and did good service."

This action of our Third Battalion, checking as it did the movement of the enemy to the rear of the army, was very important, though the risk was incurred of being overpowered by a superior force in the operation. Company A had not yet returned from picket duty when the order came. Deployed as skirmishers, Company G on the right, I in the centre, and B on the left, with Major Frank Williams in command, they moved through an open field and engaged the enemy's skirmishers, driving them back into a

piece of woods, where our boys took position. They held their ground sufficiently long for the purpose in view, and were then withdrawn by the personal order of General Hancock. When the order came to fall back, there were indications that the enemy, who were in force in the woods, contemplated capturing the line. Lieutenant S. I. More, who was on the right of Company B, gave the order to rally on the right. Then, after instructing the men in a whisper what to do, he gave the orders in a loud voice: "Fix bayonets—forward—double-quick—charge!" But instead of going further into the woods, they went exactly in the opposite direction. When back nearly across the field, a strong column of the enemy was seen moving out of the timber around where our right had been posted.

Daybreak of the 11th was ushered in by sharp picket firing along the lines of Warren, Gibbon, and Birney, but the day passed without severe fighting. In the afternoon it began to rain very hard, the first rain since we crossed the Rapidan. At first this rain was hailed as a relief from the dust and heat, but after we were thoroughly soaked and the shower changed to a drizzle, which continued all night, our delight was somewhat modified.

Quite naturally, from previous experiences, attacks in the rear, and especially upon the trains moving to and from Fredericksburg, were to be expected; and it was probably for this reason that the Second Battalion had been kept so far to the rear. On the afternoon of the 11th, probably for a similar reason, our First Battalion received orders to march, and started in the direction of Fredericksburg. Some of the boys thought we must have taken the wrong road, as toward morning we halted, about-faced, and marched back over the same road we had come.

We had drawn two days' rations at some point on our march, and when we halted were nibbling the hard-tack and expecting to turn in and have a rest, when an order came for us to move to the front. We did so, going into rifle-pits in front of several batteries. The cannonading which followed, which was the heaviest of the campaign up to that time, and which was continued all day, contributed



to very important results. We quote an interesting account of the events from Major Mitchell's journal :

“ *May 11th*, 1864.—During the afternoon Colonel Morgan, Colonel Comstock of General Grant's staff, Captain Nelson, aide-de-camp, and myself were directed to proceed to the left and examine the ground in front of Spottsylvania as close to the enemy's lines as practicable, between the Sixth and Ninth Corps of our army, where it was intended to make an assault with the Second Corps to-morrow morning at daybreak. Accordingly we started in a heavy rain and rode rapidly for several hours to the left, Colonel Comstock unfortunately missing the way, which carried us to the position of the Ninth Corps instead of to the point we were aiming at between the Sixth and Ninth Corps, and it was nearly dark when we returned to the proper point for examination, where we made as careful a survey as possible before night set in close to the enemy's pickets, and fixed the position of the ground for the formation of the troops in our minds ; then returned and reported to General Hancock the result of our examination as to roads, etc.

“ 10 P.M.—Corps moved (save Mott's Division, which was with Sixth Corps) toward Brown's house near Ny River, where we had examined the ground in the evening. Night exceedingly dark and roads very rough ; men tired and worn out, but kept well closed up and moved along briskly ; no accidents save one, when some pack-mules, laden with intrenching tools, ran away and made some confusion, under the supposition that we had marched into the enemy. When the troops arrived at the Brown House they were quietly marched in front of our intrenchments near to the enemy's picket line, so as to be ready for the intended assault in the morning. This was accomplished without noise or confusion, and was most happily favored by an exceedingly dark night. The men, too, knowing that we were near the enemy and that we were engaged in a perilous undertaking, kept remarkably quiet during the whole movement.

“ *May 12th*, 1864.—Before daylight the troops were formed for assault as follows : Birney's Division on the

right in two lines of battle, but a few paces separated ; Barlow's Division in column of regiments doubled on the centre ; Gibbon's and Mott's Divisions (the latter having joined us) in the rear of Barlow and Birney in two lines of battle, each division with but very short intervals, this making almost a solid rectangular mass of nearly twenty thousand men to hurl upon the enemy's works as soon as it should be sufficiently light for our purpose. A dense fog fell before daylight, and we all stood shivering with cold and wet until 4.30 A.M., when the fog lifted somewhat, and the command was given to advance. The whole corps stepped off at the same moment, and in about three hundred yards marched over the enemy's pickets, who were so astounded at our appearance marching on them out of the fog that they never fired a shot nor did we, but moved right over them. The first fire we received was from the picket reserve stationed at the Landrum House, about half way between the point at which we formed for the assault and the enemy's works. Their fire killed Colonel Stricker, Second Delaware Volunteers, and a few men ; a regiment was sent to disperse them, and our column kept on to capture the works, which we found to be about one half mile from our point of formation. The ground was open and rolling from the Landrum House to the works, and the troops dashed over it in fine style, not meeting a heavy fire until when within about three hundred yards ; the Irish Brigade then gave a wild cheer, and immediately the enemy opened a tremendous fire of musketry on us over the parapets with some artillery ; but nothing could now stop our men, who rushed up to the works, and tearing the abatis away with their hands, poured in like a great wave, driving the enemy out pell-mell with clubbed muskets and bayonets, capturing twenty pieces of artillery and nearly four thousand prisoners—nearly the whole of the celebrated ' Stonewall ' Brigade ; also capturing Major-General Edward Johnson, commanding a division, and Brigadier-General George H. Stewart, commanding brigade. General Stewart surrendered, I believe, to Colonel Beaver, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers. The

prisoners got mixed up among our own men in the works, and were dodging in all directions from the bullets of their friends, who were firing upon us as they fell back. In the midst of this confusion and crowd a soldier attracted my attention by shouting out to me, 'Major Mitchell, here is a rebel general.' I at once rode up to General Stewart, who gave me his name and rank, and I directed a captain of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers to conduct him to General Hancock. When Stewart was taken to the General, the latter, who knew him before the war, held out his hand, saying, 'How are you, Stewart?' The latter replied, 'Under the circumstances I decline to take your hand.' 'And under any other circumstances I should not have offered it,' said General Hancock.

"When we had carried the first line of works we continued to drive the enemy until about 5.30 A.M., when we came to a second line of intrenchments, when the enemy rallied their broken lines, and being heavily re-enforced, they compelled our troops to retire to the first line we had carried, and thereby lost to us about twenty additional pieces of artillery we had captured between their first and second line; we, however, got twenty pieces off the field, and held them."

This fierce battle, which opened so auspiciously for us, became general along the whole line. The Sixth Corps, on Hancock's right, moved forward as an offset to a division from Hill and Longstreet, who had come to the support of Ewell. The Fifth Corps, also on the right, became hotly engaged, as well as the Ninth Corps on the left. The contest settled down to a desperate struggle for the crest of the salient lying between the angles east and west. Just think of it; for fourteen hours almost continuously charge and countercharge followed each other; in hand-to-hand conflicts the infantry, like tigers at bay, were repeatedly engaged, while from dawn till the darkness came on the ground was swept by a tempest of cannon-shot and shell which shrieked through the ranks as if impelled by some awful demon of destruction. The carnage was most frightful. Often the wounded lay in hideous heaps buried under





LIEUT. THEODORE PRICE,  
Brevet Major, U. S. V.

MAJ. ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY,  
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. V.

CAPT. WM. B. KNOWER,  
Brevet Major, U. S. V.

LIEUT. F. B. LITTLEFIELD,  
Brevet Captain and Major, U. S. V.

LIEUT. ULYSSES D. EDDY.

LIEUT. WM. M. WATERBURY.

CAPT. EDWARD C. KNOWER.

LIEUT. WM. A. FLINT.

CAPT. JOHN B. VANDEWIELE.



the dead ; and still the missiles came, tearing the defenses into fragments, and again and again ploughing through the corpses of the fallen. The forest trees were mangled and even cut in twain by bullets, and the ground was red with human blood. Even after nightfall men would rise from one side of the intrenchments and thrust their bayonets or fire directly into the faces of their antagonists on the other side. Prisoners were made by grappling and pulling them over the logs. All day a procession of blue coats, spotted here and there with gore or with blood-covered faces, went pouring to the rear. Brigades with half their numbers gone were relieved by others to share a similar fate. Nine o'clock came, and still the fight went on. Ten o'clock, and still the rage of rebel and Yank seemed unassuaged. Eleven o'clock, and still Hancock, with his men four ranks deep, was holding the trenches against the foe. Not till after midnight was the bloody day's work done. The rain was still falling upon that field incarnadine. Tired nature's orders were at last obeyed, but thousands were resting whom the bugle-call of Gabriel can only wake again.

Our own experience that day seems tame beside that of the men whose fortunes have been described. We of the First Battalion were lying under the cannon in the muddy trenches. A little after dark we were relieved and moved back near a grove, and quickly had put up our shelter-tents, and though thoroughly wet, were soon under their meagre shelter and asleep, not having slept in forty-eight hours. Some of the officers it proved were not asleep, but had lighted lamps or candles ; for about 11 o'clock shell began to explode among our tents, and bullets to whizz through. We moved out without orders very lively. The battalion got separated. The writer, moving along in the rain half asleep, noticed an object which appeared to be a man asleep under a tree, raised up his blanket and crawled in, putting his own rubber blanket over both. Slept till daylight, and found the other party was Major Sears, commanding the battalion.

Our Second Battalion started from their position on the Chancellorsville road on the afternoon of the 11th,



and made an all-night's march through the mud to the front.

Says Warren Works: "The rain came down in torrents, making about one foot of mud of that mortar-like consistency which Virginia mud is famous for. One incident I remember, that of marching by a hospital and some amputating tents, where we saw a couple of piles of legs and arms, I think four or five feet high. One comrade of a philosophic turn said there would be likely to be confusion when each man came to claim his own limb on the Day of Judgment."

Says Corporal Cooley, of Company C: "The morning of May 12th, at early dawn, found us in rear of the Second Corps across the Ny River. When the charge was made we were started for the front at a double-quick. We crossed the river at a ford in rear of the Landrum House, water about knee-deep. When we got up near the rebel line we met an ambulance under guard of three or four of Hancock's mounted orderlies, containing the rebel Generals Johnson and Stewart. Some four thousand prisoners were being got in line, and perhaps eighteen or twenty pieces of artillery were being run over the rebel breastwork, and a little to the rear they were left in front of the Landrum House. We took position near. Soon troops from the Sixth Corps came up, and we were moved off to the right and a little in rear of where the Fifth Corps joined the Second, on a slightly higher ground in an open field. General Warren established his headquarters a few rods in our rear, and a telegraph wire was run up to it. We were in plain sight of the desperate fight going on, the rebels trying to recover the works captured. Our men had turned the rifle-pit to face the other way—in fact, it faced both ways. The rebs had used logs where they were to be had, and then dug down to the hard pan, which was not more than eight or ten inches below the surface, and thrown the dirt over in front—to get dirt enough they had dug back on top of hard pan about four feet. Our men dug and threw up from the opposite side with cups, bayonets, and anything at hand that moved dirt. Both sides of this rifle-pit

was occupied by men trying, with all the power they had, to take the life of those on the other side. Dead and wounded men were very plenty. Ammunition, as I saw it, was carried in from the right in haversacks and rubber blankets, the men stooping and crawling under cover of the breastwork. We occupied this position, lying down, until dark. A battery got our range, or rather that of Warren's headquarters, and threw, I thought, tons of railroad iron just a few feet over our heads. I presume they were long rifle shot; many of them would go end over end, and scream like the very devil when they struck the timber in our rear. The air was full of splinters and limbs, and the worst racket I ever heard, I think. We hugged the ground very closely. General Warren had to move, and then they let up on us a little. It began to rain, and the struggle over the captured works was kept up late into the night. After dark we moved back into the timber and lay down, expecting to get some sleep. It seemed to me as if I had not slept a wink for a week. In a few minutes we were ordered to pack up and fall in and not to make any noise—to speak only in a suppressed voice. We started in two ranks off to our left through the woods, following, as we learned the next day, the Ninth Corps, who were taking ground to the left in order to turn Lee's right flank. The night was dark and wet; in the timber it was almost black. Our two ranks soon reduced itself to one, each man as close to his file-leader as possible. We stumbled against trees, fell over logs, and bruised ourselves without complaint; but soon out of the darkness ahead came suppressed ejaculations and exclamations that bordered very close on to the profane; slowly it travelled down the line, or rather we travelled toward it. The first explanation I received was a terrible slap from a young and tough sapling that had sprung up from between the legs of the man in front of me, just missing my face, and hitting me on the shoulder. I, like every other man, divined the source of the profanity instantly, and Fred Cooley, who was following me, got a terrible whack in the face. Lieutenant Doubleday, who was behind him, a slight-built young man, was very nearly knocked out—that is,

I judge so from the language that followed. Before morning the impression prevailed that no one knew where we were or what our destination was. Without orders we dropped on the ground and fell asleep. At daylight we found not many rods distant from the place where we started."

Our Third Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock, on the 10th moved from the place on Hart's farm, where they had bivouacked the previous night about 9 A.M., to the bank of the Ny River. The Confederates were reported to be advancing to cross the stream. About 4 P.M. Company A was sent out to destroy the bridge, which they succeeded in doing under severe fire. The other three companies were deployed as skirmishers, the right resting on the river, about a quarter of a mile from it. Having no support, they were ordered by General Hancock personally, who surveyed the position, to retire, and accordingly withdrew under a sharp fire from the enemy's skirmishers.

The battalion movements for the days following are referred to in General Tidball's account of the brigade movements. He says :

"During the night of the 11th the Second Corps moved round in rear of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, for the purpose of assaulting the enemy's works near the Ny River, known as Hancock's salient. The batteries, under my direction, were assembled, and marched by a road still farther to the rear, and before daylight had reached the prescribed position, and held so as to cover any disaster or follow up success. At dawn of day on the 12th a charge was made upon a salient of the enemy's works and proved eminently successful, capturing a large number of prisoners, with twenty-one pieces of artillery, nine caissons, three extra limbers, and a large number of artillery horses. I immediately brought up Arnold's, Ames's, Brown's, Dow's, and Rickett's batteries and placed them in position on either side of the Landrum House, in the only available position for assisting our troops, who were becoming hotly pressed by the enemy, who had now rallied, and were bringing up heavy forces for the recovery of the works just captured. Some



of the captured pieces were turned by our infantry upon the enemy, but, for the better service of these pieces, I called for and immediately received volunteers from Ames's Battery, who, carrying with them lanyards and friction primers, soon worked the guns with telling effect. Captain Miller, my inspector of artillery, immediately set about collecting and hauling off the captured guns, caissons, and limbers.

"I advanced Arnold's Battery, and placed it in position near the apex of the salient. A section of Brown's Battery, under Lieutenant Brown, was placed immediately at the apex, and another of Ames's Battery, under Lieutenant McClellan, farther to the right in the abatis. The enemy, pressing back our line of infantry, forced the latter to occupy the reverse side of the works. The enemy, having his line of battle not over three hundred yards from the battery and sections just mentioned, poured into them heavy volleys of musketry, which were replied to with canister, until the latter became exhausted, and then with shot and shell. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men who, for a considerable portion of the day, worked these guns unprotected and uncovered under this terrible fire. The position of things having somewhat changed during the day, these pieces were withdrawn to an artillery line formed in front of the Landrum House, at a distance of about one thousand yards from the infantry line of battle, it being impossible to post the batteries nearer in consequence of intermediate low ground. From this position the batteries kept up a constant flight of solid projectiles over our line, so as to reach masses of the enemy beyond.

"Soon after the capture of the works in the morning the Sixth Corps came up to take position on the right of the Second, but, being without its artillery, Colonel Tompkins, commanding the artillery of that corps, requested of me a battery. I accordingly sent him Gillis, who placed himself in a favorable position a few hundred yards to the right of where I had the other batteries, near the Landrum House. After occupying this position for some time, Colonel Upton, commanding a brigade of the Sixth Corps, being hotly en-

gaged at the point so severely fought for throughout the day, requested Lieutenant Gillis to send him a section of his battery, which he did. Lieutenant Metcalf commanding it, placed it within three hundred yards of the enemy, posted at this point behind his breastworks, and opened fire. The enemy at the same time mounted their parapet to make a charge. Lieutenant Metcalf poured into them double charges of canister. Most of his men were disabled, and it was impossible for him to work his guns from the miry nature of the ground, softened as it was by the falling rain. It was also impossible to furnish cannoneers to serve guns in such a vortex of fire. He therefore ordered up his limbers to remove his pieces, but before this could be done nine of his horses were shot down. He then obtained infantry, who succeeded in dragging his guns a few yards to the rear, where they remained until evening. His limbers he did not recover until the next morning. Lieutenant Gillis being himself slightly though painfully wounded, and his battery well-nigh exhausted, I replaced it by Roder's, and sent Colonel Allcock's Battalion of the Fourth New York Artillery to intrench and support it. From this position Roder did good service in frustrating the enemy's attempts to bring up his batteries. In consequence of the mud caused by the rain, which was falling nearly all day, it was exceedingly difficult to move and serve artillery. This day's battle, which commenced with the successful charge of the Second Corps at dawn of day, ended only at nightfall. During the night the enemy retired a few hundred yards and intrenched a new line, which, however, was not attacked the next day—May 13th.

“ Meanwhile the remainder of the army, having changed from its position on the right of the Second Corps, in rear across the Ny, left the right of the Second Corps exposed. To provide against this, the right was drawn back and strongly intrenched, and in an open field upon this line I posted Roder, Gillis, Edgell, and Sleeper, who were protected by strong works thrown up by Colonel Allcock's Battalion, which remained as a support. During the night of the 13th and morning of the 14th the entire corps with-

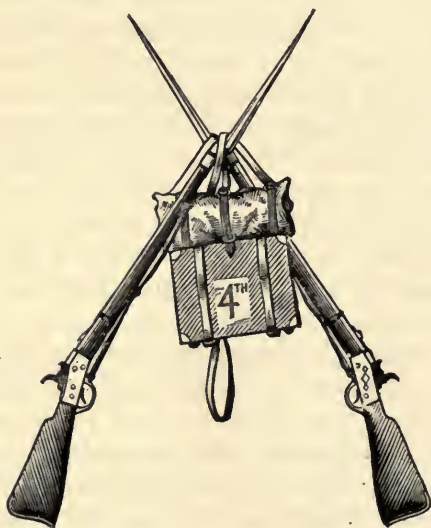
drew, and crossing the Ny, marched about four miles and encamped on the Fredericksburg and Spottsylvania road.

“On the 17th Roder, Edgell, and Sleeper returned, with Gibbon’s Division, to the right near the ‘Deserted House,’ from whence, after a little unimportant firing, they returned to the Fredericksburg road. During the night of the 17th the Second and Sixth Corps returned, and early in the morning of the 18th recrossed the Ny near the Landrum House, and reoccupied the positions taken from the enemy on the 12th. The batteries of the Sixth Corps not having yet come up, at the request of Colonel Tompkins, commanding the artillery of that corps, I sent Edgell, who, placing his battery on a commanding hill on the extreme right, was successful in dislodging an enfilading battery of the enemy. Roder, Ames, and Brown were placed in position around the breastworks captured on the 12th, and during the day had spirited contests with batteries of the enemy. In the morning Captain Chase, Assistant-Adjutant-General on my staff, received a wound in the hand from a fragment of shell, which disabled him for service in the field. During the night the troops were withdrawn to the north side of the Ny, and the Artillery Brigade, marching about five miles, went into camp near Anderson’s Mills, distant from Spottsylvania about two miles.”

On the morning of the 13th our First Battalion, if its condition could be estimated by that of the writer, must have arisen “cold, wet, hungry, and mad ;” for that is the record of his state that morning after his night’s rest with the Major—a condition not allayed till we had, despite of the rain, a huge fire started of rails and logs, and had consumed an indefinitely large amount of hard-tack, salt pork, and coffee. Men came straggling in all day. We had orders, and began to move about 9 o’clock P.M. ; marched all night through the mud, the only delay being toward morning, when a wagon got stuck near a bridge. The morning of the 14th found us out of rations. Men were sent back to bring up the wagon, and returned without it. It came about 4 P.M. From our camp we had a good view of an artillery duel. Pitched tents and slept



very well. On the 15th we constructed a road and built several bridges. At about 4 P.M. fell in line in the midst of a heavy shower, and marched to the left. A ration of whiskey was dealt out at night. Also marched the night of the 17th, when we found ourselves lost, threw out a picket line and slept till morning, when we retraced our course. A battle was in progress, and our battalion was moving into the front when halted by an aide and sent back. This battle was an assault by the Second Corps on the works in its front, and though a gallant action, was unsuccessful.



## CHAPTER XVI.

MAY 19TH—BATTERIES D, H, AND K.



O the student of military history the name Spottsylvania will always be a synonym for fierce and bloody fighting. Of the principal battles fought there, those on May 8th, 10th, 12th, and 18th have already been referred to.

It remains to consider the battle of the 19th, in which the batteries above named played a very important part.

Accustomed to being ordered everywhere and anywhere, and to the performance of all manner of work, though still belonging to Colonel Wainwright's Artillery Brigade of the Fifth Army Corps, they had on the 18th inst. been temporarily attached to Colonel Kitching's Brigade of the Artillery Reserve, then lying in the rear of the army on the Fredericksburg road. On the morning of that day the battalion broke camp at daylight and moved to the front of the house, whence the Confederates had been driven out by General Tidball's batteries. There was considerable cannonading and musketry going on at that time. This abated about 7 o'clock, but the men were kept in position until some time in the afternoon, when the battalion returned to the camping ground of the previous night, having marched some five miles.

The command had been so shifted about for several days that there had not been opportunity to kill the ox assigned for beef rations. On the morning of the 19th inst. the three companies were detailed for picket, which was considered fortunate, as it gave them the desired opportunity of securing fresh beef.

The Fredericksburg road, as it leaves Spottsylvania Court-

House, runs northeast, and the right of our line of battle, General Warren's Corps, lay across this road about one mile from the Court-House. Fully a mile farther, chiefly on the east side of the road, many of the supply trains were parked as well as artillery, and about this point on the west side of the road our picket line was located at a distance of perhaps three quarters of a mile from the road.

The early dawn of the 19th inst. found the batteries about half a mile from the Corduroy Bridge on the west side of the Fredericksburg road. The ox had been driven around so many days that he had become quite a pet with the boys, and some one remarked that it seemed a pity to slaughter the old fellow.

"Gettin' tender-hearted, eh?" said the butcher; "I shouldn't wonder if you fellers would be a-killin' men afore night."

Their compunctions of sympathy for the ox being duly satisfied by the excellent beef allotted each man, which was divided, cooked, and eaten—the greater part between daylight and sunrise—they moved up toward Fredericksburg a little ways and took position. Company D and about half of Company K deployed on the skirmish line, and the remainder of Company K, with Company H, were held as reserve. On our left was a regiment supposed to be the Fifteenth New York Heavy Artillery, reaching, as was supposed, to the Ny River. But this seems to be in doubt. There were no troops on our right, and Battery D was the right of the line.

It should be borne in mind that the whole army had now left their intrenchments before Spottsylvania, and were south of the Ny, except the Fifth Corps, which, as already stated, formed the right, and had an intrenched line a little above where the Fredericksburg road crosses the Ny, and the Second Corps, which was lying farther south near Anderson's mill; Tyler's Division of Heavy Artillery, which had just been attached to the Second Corps, was lying farthest away, east of the Fredericksburg road.

A wagon train was moving on this road as the boys advanced to the picket posts.



The centre of the line was in front of two log-houses ; one of them was called "the old house," and owned by Miss Susan Alsop. A lane led back to one of these, and between this house and our line was a fine spring of water.

A little farther on a small stream ran through a swale. On the higher ground beyond was a log-house with a door facing our way, which was used for picket headquarters. Beyond us was an open meadow, probably sixty rods wide, then timber. Our line was on the west side of this creek, with the reserve at the spring. Parallel with the creek, and commencing at the spring, was a slight ridge, and also a little valley between that and the log-house in the rear. The field next to this house was planted with corn, which was up so that the rows and hills could be plainly seen. On the top of a little ridge commencing at the spring was a small growth of timber, and on the slope toward the creek pine bushes had grown up so as partly to cover the ground.

Company K, on the left, crossed a low miry swamp, which was filled thick with cat's-tails and flags, after which they halted, forming a line across the clearing, which was much in the shape of a horseshoe, the line facing west, with timber on three sides, stretching across the heel of the horseshoe. The posts were formed at intervals of five or six rods, with five men on a post. There were two old tumble-down buildings near.

There were several premonitions of danger to the command during the day.

Says Warren Works, a member of Company K : " We had scarcely got our line formed, and the post next to the one I was on and some of our own post were just comfortably seated for a little game of cards, when a squad of rebel cavalry came suddenly dashing out of the woods, and almost rode over us. We were as much surprised as they were. We all fired at the same time, when they about-faced and galloped away, emptying their pistols as they wheeled. Jack Michaels, of my squad, was hit in the hand by one of their shots."

Says Corporal A. Eugene Cooley, of Company D : " Toward noon we captured, as we supposed, a rebel scout.

Captain Jones sent me with this man to headquarters to report the circumstance. As we passed down the skirmish line a few bullets were coming over, and the men were lying down, protecting themselves as best they could. A few of the enemy had been seen on the edge of the wood across the open space. I found the officers in command at the house, made my statement, and was ordered back to my company."

Colonel Hamlink, who was adjutant of the battalion at this time and had command of the reserve picket, reports that, after examining this man, he was in favor of holding him as a prisoner, but Major Arthur offered to set him at liberty if he would take the oath of allegiance, which he did, and was released. Colonel Hamlink asserts that he recognized the same man among the dead of Ewell's Corps the next morning.

"About three o'clock," says Colonel Gould, who commanded Company K at that time, "we were startled by the sudden firing of our videttes, who came in in great haste. Rallying what few men were near the houses, and going to the upper windows for a better place to fire from, we saw the rebels coming from the woods in column, and a minute after they came into line and fired a volley at the house. The balls came through as if the building were paper, and several men were struck."

Says Works: "I had gone into one of the deserted houses and was cooking my supper when I heard one of the boys say, 'There they come!' I looked out of the window, when I saw a heavy line of skirmishers coming out of the timber, and a few minutes later a line of battle with colors flying, and still another line a few rods in the rear of the first.

"Several of the posts had now come into the house, and began firing out of the chinks and windows upstairs. I was just taking aim at a tall Confederate, who was advancing at a trail arms, when they poured in a volley. It seemed to me that it tore away the whole side of the building. John Burns, standing near, was shot through the heart. I watched him a moment as he gasped his last breath, and then I descended. While loading my rifle outside I noticed

Frank Bidwell down on one knee deliberately firing, and at the same time Edward Irving was struck with a bullet in the chest. As it proved afterward, this did not penetrate the bone, though it must have jarred him considerably.

“He said to me, ‘Works, I’m killed;’ but the way he dusted to the rear manifested the liveliness of that particular corpse beyond all shadow of doubt. Just then a bullet tore a heel off one of my boots and I beat a retreat, but was unfortunate enough to get mired in the slough, though pretty well concealed by the sedge. The flags and cat’s-tails were cut about my head in a way that was anything but pleasant. Throwing away my blanket and also a large frying-pan, I gained the other side pretty well blown.”

Says Colonel Gould: “Retiring from the houses, we formed line behind an old rail fence back of the swamp. The rebels came on in quick time, and when they were in easy range we set up such a hurrah and gave them such a fire that their line staggered. At this time Company D was off the line getting rations.”

Says Corporal Cooley: “Company D had just taken their muskets from the stacks after drawing rations, expecting to relieve Company K for the same purpose, when the firing at the front became very loud and rapid. Captain Jones ordered us forward double-quick by the right flank for some rods and then by the left, over a little ridge and down among some pine bushes, where we could see clearly across the open ground. Our line had fallen back to where we now were, and the enemy’s skirmishers had reached the log-houses formerly in our vidette line. Our orders were to commence firing as soon as we could see anything to fire at, but the Confederate line had not yet shown itself on the right, nor could we see anything of their skirmishers. In company with Fred Cooley and several others we went down to where the bushes ceased and the swale commenced. At this place we found a washout or zigzag ditch, which made a very good rifle-pit. The house some of our men had occupied was swarming with rebels—inside, on the top, and behind. We opened fire with our half-a-dozen muskets, and with some result. I aimed at a



man in a door—possibly some one else did the same. At any rate, I saw him drop. As Fred fired a man rolled off from the roof. We got a shower of lead in return that would have annihilated us if it had been correctly aimed. We were ordered back to the company line, and as we jumped out of the ditch one of the party, named Krappt, got a shot in the leg that tumbled him back. Two of us, Fred and I, pulled him out, straightened him up on one leg, and moved forward as rapidly as circumstances would allow. We had not gone five yards before we received a volley. Neither of us was hurt, but poor Krappt was struck several times; he went as limp in our hands as a wet rag. I observed the wadding in front of his dress-coat sticking out in shreds, made apparently by two or three balls passing through him. We, supposing him dead, dropped him and run to the right and rear, passing in at the left of the company. I did not see Fred again until the close of the war. Passing to the rear of the company, I took my place on the right.

“The fire our line now poured into the skirmishers advancing was so steady and severe that they were broken up and ran for cover. The line of battle came on, however, steadily and rapidly, loading and firing as they advanced, and yelling as if they expected to scare us away. They got all we could possibly give them. My gun got so hot in the rapid firing that I had to hold it by the strap in loading. At this interesting stage we heard cheering in our rear, and knew that help was coming. We answered the cheers, and kept on sending the bullets into the Confederate line still advancing. The enemy’s fire was simply terrible; the ground, which was brown and bare when we formed the line, was soon covered with a carpet of green leaves and foliage, cut from the limbs of the young pine-trees.”

Says Warren Works: “I found our line near the edge of a straggling belt of pines. A good many of the boys were ranged near private Stephen De Russey, an old soldier of twenty-seven battles, and as brave a man as ever lived. Loading and firing with the greatest rapidity, barely glancing to the right and left as he brought down his gun to

load, he would yell out to the boys, 'Give it to 'em,' and take aim again. It used to be his boast that the bullet was never moulded that could kill him, but poor Steve fell, shot dead in one of the battles before Petersburg. My tent-mate, Albert Dresser, stepped out from cover to take a better aim, saying, as he raised his rifle, 'See me pick off that fellow,' and before he could pull the trigger he fell, shot through the heart. He was a young man wholly insensible to fear, and my best friend. I was so incensed over his death that I took especial pains to make my shots count, and could hardly refrain from firing into some captives we took later in the day."

As one incident of this period, when the bullets were passing over in greatest number, cutting the boughs, flags, and men promiscuously, a bull-dog belonging to Lobdell, of Company D, was seen running back and forth in rear of the line, and whenever a ball whizzed by him he would jump and snap as if trying to catch it, showing unmistakable signs of rage. It was remarked as a very suspicious circumstance, a day or two afterward, that the tip of that dog's tail was gone.

The heavy firing at this point had not failed to attract the attention of the general officers and their commands lying off to the south; and, there having been conflicting claims made by various chroniclers and historians as to the troops who participated in the victory of that day, let us enumerate, according to the official records, the commands engaged.

It is true that Ewell, with six thousand men, was in our front, and, more than that, General Early says that he was ready, with his entire corps, to support Ewell, should the latter's attack prove successful. It will not be supposed, therefore, that this force could have been entirely withstood by our one little battalion of skirmishers, and yet, as it happened, the battle opened in our front, and the boys stood their ground for a considerable time until re-enforced. It is also true that the Confederate line had lapped ours and captured some wagons of a train passing on the Fredericksburg road. This was the situation when General R. O. Ty-

ler's Division arrived, consisting of the First Massachusetts, First Maine, Second, Seventh, and Eighth New York Heavy Artillery regiments.

About half-past 5 o'clock, when the fire from the first line of battle was heard, General Hancock, riding forward, ordered Birney's Division to move in the direction of the sound at double-quick.

General Warren, being nearest to our location, was also directed by General Meade to send troops, and he despatched the Maryland Brigade.

It also happened that the First Maryland veterans were marching from Fredericksburg to rejoin the army just as the Confederate column struck the road and had captured some of the ammunition wagons.

These, with General Tidball's batteries from the Second Corps and some guns of Major Fitzhugh, of the Fifth, were the forces engaged.

There was a command under General Ferrero some five miles north on the Orange plank-road that had an encounter the same afternoon with some Confederate troops, but it does not appear to have had anything to do with Ewell's movement at Pine Grove.

"Shortly before six o'clock," says Colonel Gould, "we heard cheers, and saw a battalion of the First Massachusetts Heavy Artillery coming to our assistance. Help was never more welcome. Major Brown, in command, was killed almost before they got under fire; still the men went on and did their part toward stopping the advance of the enemy."

The action of the artillery was of no slight importance. The Confederates had checked the advance of our support, and were forcing our lines back when the batteries opened.

"What a glorious sound," says Colonel Gould, "those balls made as they went but slightly above our heads into the Confederate ranks!"

Says General Hunt, in his official report: "On the afternoon of May 19th, near Spottsylvania Court-House, an attack was made by Ewell's Corps on Tyler's Division of Foot Artillery.

"By direction of Major-General Meade I ordered the bat-



teries, each of the Second and Sixth Corps, to the point of attack, and took the direction of the artillery in person, the batteries of the Fifth Corps being under the direction of Major Fitzhugh, and those of the Second under Colonel Tidball ; after a sharp action, in which the batteries rendered good service, the enemy was repulsed.”

A volley of musketry was poured in along our whole line, and a great cheer went up as the artillery opened and we saw the Confederates hurled back in disorder. This not only checked their advance, but was the beginning of a rout in which we captured over four hundred prisoners. Ewell, in his “Memoirs,” reports a total loss of nine hundred.



LIEUT. MICHAEL J. LEE.

He also states that, having accomplished his purpose of ascertaining whether the Army of the Potomac was moving, he was about to retire when attacked.

General Ramseur, however, who had command of the Confederates in our immediate front, reports that he attacked until his flanks were turned, when he was compelled to fall back. The total loss of our forces was about twelve hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The battalion lost eighty-two, twelve of the number being killed outright. One officer, Lieutenant Michael J. Lee, was mortally wounded. Following is a list of the dead :

Sergeants Peter Gordon and Judson A. Smith ; Artificer Gould R. Benedict ; Privates William Burroughs, John Burns, Albert Dresser, William Derbyshire, Henry A. Jones, Joseph Housel, Jr., Robert Knapp, and William R. Mead.

They were all decently buried, with head-boards and inscriptions, the next day. Their pockets had been rifled

while the ground was held by the Confederates before we regained possession. None of the killed had yet served more than half their terms of enlistment, but they were summarily mustered out.

The victory won, their own flag overhead,  
A soldier's goal attained, the foe in rout,  
Grudge not the glory of those heroes dead,  
Their work is done—they're mustered out!

Few of the officers and men of the battalion had not some marks of the fray about them, and many of the individual experiences were of a highly exciting character.

Says Corporal Cooley: "I had dropped on my right knee, with my elbow on my left, resting my gun in the left hand for a dead shot. In some way my cap-box and buckle had worked around under my right arm. A bullet struck my right forearm, passing between the bones, tore the cap-box in pieces, glanced off the buckle and struck my left thigh above the bone, tearing through the muscle and lodging in the flesh on the opposite side, pressing out a bunch as large as a hen's egg. In its trip through the cap-box the bullet had picked up and securely wound around itself the steel priming wire. The shock knocked me over, paralyzing my right arm, in which condition it remained several months. I soon recovered sufficiently to sit up, but it was several minutes before I could get on my feet. The rebels had crossed the field and were near the far side of the swale; it seemed to me that we could not stay there much longer, owing to the flank fire from the right. I picked up my gun and tried to fire it, but found I could do nothing with my right arm, which was bleeding. I then tied with my teeth and left arm a handkerchief around my right arm, and after two more attempts got on my feet, but found I could not walk. With the most exquisite torture I managed to support my weight on both feet occasionally by way of resting, as I hopped to the rear on one leg.

"Coming to the field of corn I paused an instant, uncertain whether to attempt to cross it. The slope of the corn-field was higher ground than the ridge where we formed

line of battle, and most of the enemy's shot that passed over us struck on this slope. The spot wherever a bullet struck was marked for a few seconds by a little cloud of dust which rose above it. These dust spots seemed thicker than the hills of corn. I was bleeding freely, one shoe was full of blood, and to hesitate was to be lost. I hopped through the field and to the rear of the house, where I found several of the boys. One of them took a silk handkerchief off from his neck and tied it around my leg, but I could prevail on none of them to help me farther back. I hopped on a few yards alone, when a member of my own company rushed by at full speed. I called to him. He said he was in an awful hurry, but finally stopped, cut my belt straps, and partly carrying, partly dragging me, soon got out of the line of fire.

“Our line fell back at this time to within, perhaps, a hundred yards of the Fredericksburg road, where Corporal Burghardt, with the company guidon, established the right. The men retired skirmishing to this line. A little farther was a pine grove extending to the road, in which was a field hospital. A young surgeon bandaged my arm, and had begun to cut my pants from the bottom to examine the other wound, when the noise of the conflict coming much nearer, all the surgeons, including my operator, got on their horses and left, advising us to be careful or we would be captured. Every wounded man started for the road. I could hardly crawl, but I managed to work my way back to the road just as a division of the Second Corps came pouring across. I never saw Company D or the Fourth Heavy Artillery after that.”

There were three of our commissioned officers wounded in this engagement, one of them mortally. Lieutenant Kelly, who sent a report of losses at the time to the papers, failed to include a severe injury received by himself. Lieutenant Stephen Ward Doubleday, son of our first Colonel, was severely wounded in the right foot. Lieutenant Michael J. Lee, of Battery K, was shot in the shoulder, from which he subsequently died. Warren Works carried him to the rear.



When the picket line was formed in the morning Sergeant Peter Gordon, of Company K, said before there were any signs of an enemy in our vicinity, that he felt impressed with the belief that something serious was going to happen to him that day, and asked Captain Gould if he might be allowed to go with the reserve, which was granted. When the fight opened Lieutenant Lee got the reserve instantly on to the line, and Sergeant Gordon was the first man killed.

Thursday, May 19th, 1864, was an average summer day, and the fight, which degenerated into a Confederate flight, was continued as long as the waning light would permit pursuit.

Says the historian of the Seventeenth Maine, which regiment was in Birney's Brigade: "The ground was literally covered with the dead and wounded of the heavy artillery regiments. Not having experience in fighting, they had neglected the precautions that veterans take, and instead of lying down, or taking advantage of the ground, they had taken their position on the crest of the hill, where they stood erect and furnished most admirable targets for the enemy, who fought as usual in the woods and behind fences.

This fight was called the battle of Pine Grove or Harris Farm, the Harris House being located some forty rods north of the log house belonging to Miss Susan Alsop, which was located in the rear of our line. This should not be confounded with the Alsop House on the east side of the road, nor with the Alsop House near the Brock road, where Sedgwick was killed. The Confederate line had advanced at an angle with the Fredericksburg road, striking that road north of the Harris House, and capturing some ammunition wagons, as already stated. The timely arrival of the First Maryland Infantry repelled the attack at this point, Colonel Dushane having formed line of battle on his own responsibility. They were driven back at first, but having formed a junction with the heavy artillery regiments on the left, they kept their end of the line well up, on the second charge driving the Confederates through one piece of woods to the edge of a second piece beyond. This regiment lost six men killed and some twenty-five wounded.



# AFTER THE BATTLE.

MAY 19, 1864.

SEEK not to know the hue they wore ;  
Enough that it was blue or gray.  
They died as brave men ; ask no more.  
In dust they wait the judgment day.





The advance of the Federal line, in which the picket line of the day was to a great extent mingled with the artillery troops, continued until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when a halt was ordered. It appeared that the Confederates had lapped our right somewhat, and that some of their command had gone too far, as just at dusk bullets were observed coming into the rear of our right, and shortly after a number of men were seen running in a northwest direction, who proved to be Confederate soldiers. When captured they admitted having fired the shots from the rear.

Many of the captured Confederates were caught while straggling in the woods, and seemed completely worn out with the fatigue of their long march, though likely their want of success was one cause of their dejection.

Some of them in the twilight, and also early in the morning, fell into our ranks, thinking they were among their own men. They were undeceived later on.

Kitching's Brigade consisted of the Sixth and Fifteenth Heavy Artillery regiments, and the three batteries D, H, and K of the Fourth New York Artillery temporarily attached. The Fifteenth was supposed to be the regiment on picket to the left of our line that day, but I am unable to find where the Sixth (Colonel J. Howard Kitching's) Regiment was located, if it took part in the engagement.

Says Lieutenant H. L. Kelly: "I was sent from Alsop's house by the Major in command of picket line to take command of the left of our line, and found no troops to our left—both the right and left of our line were 'in air.'"

Our battalion was soon returned to the Fifth Army Corps, and received various commendatory notices from General Warren and other officers for its part in this engagement, among them the following:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,

May 20, 1864.

ORDERS.

The Major-General commanding desires to express his satisfaction with the good conduct of Tyler's Division and Kitching's Brigade of Heavy Artillery in the affair of Thursday evening.

The gallant manner in which these commands (the greater portion being for the first time under fire) met and checked the persistent attacks of a corps of the enemy led by one of the ablest generals, justifies the commanding General in this special commendation of troops who henceforward will be relied upon, as were the tried veterans of the Second and Fifth Corps at the same time engaged.

By command of Major-General MEADE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Fifth Army Corps, May 20th, 1864. Official—A. S. MANNING, Assistant Adjutant-General.

LIST OF CASUALTIES IN SECOND BATTALION FOURTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY, IN ACTION THURSDAY, MAY 19TH, 1864.

BATTERY K.

*Killed.*—Sergeant Peter Gordon. Privates William Burroughs, Albert Dresser, William Derbyshire, Robert Knapp, Timothy Van Cleack.

*Wounded.*—Second Lieutenant Michael J. Lee, mortally, arm. Privates Melvin Alderman, arm; George Bowinan, back, severe; Eugene D. Collins, foot; James Downey, shoulder and leg, slight; William V. Lent, back; George Lent, head; Gustave Lange, right thigh and breast, severe; Frank W. Morgan, right eye; Thomas Murphy, right leg, severe; Samuel Mulford, hand; Nathaniel Moore, hand; Christopher Turner, right side, severe; John Wilson, leg; Edward Wheeler, left arm; Valentine Washburn, Egburt Wilbur, Milo Warner, right thigh.

*Prisoners.*—Privates Lawrence Marks and Lyman W. Parkhurst.

BATTERY D.

*Killed.*—Private Henry A. Jones.

*Wounded.*—First Lieutenant S. Ward Doubleday, right foot, severe. Sergeant C. D. Herrick, leg. Corporals A. E. Cooley, arm and leg; E. B. Kenyon, hip; B. Harkness, knee. Privates John Barnes, ankle; David Campfield, shoulder; John Crouse, both legs; John Cole, both hips; Charles Cole, hand; James Douglass, shoulder; Andrew

Fry, ankle ; Charles Herrick, hand ; A. W. Hunt, hand ; Samuel Johnson, bowels ; Silas Johnson, thigh ; Frederick Knapp, leg ; F. W. Loyd, foot ; J. D. Leroy, foot ; J. McElwaine, hand ; W. Rooney, foot and leg ; R. P. Smith, thigh ; W. Slover, arm ; E. B. Woodruff, hip ; B. F. Miller, leg ; James Greenslit, hand.

*Missing*.—Privates T. Andrus, A. Chase, S. Chase, C. Greenman, L. Mason.

#### BATTERY H.

*Killed*.—Sergeant Judson A. Smith. Artificer Gould R. Benedict. Privates Joseph Housel, Jr., William R. Mead.

*Wounded*.—Corporal Samuel L. Harned, both legs, slight. Privates Charles E. Abbey, face ; Erastus D. Adams, foot ; Levi Brockelbank, arm ; Charles M. Butler, ankle, severe ; George H. Bullock, arm ; Samuel C. Cole, foot ; Frederick A. Phelps, side, slight ; Allen R. Smith, foot ; Charles F. Sanfords, arm, severe ; Albert E. Lyke, face, severe.

*Missing*.—Sergeant David B. Jones. Privates Asa Smith, Charles M. Struble.





## CHAPTER XVII.

### AT THE NORTH ANNA.



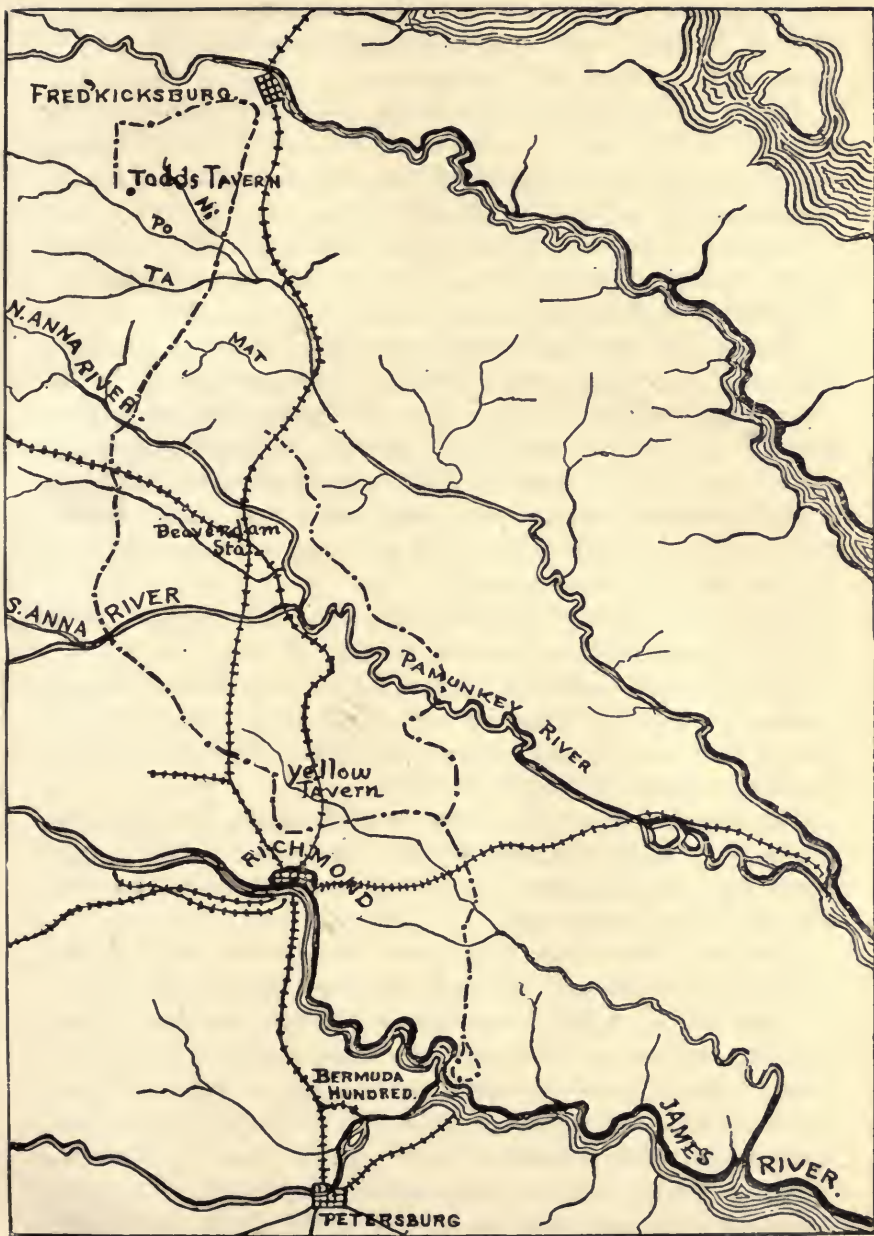
THE policy of getting as many battles as possible out of the Confederates determined General Grant upon another flank movement that he might force General Lee out of his intrenchments and bring on another engagement in the field. Added to this was the chance of getting between the Confederate army and Richmond.

The natural features of the country presented many obstacles to the latter purpose. The Mat-Ta-Po-Ny, a stream named very conveniently from its four branches, was the most immediate of these. Spottsylvania lies between the Po and Ny, and the four tributaries unite south of Bowling Green. Farther south the Pamunkey River, formed by the union of the North and South Anna, and still farther the Chickahominy, all constituted important natural defenses.

One more trial of the enemy's fortified strength was made on the morning of the 18th by the Second Corps, but with disastrous results, some six hundred and fifty of the attacking divisions being killed and wounded.

The Second Corps, which was to lead the column of advance southward, received orders to move from Spottsylvania at 2 A.M. of the 20th, but on account of Ewell's attack on our right, considered in the last chapter, the movement was postponed until 11 P.M.

Hancock, preceded by Torbert's cavalry, took his corps east to Massaponax Church, then turning south reached



MAP SHOWING STREAMS CROSSED IN CAMPAIGN OF 1864.

Bowling Green at 10 o'clock of the next day. At Milford's Station Torbert found a guard posted north of the Mattaponi and captured sixty prisoners.

The fact was that Lee conceiving Grant's design to be the capture of Richmond, immediately set about frustrating it, and by 1 o'clock the night of the 20th Longstreet's Corps was marching toward the North Anna.

To guard against a flank attack Hancock took a round-about course, thereby giving Longstreet the advantage in the matter of distance.

Warren left the main army soon after Hancock started, following the same road. Ewell's Corps moved off in the direction Longstreet had taken. Burnside followed Hancock and Warren, leaving Wright in command of Sedgwick's old corps in front of Hill at Spottsylvania.

Hill, anxious to know what force was actually left behind, came out and attacked him, but got such a warm reception that he fell back ingloriously.

That night Wright followed the rest of the army. Hill moved off and Spottsylvania was deserted.

The two armies started for the North Anna almost simultaneously, and although every effort was made by our troops to cross the river first, they came in sight only to find the enemy already in position.

The North Anna is sixty-five miles from the Rapidan and twenty-five from Richmond, and while the distance had been overcome the more formidable obstacles between Grant and Richmond remained.

Hancock struck the river near the Fredericksburg and Richmond Railroad, Warren four miles farther up, at Jericho Mills. Griffin's soldiers were ahead, and plunging into the stream up to their waists struggled to the opposite shore. There were no troops as high up as this to oppose their landing, the rest of the corps following rapidly. Griffin hurried to a piece of woods less than a mile distant, where a heavy skirmish line of the army met him. Reinforcements were hurried to this point by the Confederates, and at 5 o'clock a vigorous attack was made on Griffin, but he held his position and gave them such a warm greet-



ing that they abandoned the attack at this point and made a detour, falling onto his right flank.

This was commanded by Cuyler, and not yet being in position, he was forced to give way before the sudden attack.

Griffin seeing the critical character of the situation ordered up three regiments of Bartlett's Brigade and restored the line.

The Eighty-third Pennsylvania, under Lieutenant-Colonel McCoy, suddenly encountered the enemy while marching to the scene. Quickly and skilfully moving the forward companies into line, he poured in a sudden volley, while one of his men grabbed the Confederate leader by his coat-collar and dragged him unceremoniously into our lines. The Confederate brigade broke and fled.

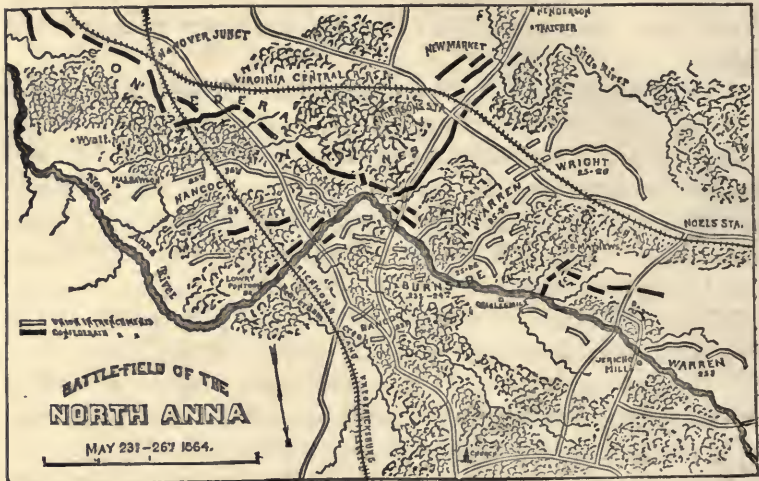
While this conflict was raging on the south side of the river Hancock was fighting desperately on the north side. The Confederates swept both sides from previously erected works. Hancock saw there must be no dallying—the redan on the north must be taken by assault and that quickly—and Birney's Division was sent to perform the task. On the left was Colonel Egan, on his right Pierce's Brigade, and still to his right General Mott's Brigade.

The Fourth Brigade, under Colonel Blaisdell, of the Eleventh Massachusetts, came up partly in the rear, its left to the right of the redan. On the left of Birney's Division was Barlow's Division, the left of which joined Gibbon's Division, while Tyler's Heavy Artillery Division was held in reserve.

Just before sunset on the 23d the assault was begun. Birney's command moved across the open space at double-quick under a heavy fire. The Seventy-first and Seventy-second New York reached the redan first, and the garrison were driven pell-mell over the bridge and the latter seized. In less time than it takes to tell it they had planted their flag on the enemy's stronghold, securing us the coveted bridge, over which Hancock immediately passed with his corps, holding it during the night. Thirty of the enemy were captured in the ditch. Our loss was not over one hun-

dred men. Wright's Corps crossed at Jericho's Ford and fell in in-rear of Warren.

All the Army of the Potomac now lay south of the North Anna except Burnside's Corps.



General Lee's army lay in the form of a wedge having a very obtuse angle, with the apex on the river opposite Burnside and between Hancock and Warren. He had every advantage of position. Should the river become swollen he might overcome either flank of our army before re-enforcements could be brought up.

Before tracing these general events further let us consider in order the movements of our three battalions.

On the night of the 20th we of the First Battalion about 9.30 P.M. were marched out without arms and worked steadily all night building rifle-pits. At 5 A.M. we were relieved for a time to get breakfast and then returned to the work, getting little opportunity to sleep during the day. The Second and Ninth Corps were moving by us southward in the afternoon.

At 3 o'clock we took our guns and moved into the rifle-pits, and about 5 P.M. we formed columns in four ranks and





1.  
Maj. Edward F. Young.  
Lieut. Horace E. Kimball.  
Lieut. H. W. Hayden.  
Lieut. Wm. Barnes.

3.  
Lieut. T. N. Marcotte.  
Lieut. Wm. S. Ball.  
Lieut. G. W. Mears.  
Lieut. T. A. Ballej.

5.  
Capt. N. S. Wood, Brevet-Major.  
Lieut. H. G. Harris.  
First S'g't Aug. T. Wilder.  
First Serg't Oscar Knapp.

7.  
Lieut. Frank C. Filley.  
Lieut. Abner Seeley.  
Lieut. W. C. Bartholomay.  
Lieut. M. J. Nolan.

2.  
Maj. Wm. B. Barnes.  
Lieut. H. D. McNaughton.  
First Serg't J. Hulse.  
First Serg't Smith.  
Lieut. T. S. Wallace.

4.  
Capt. R. Dexter, Brevet-Major.  
Capt. W. C. Furrey, Brevet-Major.  
Capt. Chas. Morrison.  
Q. Master J. H. Thorp.  
Lieut. E. C. Clarke.

6.  
Lieut. Edgar W. Dennis.  
Lieut. Geo. W. Bemis.  
Capt. Henry L. Smith.  
Capt. Geo. W. Ingalls.  
Lieut. S. W. Doubleday.





moved by the left flank on the direct road from Fredericksburg to Richmond until morning.

About 6 A.M. of the 22d we ran into a Confederate battery and were stopped by a shell that woke us out of our marching slumbers, and we were ordered back some distance and took the road for Bowling Green.

Besides being very tired and sleepy, we were out of rations. A single hardtack sold readily for twenty-five cents, and even higher prices were quoted.

We were temporarily attached to the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Corps. We marched nearly to Guinea's Station and encamped for the night.

*May 23d.*—Took up our line of march about 7 A.M., marched through Guinea's Station, at which place we drew five days' rations. In a house along the line of march found some soldiers tantalizing a white-haired, trembling old man. The writer having suggested that it was not the proper thing to do, they turned upon him. Lieutenant Chichester happening in just then, he drew his sword and we frightened the fellows out.

In the yard of a house along the roadside, not far from this, as we passed, lay the dead body of a rebel soldier recently killed. A woman, his wife evidently, with dishevelled hair and clenched fists, was standing near him, uttering the most frightful oaths and curses against the whole Yankee army. Poor thing, she was doubtless insane. The thought, if not the words of General Sherman, came to more than one observant soldier, probably—"War is a species of cruelty at best, and it is difficult to mitigate it."

We passed through numerous fields of growing grain—wheat, rye, and corn. Some of the scenery was very fine. Marched all night of the 23d and halted only a few minutes on the morning of Tuesday the 24th. We crossed the North Anna River and encamped. On Wednesday our forces tore up and destroyed about twelve miles of the Virginia Central Railroad track. One man of Company M was injured by rails and ties springing back when uplifted and falling upon his leg.

Our Second Battalion marched all night of the 20th with the Fifth Corps batteries, Company H on the lead. They passed through Guinea's Station on the 21st, crossed the Mattapony at Downer's Bridge, and halted near a house in a cornfield. "The men," says Captain Brown, "were thoroughly tired out and as hungry as bears, having had nothing to eat on the long march of twenty-five miles."

At 1 A.M. on the 22d they were ordered back and halted until 4 P.M., when they marched to Bowling Green and camped near Harrison's store, a distance of six miles. At 6 A.M. on the 23d they joined the wagon train and marched to Mt. Carmel Church, arriving at 11.30, and had some coffee.

The Second Corps passed to the left and the Fifth to the right and crossed North Anna River. In a few moments skirmishing commenced and the battle opened vigorously at 5 o'clock and lasted two hours. Hill's Corps opposed.

The battalion had marched about ten miles. The next morning all was quiet in front, but there was some heavy cannonading in the direction of the Second Corps, supposed to be near Hanover Junction. The boys improved the lull to get a good bath in the North Anna River, and felt refreshed and better fitted for the approaching conflict.

At 7 A.M., on May 25th, our Second Battalion moved to the right and Kitchen's Brigade to the left. Skirmishing began briskly in front and heavy cannonading at 3.30 on the left, but there was very little fighting. The cavalry returned from the raid, and the Sixth Corps was reported to have torn up the railroad from Hanover Junction to Gordonsville.

The Third Battalion left their camp at Spottsylvania at 11 P.M. of the 20th. They marched all night and all the next day, passing through Bowling Green at 11 A.M. and reached Milford Station at 3 P.M.

Near this place, a soldier of Company B had been on a little foraging excursion. In the rear of the house by the roadside, he had captured a rooster, which managed to set up quite a loud squawking as he came around the building with it under his arm. An old lady came out of the house,



evidently in a very indignant state of mind. She picked up a chunk of soft clay, perhaps four or five inches through, and after insisting on the return of her property to no purpose, she rushed toward the soldier, and as he turned around for the purpose of guying her, she hit him square in the forehead with the mud. He fell over backward, the rooster flew out of his arm, cackling and squawking as only a rooster can, and the boys set up a great shout at his discomfiture.

Some other soldiers had been more successful, however, and she berated them with her tongue, to their great amusement. The daughter, several of the command describe as being very beautiful; in fact, Lieutenant S. I. Moore says: "She was the most beautiful woman I ever saw."

Emboldened by the words and actions of the mother, she did not hesitate to say: "Laugh, you cowardly Yanks. You will meet old Bob Lee pretty soon, and then you will laugh the other side of your mouths."

Dr. Wright says that some officer ordered him to kiss her. This caused the young lady to retire hastily.

It was near Milford Station that the Second Corps came to a halt, by reason of the skirmishers suddenly firing briskly; and it was said among the soldiers at the time, that the picket, having encountered a flock of sheep, had caused the noise by their desire to secure fresh mutton.

Captain Watts, of Company F, states that he made an investigation of this, and found that two rather notorious members of the battalion, known as "Black Jack" and "Irish Mike," had gone out foraging, arrayed in gray clothing, and meeting some other soldiers with the sheep on their backs, had fired over their heads, and so frightened them that they left their booty, which was secured by Jack, Mike, and their followers.

Major Knower says: "Some of our men were foraging against orders, and brought in a sheep between them. They were reported, and brought before General Hancock, who, regarding them with a portentous frown, ordered them to stand under arms. This they did until the sheep were

killed, cooked, and eaten by those around them, when they were relieved and dismissed with the warning, 'Let this teach you a lesson another time to obey orders.' "

The Third Battalion crossed the Mattapony at 3.15, and took position with Brown's Battery on the left of the line. They worked—digging rifle-pits—all night and the next day till noon. On the 23d began marching at 7 A.M., crossed Polecat Creek at 9 and halted at 3 P.M. near the North Anna River, where they rested that night. They crossed the North Anna on the 25th.

Of General Tidball's batteries, which performed such excellent service at the engagement at the North Anna, we quote from the General's report :

“ During the night of May 20th the Second Corps marched through Bowling Green to Milford Station, where it arrived about 12 M. on the 21st, and crossing the Mattapony, strongly intrenched itself on the south bank, the artillery being placed in position. At daylight on the 23d the corps again took up the line of march, and at noon reached the North Anna River at the point crossed by the Fredericksburg Railroad. A few hundred yards above the railroad bridge was a wooden bridge. The enemy were found to be in heavy force, occupying strong works on both sides of the river. Preparations were at once made for the assault and capture of the works on the north side. General Birney's Division was designated for this service, and General Hancock directed me to place all of my artillery in position to crush the batteries of the enemy and cover the assaulting force. Owing to the fact that the Fifth Corps had cut in upon the road along which the Second had to pass, the artillery was several miles in rear and some considerable delay occurred before it could be brought up. This circumstance is mentioned not on account of its own importance, but because of the impatience that was shown by those not aware of the facts. Finally I got the batteries up and posted them. Edgell, Roder, and Sleeper in a field opposite a ford (Oxford) about a mile above the bridge. These batteries at once opened fire upon the enemy intrenched on the opposite side of the river. The range was easy and they were not long

in silencing the guns of the enemy. Later in the day these batteries were relieved from this position by batteries of the Ninth Corps. Ricketts, Burton, McKnight, and Clark were posted on a commanding hill upon the extreme left, where, although the range was long, they had a commanding fire upon the works of the enemy. Finding an excellent position for short range by the side of the railroad, I indicated it to Brown, who, with his usual promptness and gallantry, immediately occupied it with his battery and poured in a telling fire. Dow was placed directly in front of the work to be charged, at about twelve hundred yards' distance. A dense woods extending down the slope of the hill in this part of the line prevented me from establishing other batteries along there. Ames and Gillis were held in readiness to move forward and take position in front of the woods as soon as the open ground there should be sufficiently cleared of the enemy's skirmishers. Arnold being posted by General Birney to fire through the woods could do little more than have a damaging effect in exploding percussion shells over our own lines. This position of Arnold's prevented Ames and Gillis from being thrown forward as intended. As soon as the batteries got in position as described, they opened fire upon the enemy's batteries, and about sundown the charge was made and the works on the north side of the river captured. It is fair to assume that the fire from the artillery contributed to a considerable extent to the success. Working parties were at once set to work, under direction of Captain Ames, to prepare the redoubt just captured for the reception of his guns. The work was completed and his guns in it by dawn on the 24th.

“During the night the enemy, by swinging back his right wing, withdrew from the immediate vicinity of the bridges, and soon after daylight the Second Corps commenced crossing. The enemy, still holding a position on the river about fifteen hundred yards above the wooden bridge, kept from that point a constant fire upon our columns as they passed over. Roder was brought up and placed about midway between the bridge and the enemy's



batteries, and uniting his fire with that of Ames endeavored to keep down the fire of the enemy, but the guns of the latter were so well protected by breastworks that it was impossible to dislodge them. During the day all of the batteries except Dow's, Ames', and Roder's were crossed over and occupied positions along a line of intrenchments thrown up nearly parallel with the river. On the extreme left, in an open field, was posted Clark's Battery, and later in the day the enemy, making an attempt to force this flank, received an effective fire from that battery. Other batteries fired during the day as occasion required.

“For the purpose of silencing the enemy's battery above the bridge, I requested of General Hunt, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac, the use of six Coehorn mortars, which he had with the ammunition train. These he promptly sent me. Taking advantage of the darkness I placed them in position about six hundred yards from the enemy's works, and soon after daylight opened fire with them. The effect was magical, even the fire of the sharpshooters was stopped, and the enemy sought new ways of covering himself from this strange fire.”

There was little or no fighting on May 25th, and the difficult operation of withdrawing across the river began on the 26th.

Rain began to fall in the morning and continued to do so all day. The condition of the roads, softened by the water and cut up by the wagon trains and artillery, can be better imagined than described. Three men of our Battalion who were on picket, not being relieved or notified of the withdrawal, were left behind, and, so far as the writer is aware, never heard of afterward. At dark our First Battalion fell in and marched all night through mud so deep and liquid, that the course was rather a stream than a road. The entire division straggled, and no wonder! The night was as dark as Erebus, the road in places was not only of the consistency described, but so narrow there was danger of the men being run over by the wagons. The writer followed a pair of corduroy trousers, which had once been white, worn by Lieutenant Chichester, which could faintly be seen.

through the darkness. He followed these all night, so at least two of the battalion were together the next morning. We left the Infantry Division and rejoined the Artillery Brigade the morning of the 27th. Marched steadily all that day and the next some fifty miles, deployed as skirmishers with the batteries crossing the Pamunkey on the 28th. The only advantage the other battalions had of the First was the fact that they recrossed the river by daylight.

Says Captain Brown of the movements of the Second Battalion: "The morning of the 26th was rainy and disagreeable enough. The men built breastworks on picket, while the cavalry was sent out again. The brigade crossed the North Anna River toward Mt. Carmel Church, finding the mud knee-deep. It was utterly impossible to keep the men in line, and they straggled along as best they could. Reached the church about 1 A.M. with *sixteen* men, and one by one the rest came in—a sorry-looking crowd, covered with mud and wet to the skin. Fires were built and rations issued. The men were beginning to get dry and were making themselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, when rumors of a change of base and a long march were brought in. We remained here until the following morning, however, when we started at 9 o'clock and marched steadily till 12 the following midnight.

"Two-thirds of the men fell out from sheer exhaustion. We had made twenty-five miles in the rain and mud.

"We started again at 9 the next morning and marched all day, passing many interesting places, among them the plantation of John Carroll. At 4 we halted to make coffee, but started again, by order, to cross Pamunkey, which we did at about 5 at the old ferry."

The Third Battalion recrossed the river at 11 A.M. of the 26th, and marched with the light batteries on the 27th and 28th, crossing the Pamunkey at 3.30 P.M. on Saturday the 28th. The batteries of the Second Corps as well as the infantry intrenched that day in a position between the river and Hawes' shop.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### AT THE TOTOPOTOMOY.



URING the time we had been engaged at Spottsylvania General Sheridan had been making with his cavalry a very successful raid in the direction of the Confederate Capital, during which the brilliant cavalry general, Stewart, was killed in the action at Yellow Tavern. Sheridan returned while our forces were at the North Anna. General Grant, finding himself at that river so much at the mercy of General Lee, owing to the superiority of the latter's position, decided to move again around the enemy's right. A strong force of cavalry was ordered to make a demonstration on the Confederate left, for the purpose of misleading the enemy, while the army was set in motion, as we have seen, across the Pamunkey.

General Sheridan, with two cavalry divisions and Russell's Division of the Sixth Corps, led the advance, and by noon of the 27th he had seized the river and thrown a pontoon bridge across at the town of Hanover, only fifteen miles from Richmond.

There are three places known as Hanover, which should not be confounded: Hanover Junction, Hanover Court-House, and the town between which and Richmond flows a creek, a branch of the Pamunkey, called the Totopotomoy. This creek has very much the same physical characteristics as the other streams in Eastern Virginia, without much slope to the banks, with heavy timber in many places, and after rains likely to be impassable. From the town of Hanover a main road runs to Richmond, passing through



Hawes' Shop, Pohlgreen Church, Huntley's Corners, and Shady Grove Church. Sheridan, after crossing the stream, had a smart contest with the enemy's cavalry near Hawes' Shop, and, as usual, the Confederate horsemen were routed.

The plan of movement was for the Fifth and Ninth Corps to cross at Hanover, while the Second and Sixth Corps were to cross at Humphrey's Ford above. The advance, as we have seen, was composed of cavalry, and another division of cavalry under Wilson covered our right and rear.

On the 29th our army was entirely across the Pamunkey, and General Grant having discovered the position of the enemy, arranged to meet them. The Confederate line of battle lay in a concave, his right extending beyond Shady Grove and Mechanicsville, his centre a little beyond Atlas Station on the railroad, and his left stretching out in the direction of Hanover Court-House.

Of the movements of our regiment, we of the First Battalion took up our line of march at 7 A.M. of the 28th—on Saturday—acting as flankers to the Sixth Corps batteries, marched all day, and crossed the Pamunkey and camped on the south bank. On the 31st our battalion was ordered to rejoin the regiment, and we found them lying in the second line of breastworks near the Totopotomoy. There was such a continuous firing of musketry and artillery, that we found it quite dangerous getting into the works.

Of the movements of the Second Battalion on the 29th, Major Arthur, commanding, received orders to join the Third Battalion in the Second Corps, and they marched



GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

in a southerly direction for about eight miles and reported.

On May 29th, at Totopotomoy, to get out of the sun, General Tidball, Captain E. C. Knower, Lieutenant W. B. Knower, Adjutant H. J. Kopper, and Lieutenant W. B. Burt, were resting under a little bower house, and while in conversation were astonished at a bullet coming through and striking Kopper on the foot, passing between the two soles of his boot. Kopper jumped up with a very forcible expression, while Tidball, looking around in a leisurely manner, said: "There cannot any more come in that kind of way."

At 4 o'clock in the early morning of the 30th the Second Corps batteries and our battalions, now all united, advanced half a mile and stacked arms, partly in the road and partly in a cornfield of about fifty acres. The enemy were very busy in our front, and there seemed to be every prospect of a very warm time. In this we were not disappointed. During the night and the early morning we built our works for batteries within about five hundred yards of the enemy's line. This was a dangerous operation, and several of the men were hit.

The same day a very curious circumstance occurred. The batteries were located in the vicinity of what was known as the Shelton House, occupied by a number of ladies—or rather the cellar of which was occupied by a number of ladies, who had found the other portions of the house untenable. One of the batteries had removed a gun limber, which was being filled with ammunition, when an old negro woman (while shot and shell were flying in all directions through and about the house) came out of the door with a fire-shovel full of live coals, which, as reported, she emptied into the limber, exploding the ammunition, killing two men outright, and burning the eyes out of several others. As often happens on such occasions, the principal in the affair was unhurt. She was probably delirious from fright, though it was said at the time that she had been prompted to the act by the ladies in the house.

Says Major Mitchell, Aide to General Hancock: "The

negress, who was unhurt, ran into the house again as if the devil was after her, and nearly scared to death by what she had done. I arrived on the ground just as the men whose eyes had been burned out were being taken off the field. It was not supposed that the negress had any intention of doing such mischief. She was so crazy that none believed she knew what she had done."

E. B. A. Miller, of Company A, says he was present when this explosion occurred, and that the old black woman came out of the house with a shovel full of coals, of course greatly excited, amid the confusion of battle, but that she did not throw the coals into the limber, but on the ground under or near the limber, and on some cartridges which exploded, and in some way caused the ammunition in the box to take fire. It exploded so soon afterward that the impression prevailed and the story got afloat that she had thrown the ashes and fire into the limber itself.

Says General Walker, in his "History of the Second Corps :—" "Speaking of the negro woman coming out of the kitchen, brings up the fact that the house was occupied by its customary inhabitants during this cannonade, and recalls a somewhat amusing correspondence on that subject. General Hancock, after deciding to attempt the passage of the creek, had instructed me to write to the ladies of the house immediately at the crossing, who, as he had learned, were there unprotected, informing them that their estate was likely to be the scene of a severe conflict the next day, and offering them transportation to the rear. This was done, and to save time an ambulance was sent along. In reply to the letter was received, an hour later, a very courteous appeal from the ladies not to make their house the scene of conflict ; stating that one of the members of the household was sick and could not well be moved, and requesting that the Second Corps would take some other route. It being not altogether convenient to alter the plans of the Army of the Potomac at so short a notice, it was necessary to reply that the Second Corps could not well change its line of march, and that if they valued their lives they would retire. I not only sent the ambulance a second



time, but requested the able and humane medical director of the corps, Dr. Dougherty, to visit them and see that the sick member of the household suffered no harm. Dr. Dougherty went, but speedily came back. He had pronounced the sick lady to be in a condition to move without the slightest danger; but his opinion had been received with indignation not of the speechless variety. I myself received a letter, in which the opinions of the household concerning the Congress, President, people, and Army of the United States were set forth with the utmost distinctness. The epistle closed with informing me if any of the family were killed on the morrow, their blood would rest upon my soul forevermore. Inasmuch as the only possible chance of their being injured was by shots from cannon manned by Confederates, it was difficult to apprehend the logic of this denunciation. The upshot was that the ladies, sick and well, stayed in the house, having moved down in the cellar. As our signal officers used the roof for purposes of observation, the Confederate cannoneers were particularly attentive to it. The house was repeatedly struck, but none of the family in the cellar were hurt."

When the limber was exploded by the colored woman, the side of a barn was blown out, and let loose a cloud of geese, hens, and other poultry, none of which were saved, but all were finally accounted for. A hatchet and a case-knife were also blown through the air and buried in a log. Sergeant Donnelly, of Company G, took the hatchet and carried it along with him as a memento.

Several of the men of our regiment, who were in the vicinity of the Shelton House, say that the house itself was not fired upon by the enemy's cannon, until an officer on a white horse was seen to ride up to the front of their lines, and immediately after he arrived their batteries opened upon the house, and several shells passed through it.

It was at this point in the campaign that one of our companies, D, was assigned to a Coehorn mortar battery, which continued to be manned for the greater part of the campaign by our men.



LIEUT. WM. C. EDMONSTON.  
LIEUT. HOWARD L. KELLY.

CAPT. RICHARD KENNEDY.

MAJOR HENRY T. LEE.  
CAPT. JAMES H. WOOD,  
Brevet-Major, U. S. V.

MAJOR DERRICK F. HAMLINK,  
Brevet-Lieut.-Col., U. S. V.

LIEUT. DUNCAN D. MCPHERSON.  
LIEUT. GEORGE W. YOUNG.

LIEUT. N. C. PARSHALL,





Undoubtedly the work of the artillery was the most important feature of the contest at the Totopotomoy.

General Tidball's account of the various movements at this place is herewith given as set forth in his report :

“ Soon after dark upon the 26th the difficult operation of withdrawing across the North Anna River commenced, and was successfully accomplished by daylight on the 27th. The march was soon thereafter taken up for the Pamunkey River, which was reached and crossed the next day, and the corps and batteries intrenched in a position between the river and Hawes' Shop.

“ The enemy having taken up the line of the Totopotomoy as his defensive position, I was directed by General Hancock to move forward my batteries and to put a large number of guns in position in front of the ‘ Shelton House.’ During the night of the 29th I accordingly moved up the batteries, expecting to find our infantry divisions intrenching themselves upon this line, but was surprised to find them about half a mile in rear. I supposed that some change of plan, of which I had not been informed, had been made, and it was not until after daylight that I learned from the Major-General commanding, his disappointment at not finding the infantry as well as the artillery in the position specified. I immediately set about correcting the error as far as the artillery was concerned, and obtaining intrenching tools, moved forward the two battalions of the Fourth New York Artillery and set them to work throwing up protections for the guns. Owing to the proximity of the enemy, who were securely intrenched upon the opposite side of the creek, and kept up a constant shower of bullets, this operation was exceedingly hazardous ; nevertheless, it was successfully accomplished, and by 12 M. four batteries were got into position upon this line, which was that of our skirmishers. Ricketts and Clark were on the right of the road, and Roder, Arnold, and the Coehorn mortars were on the left. The battalions of the Fourth New York Artillery intrenched themselves between. During the afternoon the enemy opened a most terrific artillery fire upon these batteries, which they returned with

such effect as to finally silence them. Meanwhile the Infantry Division moved up and extended the intrenchments to the right and left. On the afternoon of the succeeding day, May 30th, Ames, Brown, and Edgell's batteries were moved up and placed behind the infantry breastworks upon the left of the 'Shelton House.' Opposite the enemy had considerable artillery, with which these batteries kept up a spirited contest, with such success on our side, that during the night the enemy withdrew and intrenched a new line some distance in rear of the first. In the afternoon Sleeper boldly placed his battery on the skirmish line of Gibbon's Division, and opened upon a battery which had an enfilading fire upon the other divisions. During this and the succeeding day he occupied the same position, and did good work. Gillis was placed in an advanced position on the extreme right, and maintained a vigorous fire. This concentration of fire caused the enemy to withdraw during the night and intrench a new line about a thousand yards in rear of his first, in which latter was left a heavy line of skirmishers. Birney advancing his division across the creek took these works, and McKnight's Battery was sent across and placed in position, where it drew upon itself a heavy fire, which it returned with spirit and skill. Having expended his ammunition and lost several of his men and horses he was withdrawn, Roder being sent across to relieve him. The Coehorns were moved across and preparation made for other batteries to go into position during the night, but soon after dark all the troops were returned across the creek to their former position. Up to this time the mortars had been served by a company of the Fifteenth New York Artillery, which, being composed entirely of Germans, were unable to speak or understand English. In consequence of this, I placed Captain D. K. S. Jones, of the Fourth New York Artillery, with his company, in charge of them. This change was subsequently confirmed by General Hunt, Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac."

## CHAPTER XIX.

### COLD HARBOR.



VERY new movement of our army thus far brought us nearer the Confederate Capital, but at each new position we were confronted with the same stubborn obstacle—the Confederate Army.

On the 31st, the day our First Battalion rejoined the regiment, it was reported that the regiment was going into a siege train, to be commanded by Colonel Tidball ; but this did not prove to be the

case. For a considerable period we were practically more devoted to the musket than ever.

On that night twenty-five men from each company of the Third Battalion of our regiment had been sent out to dig and put up breastworks. They returned about midnight, having been within four hundred yards of the rebel lines. The regiment moved into rifle-pits in the evening to support batteries. The Confederates could be seen very plainly when they dared show themselves.

It being apparent to General Grant that he could not advance directly upon Richmond, again a movement around the enemy's right flank was determined upon. Sheridan was accordingly pushed forward to Cold Harbor, a very important point, for the reason that all the roads leading into Richmond converged at that place. He moved forward rapidly with Torbert's Division, of Cavalry, and though hard pressed by the enemy, who were equally anxious to get the position, he gained the point and held on tenaciously until the arrival of the Sixth Corps, which was soon followed by the Eighteenth Corps, that had been ordered around from Butler's Army. The Sixth Corps made an



attack immediately upon its arrival, forcing the enemy back to their second line, and then took position on the road to Gaines' Mill, with Ricketts' Division on the right. General Smith, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, formed on the right of the Sixth, with General Martindale's Division on the right, and though they had had a tedious march from White House Landing, the corps made a charge through the open space and a small piece of woods, and succeeded in capturing some five hundred prisoners.

There were four divisions of the Confederate Army opposed to these two corps at this time—Hoke's, Kershaw's, Pickett's, and Field's. This fact becoming apparent, word was despatched to General Meade of the necessity of the rest of the army moving to the support of the two corps.

Accordingly General Hancock received the following order :

“ You must make every exertion to move promptly and reach Cold Harbor as soon as possible. At that point you will take position and re-enforce Wright on his left, which it is desired to extend to the Chickahominy. Every confidence is felt that your gallant corps of veterans will move with vigor and endure the necessary fatigue.”

This was received on June 1st, about the time of the close of the fighting referred to. It need not be said that General Hancock made every effort to obey the commands of his superior, and the result was that our regiment, now wholly of the Second Corps, with the balance of the command, had to march all night. General Meade's instructions would have been executed more promptly undoubtedly had not an officer of engineers, who undertook to conduct the column by a short cut, made a mistake in the route. As it was, much confusion arose on the line of march. The road was found to be narrow, and some of the guns were caught between trees, and were unable to move forward on that road.

The weather was very warm, and the dust was almost suffocating. Our regiment got the benefit of all of this, from the fact that the artillery were so delayed, and consequently we were in the rear of the corps. We reached the

vicinity of the prospective battle-ground about 7 o'clock of June 2d, and in time to hear the very heavy firing in front.

As Company M, to which the writer was attached, halted in the dust and sand, a shell struck a caisson on the right of the road and blew it up; and another missile of some description—supposed to be a shell—struck on the left of the road, right underneath Sergeant-Major Huysman, who was reclining at that place. He did not wait for it to explode, but thought he would rest easier in some other locality. The missile was probably a solid shot, as no explosion followed. After receiving orders, we moved on up to the front. A good many missiles of this character passed over our heads, though the musketry firing, which had been terrific in the early morning, had now practically ceased.

An attack had been ordered at daybreak that morning—June 2d—by the entire army, but from the fact that the three corps—the Second, Fifth, and Ninth—did not reach the ground until late, this order was suspended, and not put into execution until half-past 4 o'clock the next morning. The formation of our line in this closely contested battle was as follows:

Hancock on the left, holding the lines from Cold Harbor along the road running south to near Parker's Mill. On his right was General Wright's Corps; then the Eighteenth, under General "Baldy" Smith; Warren came next, and for a time Burnside was on the extreme right, though he had been ordered to form in the rear in support of Warren.

This charge on the early morning of June 3d deserves rank with the famous charges of history.

On the night of the 2d considerable rain had fallen, which continued at intervals until morning, very fortunately in one respect, as it cooled the air and allayed the dust; yet in places it rendered the ground, marshy at best, still more unstable. We were awakened about half-past 4 by the sounds of the battle in the shape of cannonading on our left. This gradually extended along the whole line, and in half an hour it was perfectly terrific.

A drizzling rain was falling and a mist hung above the low, uneven ground, over which the long lines of glistening

steel were seen to move. The sharp, quick firing of the pickets almost instantly indicated the nearness of the foe. On with a cheer went the brigades of Miles and Brookes, followed closely by those of Byrnes and McDougall. On



their right, with Tyler's and Smith's Brigades in advance as skirmishers, went Owen and McKeen's troops, the second line of battle; while the roll of musketry between the intervals of artillery firing indicated the advance of the other corps on the right.

Birney's Division was the rear of Hancock's command, supporting the other two.

The first lines came upon a sunken road filled with Confederates. This they carried with a rush, the graycoats flying in all directions, many of whom were captured.



Then skirting a swamp on either side, forward with a shout swept the three heroic lines, right on to the enemy's works, and planted their colors while death was staring them in the face.

Alas ! the victors of a moment only ! The gallant leaders, Brooke and Byrnes, were both wounded, the former severely, the latter mortally. General Tyler, Colonel McKeen, his successor, Colonel Haskell, Colonel O. H. Morris, of the Sixty-sixth New York, all were killed outright, and Colonel McMahan, on the enemy's breastworks, with his colors in his hand, fell dead in their midst. It was a gallant charge, but a heavy advance of Confederates under Hill, an enfilading fire of artillery, and the lack of sufficient support, caused the line to retreat, bringing the greater part of their prisoners, but not their guns.

Along the centre the Sixth and Eighteenth Corps carried the front line in splendid style, but the enemy coming up *en masse*, on the left and left centre, forced them back. On the right the principal fighting was done by Burnside. It appears that the Confederates, having discovered our abandoned line at Totopotomoy, had come up with the Ninth Corps while they were retiring, and had also struck the flank of the Sixth Corps, capturing some prisoners. The Confederate General Doles was killed in this engagement, and no very important advantage was gained by the enemy.

We lay in a line of works until 3 P.M., when we moved down farther to the front and assisted in constructing a line of rifle-pits, and at dark we were ordered to move to the left to a point which had been designated during the day, to build a redoubt. The position had been inspected during the daytime by an officer, who supposed that he would be able to guide the party directly to the spot at night. We moved along in the darkness to a position held by a certain Michigan regiment, as we supposed, but as a fact we passed beyond and really moved out some twenty rods in advance of the lines. The night was intensely dark, and we had reached what was supposed to be the ground for the fort. Considerable clatter was made no doubt by the in-

trenching tools, for suddenly, directly in our front, there happened one of the most terrific fires of artillery ever experienced by the command. It sounded as if "all hell was let loose." We were ordered to lie down and then to get back to the lines, and the greater part made for the rear at a faster gait than even double-quick time. Some, however, laid flat down on the ground. We found the regiment whose line we expected to reach, and a number stopped there. Firing became quite general all along the line on both sides. Word was sent to General Tidball, who, supposing we had reached the place he had intended and designated by his inspector for a battery, sent word that the detail should return immediately to the spot and build that redoubt without delay.

This was done, though very quietly and cautiously. At about 3 A.M. it was found that this position was wholly wrong, and some very vigorous language was indulged in by the General, and the position abandoned. It was during this escapade that Lieutenant Watts fell into a pit not of his own digging, and as he expressed it in his broad Scotch, "Got bedabbed from head to fut."

This misadventure of our regiment was really the basis of a supposed attack on both sides of the line. Says General Walker, in speaking of this day at Cold Harbor: "As evening came on a furious fire broke out along the two lines, now so near together that in many cases no pickets could be thrown out. This was supposed to indicate an attempt by an unseen enemy to carry our lines in the dark with a rush. The Confederate reports, on their part, speak of being attacked at this time; from which it is fair to conclude that at least the greater part of the firing was done from the breastworks on either side."

Colonel Gould, who had command of this detail, gives the following account of the affair: "I was ordered to report to Captain Miller, Inspector-General of General Tidball's staff, for instructions. Going with me to the front of the hill, Miller said, 'Do you see that big tree up there?'

" 'Yes,' I replied.

“ ‘ Well, let the left of your redoubt rest there, build for three guns, and put a curtain on the right.’

“ I said, ‘ Let us go up and see the place.’

“ ‘ No,’ said Miller, ‘ you have all the instructions necessary.’

“ At night we moved out, advanced beyond the lines, and were driven back by a terrific shower of shot and shell. We, however, returned, as directed, and found the place designated by Captain Miller. About 3 o'clock in the morning out came the Third New York Battery to occupy these works. Of all the hard words I ever heard used during the war, the words called down upon this piece of work were the hardest. According to the map which the Captain of the battery had with him, the fort was faced the wrong way. The guns were moved back under cover of the hill, and we went to work to correct our error.

“ As soon as it began to be light and we were discovered by the rebels, they opened a very brisk fire upon us. We were compelled to hug the ground, and finally to dig out a trench next the works, throwing the dirt over our heads. Lieutenant Hamlink was wounded at this place.

“ In the early morning General Barlow came down to the works with Colonel L. O. Morris, of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, on an inspection tour. Colonel Morris was shot and killed about one hundred feet from our works. General Barlow came on, and into the ‘ hole,’ as he called it, and down into our inside ditch. He came along hugging the ground just as we were doing. After expressing his mind very freely in regard to the position, he asked how a man was going to get out of it. He was told that the only way out was over the brow of the hill in the rear, and that the only possible chance to get away with one's life was by running. General Barlow was opposed to this sort of movement himself. He had on high top-boots, one of which he removed, and held this boot up out of the ditch with his head bent over. He kept this position for several minutes. I offered to go over the hill with him, but he declined and ordered me to stay where I was. Finally he



made a break from the ditch, and he was not the slowest man who made that run.

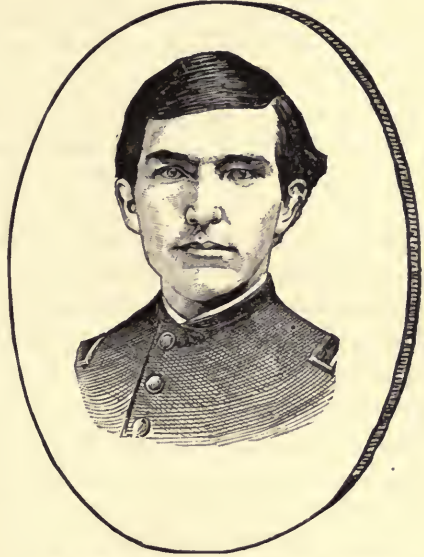
“General Tidball put in an appearance soon afterward and gave orders that the redoubt must be constructed in a different position, as at first intended. Orders were given to go back to the woods and cut logs, and not to stop work under any circumstances.

“We had about ten logs cut when the Johnnies discovered what we were doing, and opened fire with all the guns they could bring to bear. The shells came so thick and fast that it would have been murder to stay there, and every one was ordered out, an order that was very quickly obeyed. Captain Brown, of Company H, got ahead of me to the hill-side and took shelter in a washout. I got behind him, using Brown as a sort of breastwork, and he actually had the audacity to ask me to exchange places with him. After twenty minutes the firing ceased, and we immediately started up the hill with the logs that had been cut. We constructed the fort, though a good many of the detail were wounded in the operation. Fred Coldmorning is the only one whom I now remember of my own company that was killed, but my impression is that there were others. For the benefit of those who were not at Cold Harbor, I will explain that, after the first night spent there, every officer, and, so far as my observation went, every man, had a hole in the ground to sleep in. This was universal with all who occupied the line of works.”

The original detail for the construction of works had included the entire regiment, but after we had formed line on the 3d inst. we were divided into two reliefs; one of them was occupied as already described, and the other slept in the intrenchments all night, thinking themselves very fortunate. The writer was among this latter number.

With Sergeants E. O. Gates and N. C. Parshall, seated against the breastworks, we discussed the war, the military situation, and other topics far into the night over our pipes. But what was our disappointment, about 4 o'clock of the 4th, when we were aroused, ordered to get breakfast imme-

diately, and were then sent out and relieved the detail who had been engaged during the night. We had to work all day in the open daylight, in the face of the enemy's fire. This was especially annoying because of the sharpshooters, who were in carefully located positions, and after they had the range, seemed almost sure in their aim. The works were on a hill in plain view of the rebel lines. While we were going into them a number of bullets came over. The writer was slightly in advance of Sergeant Gates. One of these missiles came directly by and struck Gates in the right arm near the shoulder. I missed him when we reached the breastworks, and looking back, saw him walking to the rear, the blood streaming down his coat. The wound proved fatal, and one of the noblest, most self-sacrificing young men—one who went forth to the war purely through patriotic motives—was lost to his friends and country. His commission, awarded on account of excellence in artillery practice while at Fort Ethan Allen, came to the regiment the very day he was shot.



LIEUTENANT EDWIN O. GATES.

Ah ! never a sound was heard or panned  
 So past all human bearing  
 As the bullet's crash that strikes a friend  
 From your side and leaves you staring.

I remember one such hellish sound,  
 When a gallant life was sundered ;  
 And have often thought of that ghastly wound,  
 Whether fate or heaven blundered.

'Twas a score of years and more ago  
 I heard that deadly singing  
 Across Cold Harbor's morning glow,  
 And still the sound is ringing.

It must be true that the reaper Death  
 Delights in the richest reaping,  
 Else many a soldier now had breath  
 That in the ground lies sleeping.

So, boys, a cup to the braver dead,  
 Though the old-time tears o'ercome us,  
 But hate to the sound of the crashing lead  
 That took our loved ones from us.

So accurate was the aim of the sharpshooters that day, that it was only necessary to step in front of one of the embrasures, and then instantly step aside, to have a ball come directly through the opening. The writer tried this experiment and others did also, and one man—an officer—had the straps of his right shoulder cut by getting in front of the opening at the wrong time. Nevertheless, a number of the boys worked on the crest of breastworks—in fact, it was necessary for some one to do so most of the time during the day. John W. Sweetman, afterward promoted to Captain, was one of these, and he had a very narrow escape from the bullets. Several of the detail were killed and a good many wounded.

Practical joking was not entirely neglected during our stay at Cold Harbor. Says Major Knower: "At Cold Harbor, one of the assistant surgeons, in order to secure himself from flying shell and shot, dug a hole about six feet deep near the top of a small hill, in a comparatively safe locality, and ensconced himself therein. Three of us placed ourselves on the hill out of range of his vision, and whenever a shell burst in the vicinity, we would pick up handfuls of gravel and throw it down on the hidden surgeon. In the evening, we heard him relating a number of narrow escapes that had befallen him during the day.

"Another time, some officers had erected a tent for shelter, in proximity to a tree, the tent being connected with both tree and ground. Several of us held back a limb of



the tree and bided our time. As a shell exploded overhead, we let the limb spring back, and as it struck the tent, the officers, thinking a shell had struck them, emerged from the bottom of the tent on their hands and knees, and scattered in all directions, to the amusement of the spectators."

Though the charge of the previous morning was the only battle fought at Cold Harbor, yet the skirmishing was constant nearly the whole of the time we lay there; and that battle itself, if we except Spottsylvania, was perhaps the bloodiest of the campaign, our loss being in the aggregate about thirteen thousand. General Grant has stated that he always regretted ordering that charge at Cold Harbor. The artillery, and particularly that of the Second Corps, was a very important element in the work performed.

General Tidball's report, covering the period from the time we left Totopotomoy to June 12th, will be read with interest.

"No important change took place on June 1st until after dark, when all the batteries were with the infantry withdrawn and the whole marched for Cold Harbor, which was reached in the forenoon of the next day. Nothing of importance transpired on June 2d. On the morning of the 3d an assault was made upon the enemy's works at daylight by the divisions of Gibbon and Barlow. The success was but partial. Each of the division commanders had two batteries at his disposal, but only one—Dow's—was used. It was my desire to have had more in action, although, from the nature of the ravines and woods, it was difficult at that time to find suitable positions for artillery. The result of the movement was the establishment of our lines of rifle-pits in close proximity to those of the enemy. At some points they were not over fifty yards apart. The consequence was a constant fusillade and an unintermitted sharpshooting. As soon as possible Sleeper was put in position on a commanding knoll a few hundred yards in rear of Gibbon's right, Gibbon's Division occupying the right, with Barlow on his left. Dow and Clark were posted on a ridge a short distance in rear of Gibbon's left. Still farther to the left and in rear of Barlow's Division, Roder, Brown,

Burton, and Edgell were put in position. The enemy were not long in discovering these dispositions and opened heavy fire upon these batteries, which was vigorously returned, and at intervals during the day the cannonading recurred. Furious attacks were made by the enemy in the fore part of the night, but they were repulsed. The batteries, constantly on the alert, were prompt in opening fire. At the request of the commanding officer of the Eighteenth Corps, McKnight was ordered to report to him, and being placed in a hot position was engaged until evening, when, having expended his ammunition, he was relieved by Ricketts, who remained in position with the Eighteenth Corps until



TIDBALL'S BATTERIES AT COLD HARBOR.

the 8th, using his battery with good effect in the frequent attacks made by the enemy during that time. The Fourth New York Heavy Artillery was moved up and formed part of Gibbon's second line of battle. Two of the Coehorn mortars under Captain Jones were brought into requisition at very short range. Having during the day selected more advanced positions for batteries, soon after dark strong parties from the Fourth New York Artillery were set to work in constructing works, and, although interrupted by attacks from the enemy, succeeded in constructing secure places for Sleeper and Edgell on the right, Dow and Clark in the centre, and Arnold on the left. These batteries were placed in position before dawn on the 4th.

“It was found that, owing to a slight mistake of position, the works for Arnold's Battery had been placed about twenty-five yards too far to the front, and that it was difficult, if not impossible, owing to the fire of the enemy, for

his men to work the guns, and it was still more difficult to get in or out of his battery. To overcome this difficulty I had a new work thrown up at the proper distance in rear, and running a sap to the first one succeeded in drawing back the guns. This new position proved eminently successful, and Captain Arnold was highly commended for the efficiency of his battery while occupying it. The Coehorns had likewise been placed in the salient which approached near to the enemy's works at the 'McGee House.' It is scarcely necessary to remark that at such short range, and being so skilfully managed, they could not be anything else than effective. The batteries remained in the position just described until the night of the 12th. Scarcely an hour passed, either day or night, during this time that some of them did not have occasion to fire. On the 5th a new work was built on the left of Arnold and occupied by Burton; Ames at the same time relieved Arnold, who was withdrawn for rest.

“On the 8th, Gillis, moving around with Birney's Division on the extreme left, engaged a rifle battery, with which during that and the succeeding days he had considerable practice.”



FIGURE FROM CURTAIN IN THE SHELTON HOUSE.



## CHAPTER XX.

### CROSSING THE JAMES.



WE lay in the trenches at Cold Harbor until Sunday, June 12th.

During this time no very memorable incidents occurred, though, saving the short period on the 5th, when a truce was made for the purpose of burying the dead, picket-firing was kept up. Concerning this truce, we give the words of Major Mitchell, who was one of the actors in bringing it about ; he says :

“ *June 5th, 1864, 5 P.M.*—By direction of General Hancock, I accompanied a flag of truce with Colonel Lyman, of General Meade’s staff. The point selected to put out the flag was on the Mechanicsville road, where our pickets are very close to the enemy’s. Found considerable difficulty in getting the flag out, as the pickets were firing at each other, and were close together (about two hundred paces), sheltered behind trees, but after considerable delay succeeded in getting the flag out by calling to the enemy. Major Wooten, Eighteenth North Carolina Infantry, met Colonel Lyman and myself ; a truce was arranged by us to continue for one-half mile on right and left of us during the time we were out with the flag. Meantime the firing continued on other portions of the lines. General Lee being absent from headquarters of his army, we were obliged to remain between the lines until nearly 10 o’clock at night before we received a reply. Had a long talk with Major Wooten, who is a good fellow, and other rebel officers. All expressed themselves as extremely desirous that the war should terminate. I think the hard knocks we have given them this campaign has a little sickened them of the

'Yanks.' While I was out with the flag (about 7 o'clock), I heard a furious cannonade and musketry about a mile to our right on the Second Corps line, and upon my return to headquarters found that a round shot had struck Captain McCune, Assistant Provost Marshal, Second Corps, who was standing at the door of General Hancock's tent at the time, and mortally wounded him. The shot and shell raked the headquarters fearfully and scattered all servants, teamsters, etc."

On the 6th various details were made from our regiment for fatigue duty. On the 7th all the men who had been detached with the Sixth Corps artillery trains were returned to duty with the regiment. We drew rations on the 8th. General Grant having changed his base of supplies from Fredericksburg to White House Landing, some delay had been made in consequence in the matter of issuing rations, and on the march from the North Anna many of the boys had gone forty-eight hours without food. On the 8th our rations included several extras, issued by the Sanitary Commission. Dried apples, pickled cabbage, and potatoes were found a very agreeable addition to the hard-tack and salt pork. We lived high for the rest of the time we lay at Cold Harbor. On the 10th everything was very quiet, and but few shots were fired along the line. Those in need drew clothing, and rations were again issued on that day. On the 11th part of the Second Corps were relieved and moved back to the rear. We also drew two days' rations, and there were rumors of a move. About 2 P.M. of the 12th we packed up, fell in line and marched to the eastward some two miles, where we joined the batteries; there we halted, cooked supper and awaited orders. No one seemed to know the direction in which we were going.

About 9 o'clock, "Fall in, boys!" was heard, and we fell in and marched all night, saving such interruptions as were incident to travelling with the artillery. We marched with very little enthusiasm, only cheered by the fact that we were going still in a southerly direction—it was a dreary night's march. We crossed the Richmond and York River Railroad and the Chickahominy at Lowbridge. It was

about 10 o'clock when we halted for the night of the 13th, in a large clover field, about half a mile from the James River.

We had drawn only one day's rations on the night of the 11th, and expected to meet our wagon train before crossing the river. In this we were disappointed, and consequently were very hungry, as well as tired. The clover field formed an excellent resting-place, and the morning of the 14th found us in excellent spirits, saving that every man was inquiring of his neighbor if he had not extra rations to loan or sell. Another fact may be noticed at this point. As usual on a forced march, a good many men straggled from their companies, and some of these never came up. They were reported as having been captured or killed by guerillas who hung upon our rear. One man named Martin, of Company M, was said to have been found with his throat cut. When the rear of our regiment, which at the time really constituted the rear guard of the corps, crossed the Chickahominy the pontoons were loosened on the north side as Company A left that bank of the stream, and as the south side was reached and the pontoons swung into the current, horsemen appeared on the shore and fired at us. About 10 o'clock of the 14th we moved toward the river about two miles, where we stacked arms, took off our accoutrements, and set about cutting the road through woods some three miles in length. It was after sunset when we got through, and we were told to make our coffee quick, as we were liable to move at any moment. The difficulty was, however, we had no coffee to make, and as a result a good many of the boys set out on foraging expeditions about the country to see what they could capture by way of provender, with various results. The next morning found us with appetites unappeased and no sign of the provision wagon. We moved to Wilcox's Landing and encamped.

The four members of the mess to which the writer belonged made a solemn compact to procure provisions that day or die in the attempt. One member of the mess—Soles—was detailed as guard at headquarters. He was very assiduous in preventing any thieving on the part of the



other soldiers, but he himself procured a chicken, hiding it in his haversack. Another member—Cook—succeeded in digging a peck of young potatoes before crossing the river. Several of the companies of the regiment were detailed to load and unload the artillery on the transports. The writer had charge of a squad in unloading artillery on the opposite bank. A despatch boat came to the temporary wharf, and going on board strenuous effort was made to find some bread, but without avail. Finally the old black cook offered to bake a loaf of bread for a dollar. About that time the boat started, it was said for Fort Monroe, but after going down the river for three miles it returned, fortunately, about the time the hot bread was done. The fourth member of the mess had procured some fresh-water clams, but they proved to be a failure.

Says Dr. Robinson, of Company C: "Some of us dug up and ate fresh-water clams, and some of Charles' tent-mates stole a ham from the transports which carried us over. I received a slice of it, which was very acceptable."

We worked all night of the 15th and until about 10 o'clock of the next day unloading cannon. The transfer of an army so large as that commanded by General Grant, with all its equipments, in the face of a sagacious enemy familiar with the territory, was by no means a slight undertaking. The pontoon bridges on which the larger portion of the troops crossed were two thousand feet long, and were quite a triumph in that kind of bridge building. The boats in the deepest part of the river were anchored in some fifteen fathoms. General Grant had hoped, in the outset of the movement, that Lee would come out of his intrenchments, but this did not prove the case; yet, as was anticipated, as soon as the movement of our army became known, a corresponding movement was begun by the Confederates to harass our columns. The total loss did not exceed four hundred, however, including all casualties.

In the order of march, the Fifth Corps, preceded by Wilson's Cavalry, led the advance across the Chickahominy, and then went into position, masking the movements of the other corps. Our corps, which followed, marched directly,

as we have seen, to the James River, striking it at a point a little below where the battle of Malvern Hill was fought. The Sixth and Ninth Corps moved by a longer route, crossing the Chickahominy at Jones' Bridge, some six or seven miles below Long Bridge. The trains made a very wide detour, going south some twelve miles below, where they crossed at a ferry. The Eighteenth Corps returned by the same route they had come to the White House, whence they took transports and sailed down the James River to be joined by General Butler.

General Lee, discovering the position of General Warren's Corps, concluded that the movement was to be in that direction toward Richmond, and accordingly abandoned his position and fell back across the Chickahominy in the vicinity of the city. During the afternoon of that day Lee sent an infantry force of Confederates down the Newmarket road, who made an assault on General Warren's line.

The movements of the artillery, with which our interests were connected, are thus set forth by General Tidball in his report :

“ On June 12th preparations were made for the march to the James River, and immediately after dark the whole army withdrew. The Second Corps, crossing the Chickahominy at Long Bridge, arrived late in the afternoon of the 13th at Wilcox's Landing on the James, and on the succeeding day the crossing—by steamers—was commenced, and at 7 A.M. of the 15th all the infantry of the corps, with McKnight's, Clark's, Roder's, Benton's, Gillis', and Dwight's (late Arnold's) batteries, had completed crossing and took up the line of march for Petersburg. By direction of the Major-General commanding, I remained back to superintend crossing the remainder of the batteries, ammunition, and other trains. This work was completed and everything in motion on the road by 10 A.M. on the 16th. The labor of embarking and disembarking this immense train was performed under the most disadvantageous circumstances by the Fourth New York Artillery, who worked with a will and constancy creditable to both officers and men.”

## CHAPTER XXI.

### THE HALT AT PETERSBURG.



THE continuous labor to which we had been subjected for forty-eight hours had rendered the regiment entirely willing to march. The detail from Company D, with Coehorn mortar batteries, had gone forward the previous day, but the rest of us were kept loading and unloading artillery and getting the horses over the river. And so when the call sounded to fall in about 10 o'clock A.M. of the 16th inst., every man was in his place, the only loiterers being those who had gone some distance from the regiment on foraging expeditions.

The day was bright, and the road, though sandy in many places, afforded pretty firm footing the greater portion of the route. But if the heavens had been painted with the softest and most agreeable tints, and the road had possessed the firmness of cut granite, we could not have enjoyed that march. We were not in a state of mind to enjoy anything of an immaterial or æsthetical character, owing to the state of our stomachs. The sky, the foliage, and the landscape generally, enlivened as it was by the moving columns of soldiers, and, for the first few miles, with vistas of the river, may have been very interesting; the notes of the birds along the way may have been very musical; but neither sights nor sounds were of any special interest to us, for we were hungry.

One of the boys, by way of emphasizing the intensity of his feelings, said he believed he could eat a "raw dog with the hair on." And one man in Company F who had caught



a garter snake held it up by the tail in triumph as he moved along, assuring the envious beholders that he was pretty well fixed for one meal at least.

Provision had been made for supplying the necessities of Hancock's soldiers in this respect, it is true, but in this case there was a wide distinction between the provisions and the rations. There were plenty of provisions, but no rations.

It appears that about 10 o'clock on the 14th inst., before our corps had crossed the James, General Hancock had received the following despatch: "General Butler has been ordered to send to you at Windmill Point sixty thousand rations. So soon as these are received and issued, you will move your corps by the most direct route to Petersburg, taking up a position where the City Point Railroad crosses Harrison's Creek, where we now have a work. After Barlow has crossed you will advance as much of your artillery and ammunition train as possible up to the moment you are ready to move, and if all is quiet at that time the ferriage of the rest can be continued and they can join you."

The reason why these rations did not arrive were about as cogent as those given by Mrs. Jones for not loaning her tub, "Because the hoops were all off, she had just loaned it to a neighbor, and besides she hadn't any."

Colonel Morgan had reported to General Hancock "that the rations had come, and were being issued;" when, in fact, no rations had arrived, the transport which the Colonel had seen unloading not being freighted with rations.

It was said that we were on the way to Petersburg, a place of which no one seemed to know very much, except that it was a town south of Richmond, about twenty-five miles, with several railroads leading into it from the south.

"Why, that is already captured," said one.

"No, you are mistaken; Petersburg hasn't been captured yet."

"Why, didn't we have an official despatch read to us near Spottsylvania to the effect that Generals Butler and Gilmore had captured Petersburg?"

“Yes; but haven’t you seen the papers since? The Army of the James were not as successful as they hoped to be, and they are now ‘bottled up’ at Bermuda Hundred, without having gained the Petersburg railroad.”

“That’s it,” said another; “they are waiting for us to capture the city.”

“Well, I’m in favor of that, if they have anything to eat there; I never was so frightfully hungry since I was born.”

Another of our discomforts that day was the heat. It kept growing hotter and hotter, until shortly after noon it could not have been less than one hundred degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. There were several sunstrokes that day.

This was June 16th. The rumble of distant battle had been heard at intervals during the last twenty-four hours, and similar sounds were distinguished with greater distinctness as we advanced.

General Grant, it appears, under whose direction we were moving, had decided to capture Petersburg, and for this purpose had despatched the Eighteenth Corps, under General Smith, from Cold Harbor, by way of White House Landing, on June 12th. The corps reached Bermuda Hundred at sunset, on the 14th inst., and received orders to move on Petersburg at daylight.

The order was executed, though not precisely to the letter, as the movement of the cavalry under General Kautz, forming the advance, from Broadway Landing, did not begin until after daylight of the 15th. The pontoon bridge not being muffled where they crossed the Appomattox at Broadway, the sounds could be heard for a long distance, and doubtless put the enemy on their guard. At any rate, they found the Confederates in their intrenchments some two miles outside the city limits prepared for their reception. The skirmishers advanced under a sharp infantry fire, carrying the works, capturing four guns and six hundred prisoners. Unfortunately, this success was not followed up, General Smith thinking it wiser to hold what he had than, by attempting to reach the bridges, to lose what he had gained. The advance of our corps, General Birney’s Division, came up, it appears, to the works captured by the

Eighteenth Corps about 6 o'clock P.M. of the 15th; and this, with General Gibbon's Division, was immediately placed at the disposal of General Smith. No advance was ordered, however, but the troops were simply used to relieve the Eighteenth Corps in the trenches. It was too late and too dark by the time this relief was completed—11 o'clock P.M.—for Hancock's troops to advance, so that the Second Corps did not move upon Petersburg until this morning, when General Eagan's Brigade captured a redoubt.

We marched southwest some twelve miles on the Prince George Court-House Road and bivouacked. There is an apocryphal story that somewhere on this road we drew a quantity of hard-tack and coffee from a Government wagon. But the writer remembers eating only some of the bones of that chicken referred to in the previous chapter, and Sergeant-Major McVicker writes that he positively went three days and four nights and a portion of the fourth day without food, except two ears of hard corn found in a corn-crib. After partaking of such sumptuous fare, most of us fell asleep, some not even awaking about sunset to the sound of heavy firing in our front, indicating

“That battle was on once more.”

It appears that General Meade had ordered an attack at 6 P.M. when the Second Corps, supported on the right by two brigades of the Eighteenth, and on the left by two brigades of the Ninth, made a very brilliant assault, capturing three redoubts and driving the enemy back along the whole line.

These were the sounds heard by those of us sufficiently free from fatigue to keep awake that evening. We were awakened the next morning before light, and while cooking coffee heard the boom of a single cannon directly in our front followed by cheers. We learned afterward that a division of the Ninth Corps, under General Potter, had in a most brilliant charge carried the lines to the left of those captured yesterday, securing four guns and some six hundred prisoners. We had heard no musketry, for the reason that the works had been carried solely by the bayonet.

About 5 A.M. came the order “Fall in,” and we moved



forward some five or six miles, by the Court-House, and by some of the works captured from the enemy, and around to the right of our lines. Here we halted about half-past eight and rested until night. While lying here we learned of the engagement of Company D with the Coehorn mortars on the previous day and the death of Captain Jones, one of the best officers of our regiment. The Coehorn Battery had been located near the Hare House, very close to the enemy's lines, and had done splendid execution, dropping the shell with great accuracy into



CAPTAIN D. K. SMITH JONES.

the Confederate works. Their sharpshooters were consequently on the alert, and Captain Jones had given positive orders that not one of the men should show his head above the breastworks.

Says Sergeant H. P. Burnell: "I had charge of the ammunition for the mortars. Captain Jones and I were sitting on the ammunition box conversing, when a brigade, I think of the Ninth Corps, made a charge just to our left, shifting over to our front.

"They were repulsed and driven back on to our battery. Captain Jones arising, hastily said,

" 'Sergeant, hand me a fifteen and a half second fuse, I am going to give them a shell!'

"As he uttered the words a bullet struck him in the left temple and came out by his right ear. He dropped, quivered a minute, perhaps, and all was over."

John H. Mead, of Company D, says: "One other man and myself worked the right gun of the section that day. In going to the ammunition box for a fuse I found the captain dead."

Corporal Silvester Simpson states that he helped carry him to the rear, where he was buried in a garden. Lieutenant Bradt subsequently had the remains taken up and carried to his former home at Saratoga.

Colonel Allcock, at Wilmington, N. C., a few years ago met a member of the Twenty-first North Carolina, which was commanded by Colonel Ransom, who said that May 17th, 1864, when Coehorn mortars opened at Petersburg, Colonel Ransom ordered ten marksmen to fire at the captain, who was observed to occasionally raise his head after



the command, which could be heard, to see the effect of the fire. After one such command the captain's head was seen, and nearly every man of the detail fired. They saw no more of the captain.

Says Lieutenant S. I. More: "I commanded the centre section of the Coehorn Battery, and was with Captain Jones when he was killed. He was slightly short-sighted, a fact which may have contributed to his death, as it thus took him longer than it otherwise would have done to make an observation."

Some time in the afternoon we had orders to put up tents, and it really seemed as though we should have another night's rest, but about dark a detail of five companies, under the command of Major Williams, fell in and marched to the left a short distance, and then up a ravine, and commenced to dig a trench extending to the right. The movement is thus described by Captain A. C. Brown, who had command after Major Williams was wounded :

“ Scarcely had we laid out our camp when Companies A, B, F, G, and H, then numbering about five hundred men, were detailed as a working party to build a line of rifle-pits to the rebel outer line, at a point not far from the City Point Railroad. As soon as it became sufficiently dark to partially conceal our movements, we shouldered our muskets, and, under command of Major Williams, marched about through the woods, until we reached the ravine into which opened a deep trench or run-way, dry at the time, which came directly down from the rebel lines and formed a sort of covered way, offering complete protection on either side, but so straight that a solid shot traversing it lengthwise would probably have killed every man in it. Up this narrow defile, gradually growing more and more shallow, we crept as noiselessly as we could, until we reached a place some two hundred yards from the enemy's line, when we clambered out, and extending to the right and left in single file, a few feet apart, began each man for himself to sink holes and gradually connect them, until by daylight we had a very respectable rifle-pit. An occasional but harmless shot at an officer, as his outline was seen against the sky, indicated that our presence was known, but the limited number of shots convinced us that the force in our immediate front was small, as subsequent events proved it to be.

“ Although originally sent out merely to build the line, about midnight an order was received directing us to hold it when built, and at 3 o'clock in the morning this order was followed by another assigning us to a position in the front line in a charge to be made from our rifle-pit at 4 o'clock. To men who had marched under a broiling sun all the day before, and had worked all night like beavers, with



nothing to eat and little to drink, this last order was not particularly welcome, nor was this at all surprising when, in addition to their fatigue and hunger, we remember the ever-exasperating fact that their contract with the Government exempted them from such service, and entitled them to artillery instead of spades and muskets. Nevertheless, when the order came—'Forward, double-quick,' as steady a line went over that earthwork as ever marched across the parade ground at old Fort Ethan Allen.

"The enemy's front line, at the point we struck it, was just over the crest of a knoll and protected by a dense fringe of *abatis*, and we all expected at least a respectable salute when our troops came in sight, but it was manned only by a picket line and but few shots greeted us. And yet this fact did not justify the order which just then came from the left, 'By the left flank, march,' which, if executed, would have sent us running along parallel with the *abatis*, exposed us to a flank fire and delayed our silencing what little fire there was.

"I gave my own Company H, which was in the centre, the order 'Left oblique,' and Captain McKeel and the other company commander on my right followed suit, and the three companies crossed the first rebel line at an angle. The movement of the two companies on the left directly to the left caused a break in the battalion, but it was soon closed, and facing to the front we swept down on the second line of rifle-pits, which was nothing more or less than one of those public highways so common in Virginia, excavated from side to side to the depth of three or four feet, and which ran parallel to the line already taken. This line was also feebly defended, and after a brisk but brief fusillade, its occupants took a hasty departure.

"Crossing this road we were just jumping a fence upon the other side when, for some inscrutable reason, as it appeared to us then, a halt was ordered, and there we lay in that road for several hours, while a line of earthworks grew up to completion before us, which from that day until the close of the siege of Petersburg defied every attack upon it."

Says A. S. Thomas, of Company B: "The west side of the road was bordered by an impenetrable hedge-row, with here and there a place to pass through. About twenty men of the companies on the right had passed this opening, when an order was given to halt and re-form in the road. Captain Jim McKeel was the only officer through the hedge at this time in our part of the line. A braver man I never saw. One of his men was instantly killed by his side, a ball striking him in the forehead, when McKeel turned and said coolly: 'Boys, get back into the road.' We snatched a Johnny reb out of the bushes, who was secreted therein, and filed back into the road. We had faced a steady but not heavy fire from the time we scaled our works, and our loss was considerable. Of my company, John W. Acker was killed; Marcus Richtmeyer, Pat Colgan, Francis Mullen, James Weller, John Kearns, and First Sergeant James were wounded. Alexander Van Loan had the stock of his musket splintered in his hands, as he went over the first line of rebel works, by a bullet, and throwing it down, he deliberately picked up another and went on as if nothing unusual had happened. The battalion was re-formed in the road, and we expected to move at once forward, but from some unknown cause did not until afternoon."

Says Major William Knower, who as Lieutenant had command of Company G after his brother; E. C. Knower, was wounded:

"The Lieutenant had gone into the charge with but one idea, which was, that he, being commander of the company, must be the first man of it to mount the 'Johnnies' works. This determination, that unconsciously arose from his knowledge of what officers always did—in books—was unlogged by any thought of what was to be done after reaching his goal; but, doubtless, had he succeeded, the 'Johnnies' would have found a solution for the difficulty. Passing by the flank of the company, he cast a glance along the irregular line; by his side ran a Corporal, his face lighted up with excitement, the mouth firmly set, the eyes turned with an angry glare toward the enemy, his hand firmly closed upon the musket on his shoulder, and the

whole form of the man alive with energy. As the officer looked, a crimson spot broke out upon the Corporal's forehead, and, his face turning to a sickly white, he fell headlong to the earth, a heap of lifeless clay, the dead hand still grasping the musket. Possessed by his ruling thought, the Lieutenant could exercise no pity at this sight. The next instant he found himself in the advance, and turned to cheer on the company, when, to his astonishment, the battalion seemed to have disappeared, for it had taken cover. Bewildered by this change of programme, he stood irresolute, amid the flying missiles, utterly unconscious of them or of the deafening noise, until he was joined by the Captain of the left company, a brave, cool-headed officer, who motioned him to lie down. Wondering that such a happy idea had not suggested itself, the Lieutenant obeyed. The Captain, lying at his side, and shouting, to be heard above the tumult, said: 'The Major is wounded; I am in command; the battalion is alone in this charge; it can do nothing without support; I am going to lie here and wait for orders; if none arrive, I'll take the responsibility and get the men out of this as soon as God will let them go.' For some time the two officers lay and watched the smoke, that, shooting out in continual jets, seemed to boil as it hung over the enemy's intrenchments—a low damp-looking embankment of red earth, about eighty yards to the front—and catching occasional glimpses of his battle-flag, as the curtain of vapor was torn apart by the discharges of a battery, the canister from which whirled over their heads. Then the Captain, looking to the left rear, where, at the edge of the field, a line of troops were lying with their colors planted along the front—a background of foliage showing in strong relief the gay hues of the flags as their silken folds streamed out in the sunshine—and seeing no signs of advance, sprang to his feet. Turning to the men, who watched him with anxious eyes, he motioned to the rear, and in answer to the signal the battalion, rising as one man, broke for the road."

The real cause of this halt and delay, as we subsequently discovered, was the difference in distance and in the conditions of the ground in front of the attacking forces. While



our corps was not above three hundred yards from the enemy's front lines, the Ninth Corps to our left had to advance nearly a mile, while the Fifth Corps to the left of the Ninth had a still greater distance to go. After the orders had been given for an advance in the morning so many delays occurred on the left that General Meade fixed the hour for a simultaneous attack along the whole line at 12 o'clock. This had the effect of stopping our advance, and so we had the pleasure of seeing the breastworks built and guns arranged for the murderous execution of our boys to follow.

"Up to this time," says Captain Brown, "though we had charged nearly half a mile from our original position, and carried two lines of works, we had met with comparatively few casualties, but among our losses some of our best men, such as Captain Edward Knower, of Company G, and First Sergeant Theban, of my own company, both of whom were severely wounded.

"The morning was intensely hot, and while some of the officers were taking observations, or endeavoring to secure rations for their commands, the men spread their shelter tents upon temporary supports and dropped to sleep from sheer exhaustion, careless of the occasional stray missiles which zipped about their ears and cut down their tent-poles."

Says a member of Company H: "While the Fourth lay thus in battle line, resting on its arms, ready for the spring to the work, a bullet with spiteful zip came from the left and made its unwelcomed introduction to the leg of a comrade lying to the right of T. C. Parkhurst, and who was borne to the rear. In a few minutes more another saucy zip picked the comrade on Parkhurst's left, and he, too, was kindly removed for treatment. 'Parkhurst, that means you,' said one of the boys, 'that fellow will fetch a bead on you next.' 'Well, it does seem to be clipping close, I guess I'll lay low,' and T. C. turned a little and pressed down about as flat as a man can spread himself. 'Why don't you get out of that?' said one. 'We may be ordered to charge any minute, and here is my place,' was the reply. Zip, crash, and the third bullet with ugly hum rubbed T.

C.'s head and buried itself in a red cedar, making the splinters fly. 'Parkhurst, get out of that, or you are a dead man, that fellow has got the range on you,' sprang from the lips of the soldiers. 'No, it won't do to break the line,' and our friend turned himself, bringing his knapsack toward the sharpshooter, dropping his head behind the knapsack and close to the cedar, when the fourth zip broke the stillness, all being quiet but this one sharp gunner, and a sensation as though some one had violently kicked the knapsack was felt by Parkhurst. The bullet had penetrated the knapsack and bored half through a package of writing-paper and then deflected and fell harmless. At this instant Blodgett, who was lying a little to the rear, earnestly called, 'Park, come here!' 'No, I can't, we may be ordered forward at once.' 'Come here, I'll show you a thing; I have got the range of that fellow who is after you, come!' insisted friend Blodgett, and T. C. yielded, when the friend said: 'Do you see that little clump of bushes with a little board in front off there, to the left and rear of our line?' 'Yes.' 'Well, that Johnny is hid there, and in a little while he'll poke his gun through that hole in the board and draw another bead, and when he pokes that gun through I'm going to try my shooting-iron, for I've been watching for him.' In a few moments the ominous nozzle of that grayback's gun appeared, when whang went the gun of Blodgett and a sudden commotion behind that clump of bushes, and all was still, and no more intrusive bullets came that way. In the instant of the commotion at the bushes Blodgett sprang to his feet, whirled round and broke out in the chorus of an old song he frequently, in a spontaneous way, used to sing. 'Old Ship Zion, Hallelujah!' and dropped down to the ground, and the boys had a little free congratulation that that annoying sharpshooter had been silenced. Blodgett was afterward taken prisoner and died of starvation in Andersonville, while T. C. Parkhurst is pleasantly enjoying labor and life home at Canandaigua."

The situation in our front at 12.15 P. M., when the charge was renewed, was as follows: A hedge and rail fence skirted the west side of the road and was located on the bank several

feet above the roadbed in which most of the men were lying asleep. A field of grain beyond the fence sloped gradually to a narrow strip of woods bordering the bed of a stream, which, for the most part, was dry. In this belt of timber a heavy line of Confederate pickets was located not above fifteen rods from us ; and beyond this was a field of corn, which the farmer boys of the command pronounced a very fine growth, as it was fully three feet high and uniformly covered the ground. This field ascended to within a few rods of the Confederate works on the brow of the hill, in which earthwork they were busy getting cannon in position.

Though the general order for an advance that day seems to have been fixed for 12 o'clock noon, yet Birney's Division actually renewed their movement before that time. This was a defensive movement, however, to prevent the enemy from getting between the river and our right. Not far from 8 A.M. the men fell in, and a request was made in each company for ten volunteers to act as an advance skirmish line. Captain John B. Van de Wiele was assigned to the command of this line, and shortly after the skirmishers at the command "Forward!" passed the hedge and scaled the fence with a cheer.

A murderous fire greeted the advance, but the men who remained unhurt never faltered. In Company F eight men only had volunteered. Five of these were killed outright before they reached the timber. Each of the remaining three gained a tree. One of them, Grady, loaded and stepped out to shoot a Confederate in the corn, when he received a shot through the body ; the other two, Stone and C. P. Cronk, kept firing till the line of battle came up, when they carried Grady back ; he died almost immediately afterward.

Sergeant A. P. Adams, of Company F, was shot through both thighs, but managed to get off the field, and finally recovered.

In Company A Henry McBride and James Lyon were killed instantly, and most of the others wounded. J. T. Lockwood had gone about fifty feet from the fence when he was struck by a ball between the second and third ribs on the right side, the missile passing entirely through the



right lung and coming out below the shoulder-blade. He was carried back by two comrades, and a singular thing about it is, that to all appearance he entirely recovered and has been an active business man since. J. A. Peloubet was one of this detail from Company A who retained his position unharmed all day.

Says A. S. Thomas, of Company B: "Our company was on the extreme right of the line, June 18th, and near the Appomattox. I was one of the ten volunteer skirmishers called for to advance before the battalion moved out of the road. The others of B Company were Wallace Bullis, Tip Hay, Scott Hay, Mat Masterson, Homer De Silva, Earl S. Erickson, Michael Murphy, John Sheridan and John Morehouse. In our front, after leaving the road, was a hedge, through one place in which all our company skirmishers passed. There was also another hedge ten or twelve rods in advance—an evergreen hedge and some trees—in which the rebel skirmish line was located. Our skirmishers deployed and drove the Confederates out of their ambush. This was about 10 A.M. The third man to my right was John Sheridan. He was directly in front of the opening in the second hedge, and kept that position until the opening itself was reached; when, instead of taking advantage of the hedge on either side, he would fire at the Confederate skirmishers, turn around with his back toward them, reload his piece, about-face, and fire again. He did this twice, and I called to him that he would get hit if he did not move from in front of that opening; but paying no attention, on turning around to reload as before, and while in the act of putting down a cartridge, he was struck in the back under the left shoulder, and dropped forward on his face. The next two men—Masterson and Erickson—and myself carried him to the rear. Our main line advanced about 4 P.M., in conjunction with the Fourteenth Massachusetts. John Morehouse, who was next to me in this charge, was killed a little in advance of the second hedge.

"The Colonel commanding the Massachusetts regiment ordered his color-bearer to move out in front of the hedge, and then called on his men to rally around the colors. Only

a few of the regiment which the brave officer commanded moved forward to the color line, and a part of our battalion, and in this advance Morehouse, James W. Porter, Alfred Wright, Philip Briody, and a number of others of our company were struck. The firing was terrific, and we were glad enough to be ordered back to the road again." Corporal Angle, privates Foley, Wright and Wood, of Company G, were killed, and the following wounded: Captain E. C. Knower, Sergeants Smith, Delanoy and Thurston; privates Branigan, Conley, Corwin, Dougherty, Hibbard, Jones, Kirkwood, Kirkpatrick, Mapes, Miller, Murtaugh, Pyle, Stone, Thuringer, Weed, Wellsey and Wixon.

Says Captain Brown: "The advance from this point was to be made in two lines of battle, our five companies forming part of the front. I do not remember any second line of battle upon our part of the field during the earlier part of the charge, and I certainly was not informed of any in advance.

"The enemy had posted two pieces of artillery, perhaps more, in what appeared to be angles of their new works, and our battalion very nearly covered the rebel front between these guns. To those of us who had anxiously watched all the morning the preparations for our reception, had seen some of the guns moved into position and the troops deployed behind the breastworks, it seemed perfectly evident that the charge would now prove a disastrous failure, but when the order was given, though we felt we were marching to certain death, the 'Fourth Heavy,' always accustomed to obey orders, scaled the fence with a cheer, and the ball opened, the enemy commencing to fire the moment we rose. Reaching the belt of timber we found the picket line halted and firing from behind the trees, but the main line pushed on and out into the open corn-field. Just as we struck the timber Major Williams received a rifle ball in the shoulder, and falling near me ordered me to assume command of the battalion, and, turning my own company over to Lieutenant Edmonston, I did so. I shall never forget the hurricane of shot and shell which struck us as we emerged from the trees. The sound of the whizzing bullets

and exploding shells blending in awful volume, seemed like the terrific hissing of some gigantic furnace. Men, torn and bleeding, fell headlong from the ranks as the murderous hail swept through the line. The shrieks of the wounded mingled with the shouts of defiance which greeted us as we neared the rebel works, and every frightful and sickening incident, conspired to paint a scene which no one who survived that day will care again to witness.

“The belt of trees formed something like an arc, with the ends projected toward the enemy, and as the flanks of the battalion came out in full view and we were within about one hundred and fifty yards of the rebel line, I was astounded to see that there were no troops on either side of us, and looking back I discovered that these five companies were the only troops of all the charging lines that had obeyed the order and left the sunken road. Then for the first time I understood the fierceness of the fire to which we were being subjected, saw that we were receiving not only the fire from our front, to which we were entitled, but a cross fire from troops and artillery on the right and left of our front, which would have been directed toward other parts of the charging lines, if we had been supported, and realized that with this little handful of men it was worse than useless to continue the attack. Accordingly, I at once gave the order to lie down, and followed that with an order that each man should get off the field as best he might.

“When we left the road the colonel of some regiment on our left joined us with his color-guard and gallantly accompanied us as far as we went, and there planted his flag in the soft earth. He must have discovered the futility of a further advance about the time I did, for just as I ordered the men down he ordered a retreat, and under the combined orders the men at once disappeared in the corn. My order was intended to embrace officers as well as men, but it was not so understood by the former, and after the men were out of sight there stood the line of officers, still a target for the enemy, calmly facing him and awaiting further orders. I remember perfectly well my thrill of admiration for those brave men as I glanced for an instant up and down the line,





HARTWELL C. TOMPKINS, M.D.,  
SURGEON FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY.



but it was no time for a dress parade, and I immediately ordered them down.

“Thus ended the charge of June 18th, and a few days later being at General Hancock’s headquarters I was introduced to that distinguished officer by Colonel Tidball, and the general told me that he had witnessed the charge through his glass and recognized the men who made it, and he spoke in the most complimentary terms of the steadiness and gallantry of the battalion.

“I may add, as giving some idea of the severity of the fire we faced, that on returning to our lines, I counted twenty-four shot and shell marks on the side toward the enemy on a little pine-tree not more than eight inches through at the butt, and that the battalion lost, according to the company reports, one hundred and fifteen men, killed and wounded, in this charge.”

Says A. S. Thomas: “I was particularly favored with cover that day, it being a cedar tree at least twelve inches through, from which I kept up a constant fire. The rebels seemed to have a special grudge against that tree; for before night you could not place your finger on the body for eight feet that was not pierced by a bullet.”

Says Adjutant Parkhurst: “Lieutenant Cuyler Edmonston and John O’Connor (Company H) were entitled to special credit for getting off the wounded after the charge was made on the main line of rebel works, as they went out under fire at close range with fly tents, and lying down by the side of a wounded comrade, they would roll him on to the cloth and then jump up and run with him back into the woods. By their action several were saved. Your humble servant also bore his part with them in such service, but I speak only for O’Connor (deceased) and Cuyler.” The character of our loss may be inferred from the fact that Surgeon Tompkins, with one assistant, had to provide for nearly one hundred wounded, and performed nine capital operations that afternoon.

During this charge we were under the command of General Gibbon, General Birney being temporarily in command of the corps; we were unattached to any brigade.



Some of the regiment who did not participate in the charge witnessed it along other portions of the line. The results were not less bloody, and were seemingly without advantage to our cause. As at Cold Harbor, we were charging fortified works. "Fifty thousand national guards," says Napoleon, "with three thousand gunners, will defend a fortified capital against an army of three hundred thousand men." The exalted bravery which in obedience to duty leads men to face certain destruction at the cannon's mouth has no parallel; it is beyond comparison. But such acts are not always lauded in history, because it is frequently impolitic to give them prominence.

That afternoon, the First Maine Heavy Artillery, which we especially remembered from the bayonets on their cannon and from the timely assistance they rendered our battalion at Spottsylvania, formed the front line of an assaulting column of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Second Army Corps.

With bayonets fixed nine hundred and fifty-five members of that regiment moved steadily forward, without firing a shot for five minutes, and retired with six hundred and thirty-eight officers and men dead and wounded on the field.

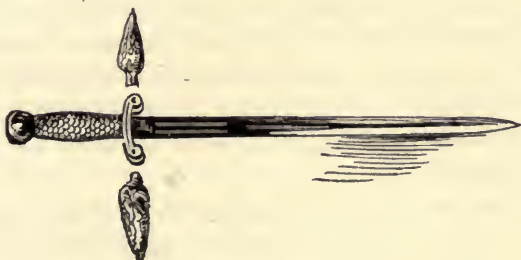
Says Major Knowler: "As the head of the heavy column met the full force of concentrated fire, its disappearance resembled the thrusting of a solid mass into a blaze that continually consumed its substance, while the flanks became covered by the retreating fragments of regiments whose organization had been lost in the flame and smoke. Five minutes of this work was enough, and abandoning its attempt, the column, after remaining a short time inactive, retreated into cover."

They did not accomplish more, probably not as much as our battalion, their ranks were no braver and their fallen no more to be cherished than ours, but their relative loss stands as a pall in a lurid sky, a blot in the annals of warfare, deserving to be ranked with the bloody blunder of Balaklava and the Grecian loss at Thermopylæ.

The charge of the afternoon, which was continued in portions of the line till darkness set in, was the last of the three

days' assaults so continuous and desperate on the intrenchments at Petersburg. "Were they without result?" says the author of "Grant and his Campaigns." "To the un-military eye it would seem that we had gained nothing; but this is an erroneous estimate. We had taken some firm steps and accomplished some important results. City Point was secured as an important base and depot, to remain so until the end of the war; we confronted the enemy closely and kept him in his lines; and we threatened his right, requiring him to make a greater extension in that direction." All true, probably, but the sacrifice was heavy. General Humphrey, in his "Campaign of the Army of the Potomac," estimates our losses for the three days, including those of the Eighteenth Corps, at eight thousand one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

That night our regiment was relieved and lay in the second line of rifle-pits resting and recuperating for the next two days.



## CHAPTER XXII.

### THE BOMBARDMENT AT THE MINE EXPLOSION.



FOR the purpose of illustrating the variety of our work, it may be stated that after acting as infantry till the halt at Petersburg, details meanwhile filling up such light batteries as were depleted from any cause, we were brigaded the latter part of June with the regular engineers, and on July 14th ten companies (ten hundred and seventy-two men), with Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock in command, were assigned to the siege train, Colonel Henry L. Abbott commanding. Then for a brief period we laid aside our muskets to man the artillery.

As the work on the fortifications was kept up by details from the regiment for nearly a week thereafter, some of the officers became suspicious that our change of service was nominal rather than real, and some of the men of a facetious turn indulged their humor mildly by inquiring, "Whether the best artillery practice could be secured by handling spades and picks?"

However, on July 28th Company K, Captain Gould commanding, with six Coehorn mortars, was ordered to the lines of the Eighteenth Corps, and occupied Fort Morton a little to the right facing the crater. On the 29th, Company H, Captain Brown commanding, was ordered to the lines of the Fifth Corps, and occupied Fort Sedgwick, known among the soldiers as Fort Hell, with six four and one-half-inch rifled guns. Company C, Lieutenant McPherson commanding, was also ordered to the lines of the Fifth Corps, with six Coehorn mortars. Details from the other companies were sent to various points along the line. Company



F occupied Fort Tilton with two thirty-two-pound Parrotts. Company M, Captain Morrison commanding, was ordered to siege train depot, occupying Fort Spring Hill, near where Company A and the remaining companies had been previously sent.

On the evening of the 29th inst. it became known that the mine, of which we had heard rumors for some weeks, was to be sprung at daybreak the next morning.

The general orders relating to our part of the work, issued by General Meade, were as follows :

“ Upon the explosion of the mine, the artillery of all kinds in battery will open upon those points of the enemy’s works whose fire covers the ground over which our columns must move, care being taken to avoid impeding the progress of our troops. Special instruction respecting the direction of fire will be issued through the Chief of Artillery.”

The orders received from General Hunt through the Brigade Commander, Colonel Abbott, were substantially to watch the movements of our troops, to keep down the fire of the enemy upon the flanks of our columns of attack, and to keep back his re-enforcements.

There was but little sleep that night for the various artillery commands, and by 3 o’clock on the morning of the 30th the men were in position awaiting orders, and for the most part filled with an eager expectancy as to the outcome of the profound and horrible mystery so soon to be unearthed.

The mine had been constructed with the utmost secrecy, and its whereabouts were only made known to the artillerymen shortly before the explosion that morning. The Confederates in some way, it is true, had either become aware of the movement or had strong suspicions of the fact, for they had attempted to countermine not only where the explosion occurred, but in other parts of their line.

Says Charles Marsh, of Company H : “ While we were occupying Fort Hell just before daylight, on the morning of the explosion, after being at work all night, we were allowed a brief rest. I with others had dropped down, and while lying on the ground I could distinctly hear the sound

of picks, seemingly right under us. Thinking it might be some work about the fort giving a delusive sound, I arose and investigated, but could find nothing. I called the attention of some comrades to the matter who were so tired they failed to become interested, and I then reported it to Lieutenant Edmonston. It is a fact that after our guns opened on Fort 'Damnation,' opposite, fifteen or twenty rebels were seen skedaddling out of one particular place without arms or accoutrements, so that we formed the opinion that they were trying to undermine our fort."

It is known to most readers of history now that the mine was designed and executed by Colonel Henry Pleasants, of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, whose regiment, being composed of practical miners, thus turned their knowledge to advantage in a military way. Colonel Pleasants executed the work in the face of grave difficulties. A main gallery was excavated five hundred and eleven feet long, which terminated directly under the Confederate earthworks in two lateral galleries aggregating forty-five feet in length. In the latter eight magazines, each charged with eight thousand pounds of powder, had been located, and a fuse extending through the main gallery. These charges as well as the fuse were packed very securely. The fuse was composed of phosphorus, chlorate of potash, and other combustibles.

It was whispered about that the explosion would be expected shortly after 3 o'clock, and so by that time the guns were all loaded, the gunners in position, and the eyes of every man who had sufficient energy left were turned in the direction of Elliott's salient in the Confederate lines, near which the explosion was expected to occur. The actual time, it appears, was to have been 3.20, but half-past 3 came and passed, and not a sound of military significance, save the whispered commands along our own lines. Four o'clock came—all quiet. Many of the men were now lying down, some asleep (4.15). All quiet yet; columns of men who had been standing for more than an hour back of our intrenchments to the left of Fort Morton, awaiting the signal for assault, are now mostly on the ground. This is the

division of the hapless Ledlie, to whom the dice of fortune has assigned the advance in the charge.

About half-past 4 comes the caution, "Boys, get in position."

The men shake off their drowsiness and take their places. The air was a little chilly that morning, and there were a few clouds in the sky, though the east was slightly reddening, and the outline of the Confederate earthworks opposite was growing very distinct. Ten minutes had now anxiously passed, and yet no sound.

We now know that the fuse had been fired precisely at 3.20, and the flame went hissing on its terrible mission into the earth. What was the matter? Colonel Pleasants had been obliged to use a spliced fuse, and it had stopped burning at the splice. We also know that two brave men, Lieutenant Douty and Sergeant Reese, volunteered to go in and relight the fuse, which they successfully accomplished at a point about one hundred feet inside the gallery.

No sound or sign was discernible along the Confederate works at twenty minutes before 5. The South Carolina regiments, under Colonel Fleming, occupying the doomed section of the works, were evidently in unconscious sleep.

Hark! A dull, heavy thud, not loud but deep, is heard, and a quiver passes over our lines which shakes the cannon on the parapet, and then, while the earth rocks with a swaying motion like that which precedes the earthquake, a huge black mass suddenly shoots up two hundred feet in the air from the left of Elliott's salient. Seams of fire were glistening from its dark sides, flashes of light rise above it on the sky, and the whole mass of earth, broken timbers, military equipments, and human bodies hangs so like a huge monster over our heads that the gunners start back, and Ledlie's troops, which at the first sound had begun to file over the parapet and to make their way through the abatis, rush back in wild confusion.

"Ready—fire!" and at the command more than two hundred cannon of all varieties of calibre add their thunders to the horror of the situation.

It was fully ten minutes before the dust and smoke of the



explosion had sufficiently cleared away to enable our gunners in the vicinity to see where to fire the second volley without endangering our own troops, and it was some time after this before the first column of assault moved forward. The troops did not seem to move with that enthusiasm presaging success. And owing to the obstructions both in our own front as well as in front of the Confederates, they moved without much order. There may have been excuse for this apparent lack of feeling. It appears that the division had only been selected for this work the night before, and that the men and officers had kept awake in a feverish state of expectancy the whole night. There were those among our officers, for reasons heretofore explained, who had no liking for Colonel Marshall, who led the First Brigade and his own regiment, the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery, in advance, yet none questioned his personal bravery or the courage of his command, and the advance was supported by a brave and gallant officer commanding the Second Brigade, General W. F. Bartlett. Still the troops did not move as if they expected to succeed, but rather with a distrust of the situation, and this may have been due not more to their physical condition than to the fact that their assignment to this important duty was unexpectedly made the night before, and that the troops knew there had been a serious disagreement in regard to the matter between their corps commander and the generals commanding the army. General Grant, from previous experiences at Vicksburg, where he had caused two mines to be exploded with some measure of success, had hoped for important results in this movement. He had sought to render the project more effective by previously ordering Generals Hancock and Sheridan to the north side of the James River, who, making an attack there, drew many of the Confederates from Petersburg.

Nevertheless, there appeared to be a good many of the graycoats left in their intrenchments, and they were not long in recovering from the stupor caused by that violent upheaval. Our men picked their way through the abatis and *chevaux de frise* to the brow of the crater, an immense

hole nearly forty feet deep, a hundred and thirty-five feet long, and ninety-seven feet across, out of the sides and brink of which projected not only fragments of carriages, timbers, and jagged blocks of clay, but also the legs, arms, and bodies of men. For there were two hundred and fifty-six Confederate soldiers buried in that gigantic grave, truly a sight, in the face of threatening death, to make our men pause with astonishment. And they did pause. They huddled around the brink of the crater in groups peering into its dark recesses, until the Second Brigade was nearly up, and Colonel Marshall yelled, "Men, move forward!" When they jumped and tumbled into the hole *en masse*. Why do they not move to the left and right and sweep the Confederate works?

It appears there is some misunderstanding about this. The situation is different from what the original orders anticipated, and the division commander is not there personally to make a change. He is in a bomb-proof on this side, and has to be communicated with by means of his aide, Major William H. Powell.

Oh, well, it's no business of ours, we're not acting as infantry to-day, we're heavy artillery, and it may be sufficient for us to attend strictly to our own line of duty and keep back their re-enforcements.

"Ready—fire!"

Says Colonel Gould: "The rebels abandoned everything and fled on the instant of the explosion. Finding that no troops were coming, they soon began forming just out of range of the shells. We doubled our amounts of powder and lengthened the fuse to reach them, still we could see the enemy constantly increasing in numbers, so that when our troops charged they met with so hot a reception they were quickly repulsed, and what promised to be so great a success, for want of prompt action proved a failure."

The firing of the artillery during the day was not as rapid as in many field engagements, because so much pains was taken in aiming and making the shots "tell." Special instructions had been given, not only by General Hunt and the commander of the siege train to make the work of the

artillery as effective as possible, but to certain batteries of the Fifth Corps, General Warren gave such instructions.

Says Captain A. C. Brown: "At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 29th I reported in person to General Warren for instructions. The General, at the moment of my arrival with Colonel Locke, his Chief of Staff, and Colonel Wainwright, Chief of Artillery, was experimenting with some new kind of shells which the enemy had fired at his headquarters—he was exploding them in a hole in the ground. He at once took me into the house, and producing maps showing the position of the various works on both sides in front of his corps and to the right as far as the mine, gave me the whole plan of attack for the following morning, including not only the part which my battery was to take, but also the part that each corps was to take. Indeed, so full and accurate were his descriptions of distance and direction, that although I could see but a small part of the enemy's line the next morning, I had no difficulty in dropping my heavy shells just where the General desired, and avoiding our own charging columns at and near the crater."

We knew but little of the wild dance of death transpiring in that worse than "bottomless pit" opposite our lines. Many deeds of noble daring were performed and many cowardly acts no doubt. Had the crater been bottomless it could not have been worse for the four hundred Union soldiers who wretchedly perished there; and if its sides had not seemed to afford temporary safety, it is probable that we should not have had over sixteen hundred more wounded and some two thousand captured—a total loss of over four thousand.

As it was, after the Confederates had recovered from their surprise, the crater became the target for every species of missile they could send there. And shrapnel, canister, Coehorn shell, mingling with whistling bullets and hand grenades, fell and exploded amid those devoted groups of mangled and dying men.

True, some of Ferrero's command of colored troops did reach a point two hundred yards from the crater in a charge, and at General Potter's order—the only division commander





THE BOMBARDMENT AT THE MINE EXPLOSION.



present—his troops did obtain possession of some three hundred yards of the enemy's line. But it was then too late; the enemy had fully recovered from their surprise, their troops were massed on all sides and were under cover of huge earthworks, comparatively safe from our artillery.

A few brave fellows of the Fourteenth Heavy Artillery had seized some of the enemy's cannon near the crater, and kept them hot until forced to abandon them, they being for the most part captured.

Of our own work, from the signal at daybreak till 2 P.M., when the firing ceased, more than seventy-five tons of shot and shell by the guns of the siege train alone were hurled into the Confederate works.

In detail the firing was as follows: 447 discharges of 30-pound Parrott guns; 847 discharges of 4½-inch guns; 19 discharges of 13-inch mortars; 360 discharges of 10-inch mortars; 1103 discharges of 8-inch mortars; 1037 discharges of Coehorn mortars.

Of the batteries belonging to our regiment, the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery: Captain A. C. Brown's command fired 300 times. Lieutenant D. D. McPherson's command fired 315 times. Captain S. F. Gould's command fired 267 times.

The data for the fire of Company F and other companies not in siege train proper is wanting.

All of the Confederate reports refer to our artillery fire that day as being very destructive. Pollard speaks of it as "a chorus of death," and Captain McCabe, of Pegram's Artillery, says: "The fire of the enemy's artillery was very severe, owing to their superior weight of metal, and the guns on the plank-road (opposite Fort Sedgwick), exposed in addition to the fire of sharpshooters, were suffering such loss that it was determined to retire all but six pieces, and, as the situation seemed rather hopeless, to call for volunteers to man these."

Captain Brown says: "We knocked down and practically levelled many yards of the enemy's breastworks in our front, and dismounted or silenced every gun bearing



upon our part of the line, except one whose extremely heavy traverse defied all our efforts."

The mine itself and the part performed by the artillery in the bombardment were both eminently successful, yet the design of seizing Petersburg, the great end and purpose of all, was a lamentable failure.

Two authorized bodies, a military Court of Inquiry and a Congressional committee, investigated the affair quite fully, though they differed somewhat in their conclusions as to the causes of failure. The former attributed the result largely to injudicious formation and manœuvring of the troops and the lack of a competent head at the scene of the assault, while the latter attributed the failure primarily to the refusal of the commanding generals to allow the corps commander to carry out his original plan.

As to whether other troops would have been more successful than those who actually engaged in the assault has been frequently discussed. Says the historian of the Seventeenth Maine: "The writer will not discuss, but will merely repeat what was the common remark, not only of the men of our own corps, but of the entire Army of the Potomac, that, had the affair been entrusted to Hancock, with his veteran corps, the result would have been vastly different."

It has also been urged that simultaneous movements should have been made at other points on the line. As regards this, there is an interesting piece of testimony from a member of our regiment never before presented.

Says Captain Brown: "In the morning after the mine exploded General Warren came into Fort 'Hell,' and seeing the breastworks levelled for such a distance, inquired whether I had seen any large body of troops in those breastworks or their vicinity, and upon my telling him that there seemed to be nothing but a heavy picket line in our front, he called one of his staff officers and sent him to General Meade with the request, as I understood it, that he be permitted to attack with his corps by swinging it to the right as upon a pivot, and so crossing the enemy's line of works at the point where I had made the breach. After a while the office returned and reported that General Meade de-



*A. C. Brown.*

CAPTAIN FOURTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.





clined to grant General Warren's request. Some time afterward General Hancock came into the fort with General Warren, and after some conversation the two officers sent a united request, as I understood it, that Warren be permitted to make the move which he had himself suggested earlier in the day, and that Hancock's Corps should occupy the lines vacated by Warren's Corps, so that if Warren was successful Hancock could follow him up, while if Warren was unsuccessful he could fall back on Hancock. This united request was also refused, and if I remember correctly the staff officer reported that General Meade had said that those two officers knew the plan of operations for the day, and that when he desired their corps to move he would give the necessary orders. I may not have given the reported language accurately, but I know the message was somewhat brusque and emphatic, and I remember that General Hancock indulged in some terse and vigorous English. I cannot give you the hour of the day when either of the requests above mentioned were sent to General Meade, for I had been up all night and 'took no note of time' after the mine went up, but I know that at the time the requests were made the attack as planned had utterly failed, and the firing had practically ceased on both sides, and it was not until some hours afterward that the enemy's troops, which had been sent off to their left the day before to meet the Second Corps, came filing back into such of their works in our front as still remained and afforded them shelter.

"I have always felt that had the request of General Warren been granted on that morning, the movement would have been a success. Petersburg would have been taken and the war then ended."

After the bombardment our regiment left the siege train for other special service, and were the recipients of the following communications from the Colonel commanding and the Chief of Artillery of the Army :

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,  
BROADWAY LANDING, VA.,  
August 4, 1864.

COLONEL : By direction of Colonel Abbott, I have the

honor to transmit herewith Special Orders No. 100, Artillery Headquarters Army of Potomac, August 3d, 1864, relieving your regiment from duty with siege train. The Companies A and M at the Headquarters are ordered to report to you at once.

In taking leave of the regiment the Colonel commanding desires to thank you for its cordial co-operation during the last four weeks. In preparing the siege battery, it has taken a prominent part, and in serving its guns—six four-and-one-half-inch guns—Company H, Captain A. C. Brown commanding, and twelve Coehorn mortars, Companies K and C, Captain S. F. Gould and Lieutenant D. D. McPherson commanding, it has maintained that reputation well earned by its previous services during the campaign.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully your obedient servant,

B. P. LEARNED,

Lieutenant A. A. A. General.

Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS ALLCOCK,

Commanding Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

Extract Report of Colonel HENRY L. ABBOTT, Colonel First Connecticut Artillery, Commanding Artillery Siege Train, to Brigadier-General HENRY J. HUNT, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Potomac :

HEADQUARTERS SIEGE TRAIN,  
BROADWAY LANDING, VA.,  
August 4, 1864.

On July 14th Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock, with ten companies of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, was assigned to my command for the siege, aggregating ten hundred and seventy-two men. On the 15th ordered Company A of that regiment, Captain McKeel, on duty at Broadway Landing, the depot of the train.

\* \* \* \* \*

On July 28th sent Company K, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Captain Gould, with six Coehorns, to lines of Eighteenth Corps.

On July 29th ordered Company M, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Captain Morrison, to report for duty at siege train depot, and sent Company H of that regiment, Captain Brown, with six four-and-one-half-inch guns, and Company C, of that regiment, Lieutenant McPherson, with six Coehorns, to the lines of the Fifth Corps.

On July 30th the mine on General Burnside's front was

sprung at 4.45 A.M., and a heavy cannonade was instantly opened and continued until about 10.30 A.M., when it gradually ceased, the assault by the infantry having failed and the attack being discontinued. The part assigned to the artillery to keep down the fire of the enemy upon the flank of our column of attack, and to keep back his re-enforcements, was successfully executed. The following table exhibits the amount of fire of the different batteries under my command during this battle :

" B," 1st L.A.,	Capt. Broaker,	6 4½-in. guns	expended	216 rds.	} 9th Corps front.
" M," 1st L.A.,	" Pratt,	6 4½-in. "	" "	331 "	
½ " A," 1st L.A.,	" Gillett,	4 8-in. mortars	" "	239 "	
" H," 4th N.Y.A.,	" Brown,	6 4½-in. guns	" "	300 "	} 5th Corps front.
½ " A," 1st L.A.,	Lt. Patterson,	6 8-in. mortars	" "	217 "	
" L," 4th N.Y.A.,	" McPherson,	6 Coehorns	" "	315 "	
" L," 1st L.A.,	Capt. Pierce,	10 10-in. guns	" "	360 "	
½ " I," 1st L.A.,	Lt. Jackson,	4 8-in. mortars	" "	337 "	} 18th Corps front.
½ " I," 1st L.A.,	Capt. Benton,	3 30-lb. Parrotts	" "	176 "	
½ " D," 1st L.A.,	" Brigham,	4 30-lb. "	" "	65 "	
½ " D," 1st L.A.,	Lt. Williams,	5 Coehorns	" "	121 "	
" F," 1st L.A.,	Capt. Dow,	{ 3 30-lb. Parrotts	" "	206 "	
		{ 4 8-in. mortars	" "	174 "	
½ " G," 1st L.A.,	" Osborne,	1 13-in. mortar	" "	19 "	
		{ 2 8-in. mortars	" "	136 "	
½ " G," 1st L.A.,	Lt. Sargeant,	{ 5 Coehorns	" "	334 "	
" K," 4th N.Y.A.,	Capt. Gould,	6 Coehorns	" "	267 "	
Total guns.....		81	.....3833		

The aggregate of firing was then as follows :

30-lb. Parrotts,	447	} Weighing over 75 tons.
4½-in. guns (Shenkle),	847	
13-in. mortars,	19	
10-in. "	360	
8-in. "	1103	
Coehorn "	1037	

I have had reason to be gratified with the earnest exertions of the officers and men of my command, both my own regiment and the Fourth New York Artillery, to render the siege train as effective as possible, and hope that we have answered your expectations.

The casualties in my own regiment during the siege have been one officer and six enlisted men killed, and one officer



and thirty-four men wounded. I have not been informed of any casualties in the Fourth New York Artillery.

I am, General, respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY L. ABBOTT,  
Colonel First Connecticut Artillery,  
Commanding Siege Train.

ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS A. P.,  
August 3, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 100.

1. In obedience to Special Orders No. 206, par. 4, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, the Fourth New York Foot Artillery is relieved from duty with the siege train, and will report to the General second commanding corps for orders.

In relieving this regiment, the Brigadier-General directing the operations returns his thanks to Colonel Allcock, his officers and men, for the efficiency, skill, and gallantry they have displayed while under his orders, in the labor and operations in which they have taken part, in the preparation of material, the construction of the works, and in the service of the artillery in the battle of July 30th.

By command of General HUNT.

JOHN N. CRAIG, Assistant Adjutant-General.



## CHAPTER XXIII.

### ENTRENCHED, SHARPSHOOTING AND SHELLING.



**A**FTER reaching Petersburg, as already shown, the work of our regiment was of a very varied character.

Before going into the siege train we had some experience as infantry in the trenches. The day after the charge of our five companies, considered in Chapter XXI., we lay in a second line of rifle-pits, where we remained until the 21st, when, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we moved back to the field near the Second

Corps headquarters.

The next morning we marched eight miles, crossing the Jerusalem Plank Road, and rested until 5 P.M. on the edge of a piece of woods. This was the day on which the Second Corps experienced a most humiliating disaster, in which four guns of McKnight's Twelfth New York Battery were captured by the enemy. This loss was due primarily to the fact that in a forward movement made by the Second, Fifth, and Sixth Corps, the movement of the Sixth, having a much longer distance to travel on the left of the Second, was so delayed that General Meade, becoming impatient, ordered General Birney to advance, without regard to the Sixth Corps.

The Confederate skirmishers were, at that time, thrown out in front of the Sixth Corps line, and General Birney's troops being so much in advance, the Confederates discovered that they were close upon the flank of his division, and accordingly attacked in considerable force, throwing his left into confusion.

General Tidball speaks of this capture as follows:

“About 3 P.M. the enemy made a sudden and heavy advance upon the extreme left of the Second Corps line, causing it to give way. The break extended beyond the point where McKnight's battery was posted. While this battery was vigorously firing at the enemy in front the latter came pouring in upon the left, and there being no possible way of extricating the pieces, they fell into the hands of the enemy, by whom they were during the night carried off. With the pieces McKnight lost three limbers, but, as his caissons and horses were in rear, he sustained no loss in this respect. To check the advance of the enemy, Roder's Battery and the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery were sent through the woods to an opening on the left, and there formed a new line for Barlow's Division. Gillis, in like manner, joined Mott's Division, which was hotly pressed by the enemy. Coming into battery in an opening, he engaged a battery of the enemy at a distance of less than three hundred yards, and soon caused it to leave.”

Quite a large detail from our regiment had been made to prepare the works for this very battery, and had just finished their work when the charge was made. Dr. W. D. Robinson, who was one of the party, gives the following account of the affair :

“I was sent with a squad of about thirty to the front of the line of breastworks to help finish a redoubt for a battery. We found the battery-men hard at work, and as they were anxious to open on the enemy, we also went to work with a will. We were on the brow of a hill, behind a few rods of land covered with oak shrubs, which partly screened us from the enemy. They had three batteries, as we afterward discovered, planted, and were throwing shells into the woods behind us, though the firing was not rapid. They did not appear to know that we were there, and what we were doing. We finished the work at last, and went behind the breastworks to watch the fire of our battery-men. The battery opened, and such a reply as we got ; it was awful. Solid shot and shell struck the works, and threw the dirt all over us. There were some infantry regiments lying behind the breastworks on each side of the battery ; and as



the shells aimed at the battery fell thick and fast, the greater number of the working squad, not having any guns, ran to the right and lay down as close to the works as possible without getting into the pit. The infantry-men grumbled because we were there without muskets or anything to defend ourselves with ; but as it was safer there than a few rods farther back, we waited until a charge was made on the right, and the men in the pits rose up and fired.

“ We thought it was time to leave just then, and started at a 2.40 gait for the woods, running part of the way through them. We had not been there more than ten seconds when we discovered the infantry whom we had just left running back ; the rebels had driven them out and captured the battery where we had been at work. The rebels immediately turned the guns and shelled the woods. All but one man got safely back to the regiment ; that one—Saulsbury, I think—was taken prisoner.”

That night our regiment, with others, assisted in recapturing the battery. The next day we moved to a breast-work on the right, and were ten rods behind the skirmishers. The bullets came over very frequently and dangerously close, and several of our men were killed. We were ordered to abandon the line, and did so about 4 P.M., as it was untenable. It was the fortune of the writer to be in charge of the right of our vidette line that night, and at about 5 P.M. a man came from the regiment informing us that we must get back with all possible speed, as the Johnnies were quite likely to flank us ; that the regiment had already gone, having moved off to the left and rear. The men were notified, and all set off at a double-quick pace to the rear, except one, a member of M Company, a man named Mickey Reardon. He was attacked with moon blindness—a very strange disorder, as it appeared, since for the time being he could not see anything, and begged that I would lead him to the rear, as he did not want to fall into the hands of the rebs. We moved at as fast a gait as practicable, and reached the line that our regiment had held, but found them all gone, except the pickets, who had halted there

on account of a sutler, who seemed to be in great trepidation lest his stores should be captured, as he could secure no wagons to remove them. Some of the boys suggested that if he would give us the stock we would carry it, but he did not take kindly to the proposition. About this time firing was heard in our front, and some bullets came over. The sutler broke for the rear and we broke for the sutler's stores, which were to a great extent carried safely off. As the stock consisted largely of eatables—canned fruits, lobsters, dried fish, cheese, and a few bottles of liquid provender of a stimulating nature—we thought it the part of patriotism not to allow the Confederate skirmishers to get it, and, so far as possible, what we could not carry on our shoulders we deposited, before starting, in a safer receptacle.

Our regiment at this time was attached to General Gibbon's command, and we moved west of the Jerusalem Plank Road, where we erected a line of pits, and remained there until June 30th, when our battalions were separated again and reassigned the First and Second Battalions to the First and Second Brigades, respectively, of the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and the Third Battalion to the Artillery Brigade of the Second Corps. Company D, Captain James H. Wood commanding, was meanwhile performing duty with the mortar batteries—most excellent service—and Company L, Captain Church commanding, was attached to the ammunition train as guard.

Says Major Knower: "On June 23d I had command of my company on picket, when Major Arthur was officer of the picket. He came up and found us hugging the ground closely, the bullets flying thickly over our heads. I stood up. The Major, being very deaf, could not hear the tumult in front. 'What are your men dodging so for, Knower?' said he. 'Bullets, Major—bullets,' I replied.

"'I don't hear them,' said he, placing his hand casually on the body of a tree close by. Just then a bullet spattered the tree, and as he doubled himself down, dodging, he remarked forcibly, 'By ——, I heard that one.'"

The ten companies remained on the skirmish line, doing picket duty, until July 12th, when we were ordered to

report to General Hunt, and performed the service stated in the preceding chapter. On the 13th forty men from the regiment were detailed to the artillery brigade of the Second Corps, to act as cannoneers for light batteries.

One of these, J. H. McGuire, gives the following interesting experience :

“ I was assigned to Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery. We found it in park in the rear of Fort Steadman. The stable sergeant came around, hunting for drivers. I jumped at the chance that would beat walking, and when he asked me if I understood artillery drill, I responded, ‘ Certainly.’

“ ‘ All right,’ said he ; ‘ you take the lead team of piece number 1.’

“ I was happy, and hurried to see my horses. Having always had a fondness for horses, when shown my team I procured a curry-comb and brush, and went to work currying that team for two hours, while the rest of the boys stood by making comments and giving advice. I venture the assertion that it was the best dressing that team got while Uncle Sam owned them. That afternoon we were called out to drill, got our horses, hitched up, moved on to the ground, and then came the trouble. As stated before, I understood artillery drill, but only when in position ; field drilling, with horses and by bugle call, was new to me.

“ A command was given by the bugler. I was paralyzed, but in desperation I put spurs to the team and gave them a slack line, and took the chances. They knew the call, and came in all right. I breathed more freely. But the next time I was not so lucky. The team did not know or had not heard the call. We came in collision with a caisson of number 2, and not being able to jump over it, had to stop. That settled it. The captain used some very pointed language, and I was ordered to dismount, and was placed as number two on the gun. Here I had better luck, and no more trouble. I soon found out that it was better to be a cannoneer than driver, and would not have traded back on any account. We soon received orders to march and struck tents, packing everything in wagons and on limber chests.



This was different from what I was used to in the regiment, where we had to carry everything. We moved to the right and rear of Grant's military railroad, and followed the fortunes of the army during the rest of the campaign."

It was not very agreeable to many of our command to be thus divided up and distributed for the purpose of doing infantry duty, and a number of the officers made a call on General Tidball, and presented their views to him. He consulted General Hancock, and it was agreed that the regiment should be again united. Shortly after this General Tidball was assigned to duty as commandant of cadets at the Military Academy at West Point, Major J. G. Hazzard, of the First Rhode Island Artillery, assuming command of the Second Corps Artillery.

General Tidball, in concluding his report of this command, says:

"It will be seen from this outline that all the batteries and the Fourth New York Artillery did within two months an extraordinary amount of hard fighting, marching, and work. Every officer proved himself equal to his position, and every man to his special duties. After Captain Chase was wounded, on May 18th, Lieutenant U. D. Eddy, Fourth New York Artillery, performed the duties of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. Captain Miller, of the same regiment, was Inspector of Artillery for the Brigade, and Lieutenant Gordon, also of the same regiment, Ordnance Officer. From May 17th Lieutenant Fairchilds, of Captain Clark's Battery, was my Assistant Aide-de-camp. Each of these officers performed his duties in the most zealous, efficient, and harmonious manner."

After the mine fiasco, by special order 206 A. of P., our regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division of the Second Corps, to which we were attached until December 3d, when we were assigned to the Fourth Brigade of the same division and corps. Aside from our movements to Deep Bottom and Ream's Station during this time, considered separately, so many other incidents of interest occurred that volumes could be filled with them alone. Even in camp such incidents were numerous. One morn-

ing we were camped near a piece of woods, when a doctor in an ambulance drove up, and turning the horses facing the front, had his breakfast set out before him, and commenced eating. A shell came and exploded just over the horses. They started, the surgeon turned a double somersault backward, and the breakfast was upset.

Sensations were most numerous, however, in the breastworks or on the skirmish line. Numerous were the devices among the pickets for drawing the enemy's fire and for getting sight of the marksman—numerous the practical jokes played upon the fears of the unwary. All who were there will remember the Whitworth gun in Fort Clifton, across the Appomattox, which occasionally would send one of its howling, screeching messengers of death, enfilading our line of defenses. Says A. S. Thomas :

“ One bright and sunny day, when all was quiet and not a sound was heard in front, one of those unwelcome visitors came ricochetting down the ravine, directly through a sutler's tent. The sutler went for one of the Gophers, and upon his return found that he had been relieved of two skylights and a quantity of plug tobacco, canned fruit, etc., carried away by the shot.”

A gentleman on an electioneering trip was so unfortunate as to have his new stovepipe hat knocked over the breastworks in front of Company M. The firing was brisk, and rather than risk instant death, he abandoned his head-covering. As soon as he had gone, Knapp of that company jumped over the breastworks, secured the hat, and climbed back, while the bullets were whistling. It was a reckless proceeding, but the airs which Knapp assumed subsequently, when attired with that hat, afforded much amusement.

The experience of Company C, which relieved D with the Coehorns, is especially interesting. “ The first night after I rejoined the company,” says Maguire, “ everything being quiet, we went to bed about 10 o'clock. Were awakened by picket firing in front. It being pretty heavy, we were ordered to load and fire by battery. This was my first view of mortar firing. After night the scene was grand. On our left was a siege mortar battery of four guns, handled,

I believe, by Company M, First Maine Heavy Artillery. The rebs had eleven in front on this night. I saw every shell from reb and Yank (twenty-one in all) in the air at one time. It was a grand Fourth of July display, once seen never forgotten. The fuse burning showed the position of each shell. As soon as the mortars began, the pickets (who were but twenty feet apart at this point) stopped firing, and began to exchange compliments. As our shells would pass over, the Yank would halloo, 'There is a pass for Richmond, Johnnie!' As their shells would come, the rebs would yell, 'There is a thirty-day furlough, Yank!'

"After the artillery on both sides found there was nothing but the pickets in the muss, we began to slack firing. Our battery ceased, except a shot every fifteen minutes, while the rebs answered. After, perhaps, an hour of this, the rebs not answering the last shot, we ceased altogether and went to sleep in our Gopher holes. This sort of thing was repeated on an average twice a week during our stay here; in fact, whenever the pickets on either side wanted to get the mortars at work they would have an understanding with each other, firing would commence some distance to the right or left, pass up and down the line. When it reached our front it would get very heavy. If we were slow about opening the rebs would raise a yell that would get us at work immediately. It was fun for them and perfectly harmless. I do not remember of but one shell, and that a rebel, bursting over the picket line during the siege in our front. The rebel pickets in some way got so they could imitate a mortar shell with fuse burning in the night by shooting something out of their muskets—something I have never heard explained satisfactorily. Our pickets tried it in several ways, but always made a failure. I remember the first night we saw them they startled us; there were so many of them we thought the rebs had got all their mortars in position in Fort Damnation, as we called their fort in our front (Fort Mahone). But as we did not hear them explode we soon felt easy, and soon learned from our pickets what they were. I have sat for hours and watched these fireworks after night. There was a rebel fort to our left,



in an angle of their works, which was known as the deserted fort, there being no artillery in it. The rebs ran a couple of pieces of rifle cannon into position in this fort one day and opened on our battery, getting a cross-fire on us, and were making things hot when we opened on them, but could not reach them, our extreme range being but twelve hundred yards. They were about to knock us out of time when Battery E, Fifth United States Light Artillery, in position in Fort Sedgwick, to our left, came to the rescue. With two guns they opened on the rebel battery.

“The sergeant in charge of the guns sighted the gun nearest to us, and said: ‘This shot for range, the next for execution.’ His first shot went into the port-hole, and apparently burst somewhat in rear of the rebel gun; his second passed through the same place, and burst square over the gun, scattering men in all directions. The rebs limbered up and got out of there. The second gun on our side did equally good work. The rebs told us afterward that one of their guns were dismantled, and they had several men killed and wounded. We appreciated the work done by the regular battery, and helped them when we got a chance. One day the rebs were shelling us with mortars and dropping their shells pretty close. A squad of infantry got into an old bomb-proof at our left. The rebs dropped a forty-eight-pound shell into it, killing and wounding some six or more of their number. They had no use for bomb-proofs after that. An infantry-man could not be induced to go into one in our vicinity afterward. They called them traps. A major one day came up to see our officers; the battery was in action; things were pretty warm around us. After leaving the sap road where he left his horse, he had to cross an open field for about twenty rods to our works. The rebs were putting in their best licks; shells and pieces of shells were flying thick. The way that major dodged and ran the gauntlet was amusing. We gave him all the advice we could think of, and cheered him every jump. He got to our works all right. The boys found he had a canteen of commissary with him, which they got hold of, and all drank to the Major’s health. He did not call again; had seen enough.

When not in action in the evening we would visit each other in our bomb-proofs. Sometimes as many as could possibly crowd into one of these holes under ground would be having a real good time. Then would be the time for the circus to commence. Some rascal having located the crowd would get a rope and tie the door from the outside, then cover up the chimney, himself and comrades sitting outside, meanwhile, giving advice. It was wonderful the amount of Scripture the boys inside could quote on such occasions. It is needless to say the one who tied the door never was caught. My brother one day had been to the sutler's and procured a lot of extras. We were in action when he returned. He went into the bomb-proof to cook and give us a treat when we should get time to eat. The rebs dropped a shell down the chimney, scattering and destroying what had cost him two or three dollars and a walk of some six miles. He got out before the shell exploded. No, he was not mad—just felt a little cross. It was a Shrapnel shell. We picked up thirty odd ounce cast-iron balls in our quarters. It was a shame the way it mussed up our beds; those rebs did not have a particle of respect for company. We were down there visiting them, yet they would throw shell right into our bedrooms.

“Frank McPhillips and myself went out on the picket line one evening. We found the boys playing cards, having a game they called poker, I believe—whatever that is. We had no trouble in procuring guns, and began to play picket, sticking our heads up over the pits and yelling, ‘Look out, Johnnie,’ every time we shot. It worked all right for several shots. Johnnie was not quite ready—had been locating us, I guess. Getting more bold, we raised our breast over the pits and sent them our compliments. As our guns flashed, zip, zip, came the little fellows around our ears. We had played picket long enough, and soon found our way back to the battery. At this point the pickets would often declare a truce, and climbing on top of their pits on both sides, would converse together for an hour or more. Frequently some officer would come along and order the men to go to firing. They would get down always, giving each other warning before

they began to fire. I never knew one of those truces being broken without first giving warning by either side. When the news of the fall of Atlanta reached us, we were ordered to fire a shotted salute at the enemy. All the artillery on the line opened at a given signal. They seemed to be out of humor, and kept us firing three days and nights, this time to get the last shot—something Captain Wood declared he always would have. We got it, however, some time near morning of the third night, though it made us very tired. On the evening following, as the relief pickets were going out, a corporal of the Fifty-third Pennsylvania, I think, stopped and said, 'Boys, you have got to get out to night.' We told him we would not, and threatened to drop a shell into our picket line if they disturbed us that night. About midnight we were awakened by the heaviest picket firing we had heard up to this time. Turning out, we found our works were being filled by infantry from the camps in our rear. A charge by the rebs was expected by all. We soon had our guns talking. Before we had fired the third round not a shot could be heard on the picket line. They had accomplished their object; and got the mortars at work. In a few minutes our Pennsylvania Corporal came along with three men, and wanted to borrow one of our mortars to take out on the picket line (four men could carry them), to have some fun with the rebs. He received peremptory orders to leave, and he moved. We turned in that night without firing the last shot. One day a sharpshooter strayed into our battery and posted himself. We were in action. Sharpshooters on the rebel side had never bothered us here, and we were not on the lookout for them. It was common with us to look over our works to see the effect of our shots. This fellow soon drew the fire of the rebel sharpshooters. Captain Wood was watching the effect of our shots through his field-glass, when zip came a bullet, throwing dirt all over his face. Rubbing his eye, he turned around to Mr. Sharpshooter, and coaxed him to go away. This compelled us to keep our heads down for some days, but they soon gave up watching us, and we got brave again. We were shelling the rebs one night when it was raining and



so dark we could barely see our mortars. They were making it warm for us. Dailey and I were working No. 1, had it loaded, and I had inserted the friction primer, and stood at a ready. Looking up over our works, we saw a rebel shell, by its lighted fuse, coming directly into our battery. I yelled 'Gopher!' It was too late; half the men had not time to get into the holes. The shell struck the bed of No. 1, turned the Coehorn up on its end, where it danced for a moment, tipped over, and the shell we had just loaded it with rolled out on the ground. The rebel shell after striking our mortar bounded back against our works, rolled along to where a corporal and private had taken refuge, and exploded, tearing the corporal's foot so badly that amputation was necessary. I believe he died in hospital. The private was slightly wounded, but stayed on duty. We straightened up our gun and loaded it again. Looking over the works, I again saw a shell coming for us. Yelling to the boys, we again made for our holes. All got in this time. The shell struck within a foot or two of where the other had exploded. Coming out of our holes, inquiry was made for our lookout. We had not heard from him. Something was wrong. Some one went to the post and found it deserted. An amusing incident happened one day with our Tom. He was cooking his rations of beans a short distance from the works when the rebs opened with a mortar we had given the name of Camp Kettle. The shell passed to our right and rear. My brother was sitting by Tom, having a social chat. When hearing the report of the gun, he looked over the works hurriedly, and jumping on his feet, started to run, saying to Tom, 'For God's sake, Gopher! The kettle is coming right for us.' Tom needed no second invitation, but broke for the hole at once. In his excitement, he missed the hole, struck his head against a log with such force that it straightened him out and dazed him for a few seconds. When he came to, my brother was making a big fuss over him. Tom asked what had happened, when my brother said, 'Why, the kettle struck you square on the head and laid you out.' Poor Tom believed it, and actually wrote a letter home, giving details of the affair. To our right, some

forty rods or more, on one side, there was a large fort called Rice, which had been abandoned by artillery for some reason. One evening about dark everything was quiet along the line; not even a picket shot was heard, when we were ordered to turn out, load, and fire by battery. This was a surprise to us. We could see no cause for it; but a private soldier obeys orders and asks no questions. We soon had everything ready, and at the command, Fire! away they went. Again the order to load and fire by battery was given. The rebs soon answered us, but after giving us a couple of rounds they turned their mortars on deserted Fort Rice. We soon heard the clatter of a cavalcade of horses going down the sap road toward the rear, while the pickets on both sides began to cheer. Upon inquiry, we found a number of guests had arrived at City Point from Washington. Some heads of departments, with their ladies, and General Grant had invited them to the front on this evening to see the mortar firing; had sent orders through Artillery Brigade Headquarters to have us make some fireworks for the company. Our pickets had caught on, and sent word through the rebel pickets to the rebel mortar battery; hence their turning from us and sending their compliments to Grant and company. As soon as the delegation moved out they ceased firing. The fireworks for company was a failure that night. They did not call again. One day we were somewhat surprised to find the rebs had got a new mortar in position, a little to the left of Fort Mahone. They were popping shells from this new gun around us pretty lively. We pointed a mortar for them. After a few shots to get range, we loaded the battery and sent them the whole list at once. The effect was better than we expected. Our lookout told us we dismounted their gun. A plunge staff and a man went up in the air in plain sight. They did not trouble us any more from this point; that was their last attempt in changing position on us. At Christmas a lot of boxes came packed with goodies from friends at home, to make glad the poor soldiers with a Christmas dinner. On opening them, we found others had been there before, just to sample the goods, no doubt, but in most cases they had taken the goods

and left the sample. However, we got enough out of the lot to make quite a treat for the company, but advised our friends not to try it again. Soon after the holidays Captain Wood was discharged, on account of expiration of term of service. He left us wearing the major's leaf, and with the best wishes of every man of the company.

A new fort, away to the left, near Grant's observatory, had been built, named Fort Fisher. We were ordered to take position in it. Tearing up everything, we moved to the fort, but for some reason were halted outside and camped for some days; finally got orders to build huts, and were placed as guards on wagon trains. Our mortars in the wagons—we had loaded them in when we left—they followed Lee clear to Farmville in those same wagons. I guess they never were unloaded until they reached Washington. We were used as train and artillery brigade guards until after the grand review at Washington; but although being detached, we kept posted of the doings of the regiment whose record we were interested in, and we never received a report which caused us to blush or wish we belonged to some other regiment; on the contrary, we always felt proud we belonged to the Fourth. While in camp here I went to see some poor fellow executed for desertion. Saw five sent to eternity at one time from one scaffold. The sight was sickening. I never visited an execution afterward, unless compelled to do so by orders."





## CHAPTER XXIV.

### DEEP BOTTOM—HANCOCK'S CAVALRY.



**A**CTIVITY is said to be a chief element of success in any undertaking.

The movements of our Second Corps so far conformed to this principle during the campaign of 1864, that we received the sobriquet of "Hancock's Cavalry."

On August 12th our regiment was paid off, and shortly after this very important piece of business, we received orders to pack up and get ready to move. We fell in line and marched to City Point, and there drew rations. We camped about a mile from City Point, where we remained until the evening of the 10th, when we went on board transports, and it was currently reported that we were going to Washington. This seemed to be confirmed by the fact that we moved down the river. We were the last regiment, and it took three boats to carry us. During the night, while most of the men were asleep, there must have been a change in the direction of our course, for daylight in the morning found us not in the Chesapeake, but some ten miles from City Point up the river toward Richmond.

The fact was, that after going down the stream a few miles (our boats passing the other boats) we had dropped anchor, and between 10 and 11 o'clock there came an order, which read, "Steam up to Deep Bottom." It was a beautiful night, and many of the boys who were awake, and noticed this change, remained on deck, smoking and conjecturing as to our probable destination. This attempt at secrecy for the purpose of misleading the enemy was some-



of the men suffered sunstroke on this march. In the afternoon a heavy thunder-storm came up, which cooled the air, though it gave us a very thorough drenching. During the night the regiment built a line of breastworks, composed of logs and dirt thrown against them. At daylight on the 15th the First Division was relieved by the Second, and our regiment fell back to a piece of pine woods in the rear, we being relieved by a brigade. We camped on the Newmarket Road. Company F was sent on picket in the evening. This position was in the neighborhood of the place where Colonel Lynch, July 27th, captured four guns.

The fortunes of our boys detailed with the batteries who were on this trip, as well as a graphic account of the battle, are recounted by J. H. Maguire, as follows :

“ Crossing the Appomattox at or near Point of Rocks, we continued in rear of the army in the line of works, and about daylight crossed the James River on a muffled pontoon bridge at Deep Bottom, and here I first saw that animal called the Monitor lying at anchor in the river. We went into position within two hundred yards of the river bank, where we crossed, not an enemy in sight. Here were stationed a few companies of one-hundred-days' men, with breastworks in the shape of a horseshoe on the bank, who told us there were rebels in front. As soon as it was light, sharpshooters began to play on the battery. Captain Brown ordered us to load and shell the woods in front. While thus engaged, the officers were eating breakfast between the limbers and guns. General Hancock and staff rode up, and inquired whose battery it was. Being answered, he asked to see the captain. By this time the captain was on his feet. The general objected to our position ; just then a solid shot from the enemy struck the ground a few feet in front of our guns, bounded over the heads of General Hancock and staff, and rolled over the river bank in our rear. The order to change position was immediately countermanded, and Captain Brown had permission to stay where he was, the general telling him to give the enemy something I do not believe we had with us. In a short time Miles's Brigade of Barlow's First Division, Second Corps,



came in from the right of our position, filed across our front, and formed for the charge. It was a grand sight ; the men were perfectly cool, and formed line as if on dress parade. At the command away, they went in fine style across an open field at this point, perhaps one quarter of a mile wide. As soon as the column started we changed our ammunition from shells to solid shot, so that no accident might happen to our own men from the premature discharge of a shell, which always has a very demoralizing effect on troops charging. Looking at the column, we saw they were holding their lines well ; gaps were closed up quickly ; Barlow, dismounted, threw off coat and vest, his suspenders over hips, and with drawn sabre was leading the charge. We caught the inspiration and gave them a cheer, and worked the guns to their utmost ; the column passed into the woods out of sight. We ceased firing. All was anxiety. In a few seconds the round, full cheer of the Union boys told us they had been successful, many prisoners and four pieces of artillery being the fruits of the charge. A telegram was handed to General Barlow about the time the charge ended telling him his wife, at New York City, was not expected to live. Poor fellow ! Here, in the height of victory, the blow was a terrible one. He obtained leave of absence, and found his wife dead when he reached home. It was reported that he became insane, and was for some time in the hospital at New York. He did not get back to his command until near the end of the war.

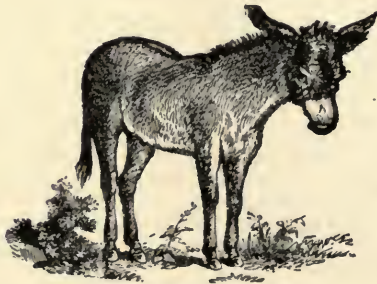
“ The enemy ran out a battery some distance to their left and opened on a piece of timber on our right, which was filled with our infantry. We pointed our guns for them, and gave them the best we had in the box. They were too far off—we could not reach them. Other batteries nearer to them replied to their fire, and soon a column of cavalry from the right of the timber hove in sight. About the same time infantry advanced out of the timber directly in front of the rebel guns, which soon limbered up and got away, our cavalry after them, the whole corps being spectators. The chase was exciting ; that battery discharged two guns at the charging column when their horses were going at

their best gait, which all artillery-men know is a feat not easily performed. After a race of about one-half mile, our cavalry took them in and brought them back ; this practically ended the fighting on this flank. Skirmishing continued all day, but no heavy fighting. In the afternoon, everything being quiet in our front, I obtained permission to go to the front to view the ground over which Barlow charged. After getting into the woods I found a strong line of works, in which the enemy were when he charged them. Some of the prisoners told me afterward that our battery saved Barlow's column. Passing over the works, I was soon on the picket line. Some forty or fifty rods in front of the picket was a house and a fine-looking orchard ; in rear of it, apples. I wanted apples, and apples I must have. Promising to bring the picket some, he allowed me to pass out. I reached the place, had eaten all I wanted, and buckling my belt tight, filled the inside of my blouse, until I had about all I could navigate with, and started back to the lines. I had gone but a few rods from the house when my attention was attracted by our pickets motioning to me to come on. Hearing a noise behind, I looked around to see a squad of rebel cavalry after me. I immediately let go the apples. My legs had always stayed with me. I now put them down to their best gait. Our boys came on the double-quick to meet me. I could hear the rebel bullets singing around my ears, when our boys opened on them and checked them. I got in all right, but did not care for any more apples that day. We held position here for a day or two. As soon as it became dark on July 29th we withdrew across the river and started back for Petersburg, where we pulled up before daylight the next morning ; troops were being massed near the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, in rear and left of Fort Steadman. We did not have long to wait to find the cause for these troops being here. The mine was exploded, the Ninth Corps were charging ; these troops were to be used as supports. They were not called into action, and we returned to our old camp at night, where we remained for some time, drilling and recruiting men and horses."

On the night of August 16th, while at Deep Bottom, Companies E, H, and K relieved Companies A and G on the picket line; the latter had lost two men killed and one officer wounded while on their tour of duty. The relief had three men wounded during the twenty-four hours.

Companies C, I, M, and a part of B relieved C, H, and K on the evening of the 17th. There was heavy fighting during the day on our right in front of the Tenth Corps. Showers fell on the afternoon of the 18th. That night the right of our line was attacked by the enemy's skirmishers, but were repulsed with some loss. We were on the extreme right of the Second Corps and located on the brow of a hill, from which the Confederate works could be seen. There were no troops behind us. The detail was not relieved till the morning of the 19th. The pickets on the advanced posts became quite friendly during the early morning of the 19th, and a good many exchanges were made of coffee for tobacco and newspapers. About 8 o'clock that morning Companies A and F relieved the others on picket, and were themselves relieved by E and G on the morning of the 20th.

That night our regiment broke camp, recrossed the James River, and marched to our old camp near Army Headquarters, in the pine woods near Petersburg. Quite in contrast to the animation with which we started on the trip, we re-entered our quarters again feeling, through sheer weariness, all the stubborn docility of that most slandered of beasts, the army mule.





## CHAPTER XXV.

### REAM'S STATION—AN UNLUCKY HORSESHOE.



LET the reader, who may have followed this chronicle thus far with any degree of interest in the fortunes of our regiment, be now prepared to extend to that organization, and, in fact, to the entire command of the gallant Hancock, his profoundest sympathy.

The night march from Deep Bottom, owing to the condition of the roads, was one of the most fatiguing ever experienced by the regiment; nevertheless, the men were in camp hardly long enough to prepare breakfast when they were ordered to fall in, and with the First and Second Divisions of the Corps moved off to the left, and took position in rear of the Fifth Corps, which had succeeded in gaining position upon the Weldon Railroad.

On the morning of the 22d the First Battalion of the regiment (Companies C, I, F, and M) left camp to build a corduroy road to the headquarters of the Fifth Corps at the "Yellow House," from which duty they were relieved at 12 M., and proceeded with the balance of the regiment to the Weldon Railroad to tear up and destroy it.

On the morning of the 23d we marched down the railroad to a point within three miles of Ream's Station and again went to work on the road. During the morning Companies A and H, under command of Captain McKeel, were ordered to report to Colonel Spear, commanding a cavalry brigade, for duty. They charged with the cavalry a mile through a clear space and piece of woods and held their ground, but were afterward ordered to retire by Colonel Spear. Their loss was three enlisted men killed, four wounded, two miss-

ing ; three also suffered sunstroke. In the afternoon they were relieved by Companies G and M, under command of Captain Morrison. These companies were held in reserve to the cavalry picket. Captain Morrison, with forty men, was ordered to march by a flank up a road leading into the enemy's line, and when fired into to deploy and charge their position. He proceeded as ordered, but as the enemy showed a disposition to allow him to march into their line without firing, he halted and was afterward ordered to retire by Colonel Spear and deploy as skirmishers and charge their position. This charge was to be supported by the cavalry dismounted. He did as ordered, but after arriving within fifty yards of the enemy's line, finding them strongly posted in a cornfield and that the cavalry which were ordered to support him had halted at least five hundred yards in his rear, he halted behind a rail fence and held his position until ordered to fall back by Colonel Spear. Major William B. Knower gives the following account of this affair :

“ Company M, commanded by Captain Morrison, and Company G, with myself in command as First Lieutenant, were detailed to report to Colonel Spear, who with a brigade of cavalry was covering our right flank and engaged in sharp skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry. We were to relieve two companies of our regiment that had been under Colonel Spear's orders since morning. The cavalry commander, who at times was, to say the least, mildly enthusiastic, had applied for a regiment of infantry, intimating that with such help he could go into Petersburg before night. He got two companies, and but for a fortunate combination of circumstances they would undoubtedly have carried out the Petersburg part of the plan that night. However, most of them got there on the 25th, but in very disagreeable society. We found Colonel Spear on the Vaughn Road ; relieved Company A, who were returning from a sharp skirmish, bringing with them several wounded men, and received the Colonel's orders. Company M was detailed to cover a position at a cross-road some half a mile to the right, and Company G was formed in platoon on

either side of the road to support a mounted cavalry charge, or, rather, to cover its retreat, should it be repulsed.

“The charge was merely a feint—a good deal of display, and excited shouting on the part of the commander, and nothing serious done in the way of fight. We afterward learned that it was a bluff, as the carbine ammunition had been exhausted, and there were not three rounds of pistol ammunition in the entire brigade. The next step was to send Company G, under command of Captain Morrison, down the road, marching by the flank straight toward the enemy, with orders not to deploy until fired upon. As the road passed through a defile whose steep banks would interfere with such a manœuvre, we marched forward with a very poor opinion of cavalry tactics. However, just as the enemy's videttes had opened on the column an aide galloped up with orders for us ‘to retreat, deploy as skirmishers, and charge in that formation;’ he adding that Spear would support us with his entire brigade dismounted, and also quietly advising us not to be *too* ambitious, as the brigade had no ammunition. A charge up a hill through a field of tall corn made a very lively experience, the Johnnies' bullets whistling through the stalks at a great rate, and in the most discouraging manner. We reached a rail fence on the crest, and there for the first time, the tall corn having obscured the view, caught a full sight of the enemy, who, in line of battle, were formed behind another fence on the opposite side of the clearing. As their colors and strength of fire showed two full regiments in position, with supports, we concluded the contract was a little heavy for one company to handle, and so took cover behind one side of the fence and commenced popping away, awaiting the arrival of our cavalry brigade to support us, which, as Mrs. Harris says, ‘there wasn't no sich person.’ We soon got orders to retreat and did so in good style, though the Johnnies might, had they charged us, have gobbled the entire lot. At the fence I lost one man. His name was Tuttle, somewhere from the interior of the State, one of the best and bravest soldiers in the company. He had, I believe, no relative save a sister. In the retreat down the hill I lost



another man, a new recruit, who had joined the company but two days before, and who had been most anxious to see what a fight was like. He found out, being shot through the face and made temporarily unable to express further curiosity. Lieutenant Cox was wounded in the heel. These three were all the casualties, which, considering the heavy fire we were under for some fifteen minutes, I consider very remarkable. We bivouacked that night with the cavalry, and on the morning of the 24th its commander told Captain Morrison that he could report to the regiment, and then rode off with his brigade at a trot, leaving our two companies some three miles outside of our lines to foot it back to safety, with a possibility of being gobbled before we arrived. We made good time, however, and succeeded in reporting without other loss. We found the regiment on the Weldon Railroad, some three miles below the station, engaged in tearing up the track, burning the ties, and otherwise making things unpleasant for the stockholders. That night Lieutenants Price and Flint of my company, together with myself, had a glorious feast of succotash made from material gathered during the skirmish and on the road by foraging from the field, and our natural regret at losing the company of Lieutenant Cox was tempered by the knowledge that we had his share to divide. During our absence the rations had been served, and, as seemed to be the usual custom in the army, the companies that were not on hand got left, many of the men never getting another opportunity to draw their rations."

During the 23d the balance of the regiment tore up the track as far as Ream's Station, and on the 24th rested until noon.

In the afternoon the regiment again went on the road and destroyed it to a point two miles below the station. At 9 P.M. we were marched into the breastworks at Ream's Station.

Says Dr. Robinson, one of the detail: "Brigade after brigade of the First and Second Divisions of the Second Corps would pass each other, form a line along the track, take hold of the uncovered ends of the ties, all lift at once, and throw rails and ties over on the opposite side. Cavalry

had preceded us, and not only acted as skirmishers, but pulled the spikes which held the rails to the ties. After throwing them over, we would place the ties alternately in a heap until we had twenty or twenty-four piled up. We laid the rails on top of all. Then we took the fence-rails, boards, and posts, and split and broke them into small pieces and thrust them between the ties, and set the whole on fire. The heat would make the centre of the rails red hot, and they would bend of their own weight until the ends touched the ground. While the fire was heating the rails we went into the cornfields on each side of us, and pulled armfuls of green corn, which was in its prime, and roasted it in the fire. We had plenty of salt and pepper and used it freely. This refreshment gave a zest to our work, which was new. We continued doing this all day—tearing up, firing, and roasting. Night found us a little below the station, with our faces still southward. The building at the station was a small one, and the only one in sight. In front of it and across the track was a large piece of pine woods, on the edge of which was a breastwork about three feet high. This breastwork extended below the station some distance, running nearly parallel with the track, until, at the extreme left, it suddenly turned toward the railroad, and if it had extended a few feet farther it would have crossed it. While we were in the vicinity of the station a severe skirmish between our cavalry and the rebels took place. We waited to learn the result, which must have been a tie, as our men did not advance, nor were they driven in. The cavalry were armed with the Henry rifle, and the noise they made indicated business. We rested from our labors below the station that night. The next day (24th) we continued our work the same as the day before, and enjoyed it as much. At night we were two or three miles farther down the road. The writer was one of the detail from Company C for picket, and was in the squad which was held in reserve. Our quarters were in a farmer's front yard, and we were beginning to settle for the night when we were ordered into the breastworks and remained there all night."

At daylight on the 25th we marched to a point a short distance above the station, but were afterward returned to our former position in the breastworks on the right of the Second Division. Companies I and K, commanded by Captain Church; were sent out to picket the right of the division, and Company F, commanded by Lieutenant Watts, was sent out on picket to the left. Early in the afternoon the enemy broke the picket line to the right of Company F and captured all in it except one officer and fifteen men, who had just been relieved by Colonel Smith in charge of the picket line. The company lost two officers—First Lieutenant Watts, Second Lieutenant Corliss, and thirty-six enlisted men.

Colonel Corliss, of this detail, gives the following account of the capture: "Company F, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, Lieutenant Watts commanding, was detailed for picket duty, and reported to Colonel Crandall, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York, who was in charge of the line. Our men were tired and hungry, but responded with their usual promptness. It was a dark night, and our passage through the woods was slow. We were placed well out to the extreme southern edge of the thick undergrowth, and across the road-bed of the destroyed railroad. During the night our cavalry passed to and fro through our line and reported large bodies of rebel cavalry and infantry hovering near. Our picket line was strengthened during the night, and the most watchful care and attention enjoined upon us, and with many forebodings of the coming day the vigils of the night were kept. Scarcely had the first streaks of dawn illumined the eastern sky when our cavalry outposts dashed through our line to our rear, telling us by voice and manner that the rebels were advancing. Soon the cautious tread and officers' commands were heard, as their skirmish line advanced to feel their way and to determine our position. Quickly finding us we exchanged compliments, and the air became freighted with leaden hail. Just about this time a brigade of the Second Division passed us, saying, 'We are going to see if there are any Johnnies out there anyway.' It shortly became evi-



dent that they found some, as the rattle of musketry became loud and incessant, and those who ran that they might fight another day straggled back beyond our line. Very soon the brigade returned through our ranks and joined the main line, that was now seriously threatened. Affairs now became lively. The rebel skirmish line charged upon us. We countercharged and drove them beyond some buildings that stood to our right, and from which their sharpshooters kept annoying us. The line was now straightened out by an advance from the right. We still held the angle, our right resting upon the old road-bed. The firing was incessant, but our losses were slight, as we had hurriedly constructed a rude breastwork about us, which afforded some protection. The Confederates must have discovered this fact and placed two cannon just under the crest of a hill on some elevated ground, for upon their firing the solid shot scattered our breastworks like kindling wood, and cut off the trees about us as if they were pipe-stems. Other portions of the line by this time had become disconnected and contracted, but we of the Fourth spread out and covered the ground. To our left, and it seemed to us our rear, the cannonading was terrific, and the rattle of musketry an unending roll of vast, continuous sound. From a prisoner captured we ascertained that the force in our immediate front upon the skirmish line was General Wade Hampton's cavalry dismounted and fighting as infantry. They tried several times to drive us from our position, but unsuccessfully. Our suspense regarding the result of the fight to our left against the main line was increased, now that we discovered our ammunition was becoming exhausted, with no probability of receiving more, and the rations had been consumed, so hunger asserted its demand to be satisfied without avail.

“About 4 o'clock in the afternoon Captain Porter, of General Gibbon's staff (I think), rode up and gave orders to the effect that our position must be held, if it cost every life there to do it. The writer informed him that our ammunition was about gone. He replied, ‘Hold it with the bayonet, then.’ About this time several ambulances came

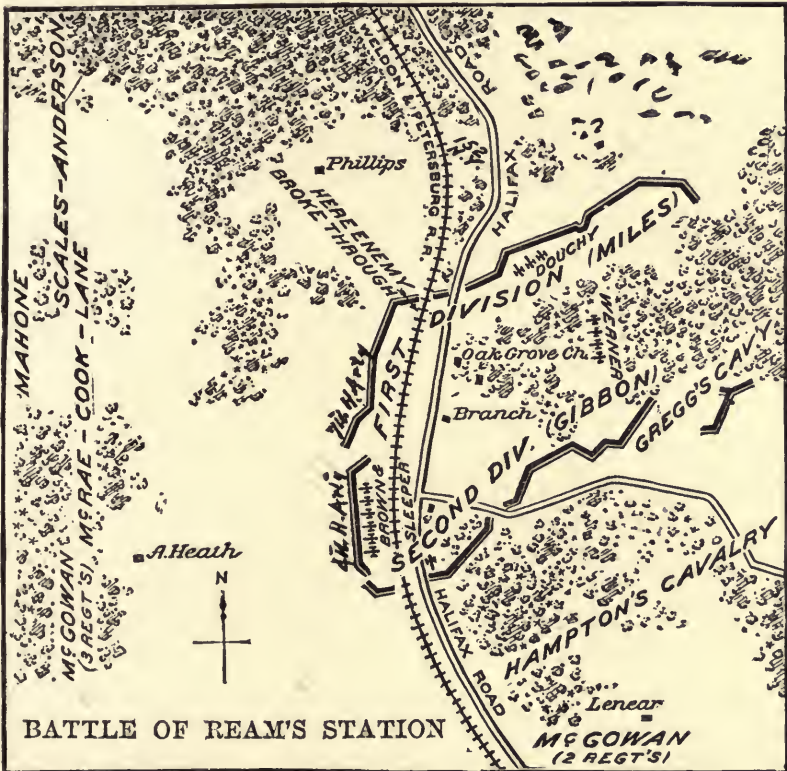
for our wounded. The drivers reported that our forces were getting worsted in the battle. Shortly the rebels began to shout and advanced, seemingly in larger numbers than before, firing with great rapidity, but with little accuracy. They were almost upon us, but with a cheer and rally we kept them at bay. It was but a little while later when another attack was made. It seemed this time as if our little band was surrounded by a circle of fire. A number of our men fell. The rebels' well-known yell was interspersed with cries of 'Surrender, Yank; no use holding out. We uns has won the fight, and old Hancock and his corps, prisoners.' Our ammunition was now gone. The line to our right and left had already been gathered in. It was useless to sacrifice any more lives, so we gave in and were soon hustled to their rear."

Thirteen of the pickets of Company F escaped. Says E. B. Cronk: "Fourteen of us were on post with one sergeant in command, the balance of the company on the posts to our right. About 5 P.M. the relief came. We were relieved and started for the main line. At the same time the rebel cavalry charged and captured all of the second post. Johnny Daily said he was going back to see what had become of the company. He was taken prisoner, and, I think, died in prison, as he never came back to us."

Ream's Station is located twelve miles south of Petersburg. The Weldon Railroad at this point runs west of the Halifax wagon-road and parallel to it, both curving to the southeast, after the station is passed. In the open, west of the railroad, the front extending north for some seven hundred yards, the angles crossing these roads and extending eastward, was an old line of intrenchments, not unlike a horseshoe in shape, which had been hastily constructed by the Sixth Corps and Wilson's Cavalry in July. To the right was a wooded tract. In front the ground was comparatively clear, though with bushes and brush in many places sufficient to conceal the movement of troops. On the south the timber extended nearly to these intrenchments.

On the morning of the 25th it was General Hancock's apparent purpose to return with his corps to the Petersburg

lines, as all the troops about the station, after drawing rations, fell in line and started in that direction. If this was the result of an order, it must have been countermanded, as the line soon halted and countermarched to the old intrenchments mentioned. The work was a trench, with rails, stakes, etc., added in places to raise the embank-



ment, the height not exceeding three feet, and in some places there was no protection whatever.

In giving his account of the battle, Major Knower says: "In the morning we marched north through and beyond the station, halting a short distance out, and then were countermarched to the open space immediately around and behind the church, which space was in the form of a triangle, enclosed by the railroad embankment running due



north and south for a base line. The sides of the low earth-work had been pretty well washed down by the rains. During our march, and, in fact, during all the night, we had heard the constant firing of skirmish lines on our front and both flanks, the persistent popping of small arms being occasionally 'punctuated' by the sound of a heavy gun; but as all this firing was very distant there seemed to be no possibility of our having to take a hand in the fun. About 12 o'clock, however, while our mess were trying to make a dinner on borrowed hard-tack and charity pork, a sharp skirmish fire broke out in the wood immediately on our front, and we could see the dismounted cavalry pouring out of the woods making for their horses and scurrying for the flank, in order to clear our front. The infantry skirmish line began to fall back upon their support, and the edge of the wood commenced to shoot out quick, sharp jets of smoke, accompanied by an increasing rattle of musketry, as the advanced Johnny skirmishers came into line and opened on our position. When the fire first broke out the muskets of the regiment were stacked in a long line across the open space, while the men were scattered loosely in every direction, many being in front of the works looking for blackberries, but as soon as it was apparent that the fun had commenced for us there was a general rush for the colors, and, as if by magic, the field was covered by a long line in blue 'under arms' awaiting orders. One section of a battery dashed down from the direction of the church and went into position nearly at the apex of the triangle, and the regiment moved forward to the works, taking up position on its left as support. The extent of ground to be covered was so great that in our battalion (the Third) we were compelled to form in one rank to properly man the intrenchments. General Hancock now rode down the line and ordered our colors out of sight—a wise precaution, for as the wind blew toward us the smoke of our pieces was blown back and the enemy could not get the proper range for their artillery on the front line. We waited in silence under the burning, hot August sun, crouched behind the low breastworks, over the stagnant water that had collected in the shallow

ditch behind, for some twenty minutes before the first charge on the position was made. This took place on our right—that is, the right leg of the triangle—and we could only obtain an oblique fire on the enemy as they first moved forward. The charge was repulsed. Then came an interval of waiting, broken only by the constant fire of the skirmishers in front of the works (seldom replied to, as we had orders to reserve our fire), and once by the arrival of a solid shot sent from somewhere down on the left, that went ricochetting just in rear of our line, and finally disappeared over the works without doing any harm. It was a magnificent line shot. Had the practice been continued, they would have caught the range and cleared out the entire battalion."

Speaking of this shot, Dr. Robinson, of Company C, says: "One of our men, a slender six-footer, named S. Clark, had hung his haversack on a stake which held up the breastworks, and had placed his musket beside it. Just before the cannon was fired he went to the haversack, and kneeling before it, put his hand inside of it, and was getting something when the report reached us. Taking his hand out and setting back on his heels, with his body ten or twelve inches from the works, he listened with the rest of us. Nearer and nearer came the shot, with a sound and a rapidity not to be described. At last it came and struck and bent his musket, went through his haversack and into the ground beside his knee. We breathed again and rejoiced at his narrow escape."

"Fortunately," says Major Knower, "only one trial was made. But I reckon each man afterward kept one ear to the left, while having both eyes to the front. I know I did. Then came the second charge, with the same result. A third time the Johnnies charged and were repulsed from the right flank. Then a long wait. Meanwhile the sharpshooters, gaining a position behind the chimney of a small house in our front, commenced to put in their fine work on the horses attached to the limbers of the guns we were supporting. One after another the poor beasts fell, until before the fourth and last charge not a single horse was standing.

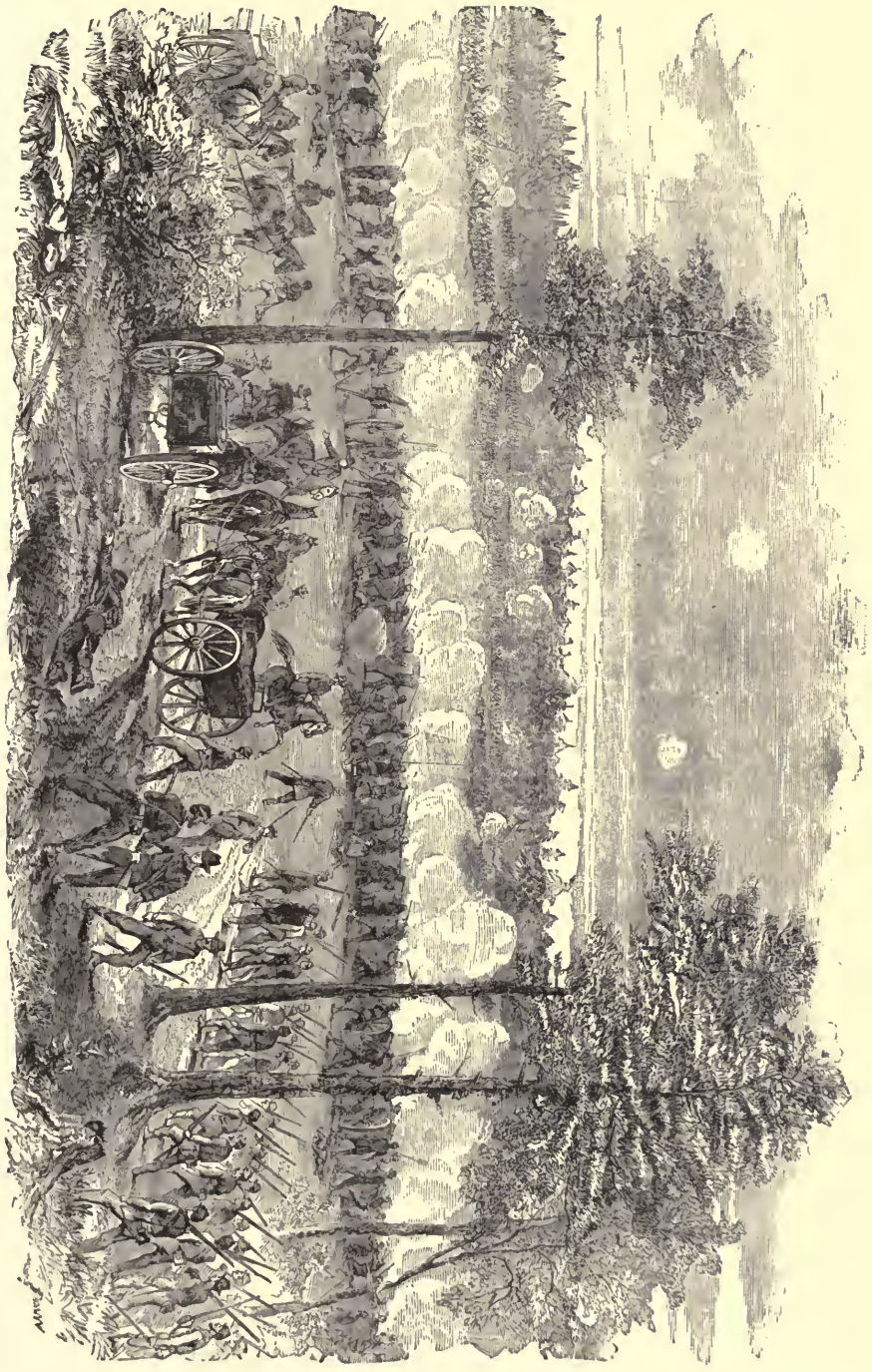
The horse-holders and many of the battery-men were either killed or wounded.

“ Let me pause here to relate an incident of the singular wounding of one of my men. He was sitting with his back to the breastworks. Some fifteen yards to the rear was a bower house, against which was leaning a handsaw. While looking in that direction I saw (no pun) *the* saw bend nearly double and then spring out in position with a clear, musical ring. A minie bullet had struck it, and being repelled described a curve to the rear and descended on the foot of the man, going clear through his shoe into the ground, taking a portion of his toes with it—an illustration of fire from the rear, supporting the soldier’s pet theory that when your time comes to be hit you’re bound to get it.”

Says Captain Parkhurst: “The sharpshooters of the enemy, from our failure to throw out skirmishers, or if thrown out to make stubborn resistance, had posted themselves in the thick woods in front of the Seventh New York, and made short work of picking off the horses of the Tenth Massachusetts Battery, which was placed about the right of the Fourth New York and left of Seventh New York, while near the left of the Fourth was placed the Rhode Island Battery, whose guns were turned to the right and shelled the woods, and in turn received such a share of the sharpshooters’ attention as to render it necessary for the men of our regiment to supply the places of those killed and wounded in the battery, which they did with a will ; and when about 3 o’clock the lines of gray emerged from the woods and made a headlong rush upon the Seventh New York, this Rhode Island Battery cut great swaths of them down by firing over the heads of the Fourth New York and directly over the low earthworks, turning their guns farther to the right as the enemy advanced until the fire was almost parallel with the works of the Seventh. All this time the front of our companies was kept alive with shot and shell from the direct fire of the batteries across the open field, but this scarcely diverted our attention from the struggle on the right, and nothing but a knowledge of a soldier’s duty to obey orders prevented the Fourth from



BEAUFORT STATION. POSITION OF THE FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY.





rising *en masse* and moving a regiment's length to the right, thus supplementing the lines of the Seventh and presenting an impassable barrier to the charging columns of the enemy ; but as no general officer was present to order such a movement, we were obliged to content ourselves with assisting in working the battery as men were disabled, and standing up in the works, firing to the right as much as possible, and whenever the enemy charged cheering the Seventh and begging them to stand firm, well knowing, if they broke, the doubling up of our right was a matter to be expected and of easy accomplishment. Several times the enemy charged, each time with increased numbers, and were as often hurled back into the woods by the single line of blue, until at last, with a quick rush of five lines deep, they swept like a wave over the Seventh New York, and before the smoke cleared away so that we could comprehend the situation, had started a column of them toward the woods as prisoners, which we at first took to be the rebel column again defeated, and a cheer rose from the left of the Fourth as we hailed this new victory of our comrades on the right. But we were quickly undeceived, as we saw, from out the drifting clouds of smoke, the triangular, blood-red battle flag of the enemy planted where before had been the banner of the Seventh New York, and beheld the right of the Fourth crumbled and doubled up by the force of the enemy, outnumbering us at least five to one. Then arose the cry, 'The flag! the flag!' Color Sergeant Lynes had been ordered by Major Williams to take the flag back and plant it on the railroad embankment, as a rallying point for our regiment. In going back, he was wounded and dropped the flag on the ground, whence it was rescued by Knower. Lieutenant William B. Knower, who tore it from its staff, tucked it inside his blouse, and with others broke and ran to escape the enfolding columns of the enemy from both right and left. As they had also broken through on our left, and it was a question of flight or immediate envelopment to the Fourth New York, I halted about a dozen men in a little thicket behind the Weldon Road and ordered them to fire to the front, hoping to become the nucleus on which



our men might form ; but we no sooner halted than from right and left doubled around the lines of gray, and from both ends came orders to surrender, accompanied by rows of levelled guns. I at once shouted to the men, " Fire and get out quick ! " and suited the action to the command by setting such an example of racing and hurdle-jumping as would have secured an engagement in a Wild West show. I escaped with six bullet-holes through my clothing, but not a scratch except those made by brush and brier. The men wisely deemed discretion the better part of valor, and, in company with their newly found escorts, started for that goal of their ambition—Petersburg."

The enemy had broken through the lines of Colonel Rugg's Brigade, composed of the Seventh New York Infantry and four other small regiments, which lay to the right of the Seventh New York Heavy Artillery. After three charges without result, the Confederate General Heth had opened a terrific fire with two batteries at short range, and at the cessation of this the brigades of Cooke, McRae, Lane, Scales, Anderson, and three regiments of McGowan's made the assault. The time was about 6 P.M.

Major Knower, in his further account of the fight, says : " At length the musketry fire was interrupted by the opening crash of the enemy's batteries. As they commenced to shell us from sixteen guns in position, these fired at the rate of three times a minute, and their reports seemed to mingle with the sound of bursting shell over us, producing a din resembling a constant roll of thunder. This was kept up about half an hour, but had no effect upon the front line, the elevation being too high. It was, however, most disastrous to the Second Division that were behind the railroad in support, completely cleaning them out, as they got the benefit of every missile that flew over us. The ground to the rear and the railroad embankment fairly seemed to boil as the pieces of shell kicked up the dirt. The shelling ceased. The rebel yell arose again, and once more they charged us. This time they were successful, striking the Seventh Infantry posted to our right rear. In front of the church the Johnnies broke through and came pour-

ing into the triangle at the intersection of the right leg, and consequently some distance to our rear. Anticipating what would probably be the Colonel's orders, I faced my company by the rear rank, in order to be prepared for a change of front to the rear. On the right Colonel Allcock had just risen to give an order, when he was severely wounded in the neck. Captain McKeel, commanding Company A, was instantly killed, and the right command devolved upon Major Arthur. He, seeing no supports and knowing we would be cut off, ordered his battalion to the rear to form behind the railroad. This movement took with it the most of my left platoon that was separated from the remainder of my company by a traverse and in contact with the right of the First Battalion, my two lieutenants, Price and Flint, going with it. Whether Major Williams, in command of the Third Battalion, received this order, or, receiving it, misunderstood, I know not, but he did not follow the movement, but threw his three companies to the rear in column echelon and along the line of the work, so that we got an oblique fire upon the advancing enemy, who were pushing a column down the road in our rear while deploying into line to meet and return the fire from our front line. The Seventh New York Heavy Artillery, that was next on our right, had also changed front and opened fire. Their line, seen dimly through the thick smoke, with colors flying over it, made a very effective battle picture. The Johnnies came down in first-class style. One man, a color-bearer, I noticed particularly for his firm bearing and cool courage; for, in spite of the fact that he was the target for nearly every musket in my company, he marched straight on, waving his colors, though his comrades fell fast around him.

“Major Williams, seeing that everything had gone out from our left, and recognizing the fact that without support we were bound to go to Petersburg, now ordered the battalion color-bearer, Sergeant, afterward Lieutenant Lynes, to carry the colors to the left rear and plant them on the railroad embankment for a rallying-point. To reach his point without running into the advancing enemy, Lynes was compelled to make a wider detour to the left. When near the

foot of the slope I saw him drop the colors, throw up his hands and fall to the ground, rolling over into the ditch. At the same time an advanced skirmisher from the Johnnies



CAPTAIN JAMES M. MCKEEL.

started for the flag. It was the yellow regimental color and quite pretty in workmanship, and I hated to see it lost; so I started for the same point. Having the shorter distance to go, I reached it first, and as I stooped to pick up the flag the Johnny fired and sent a bullet through my hat. Seeing he had missed, he fixed his bayonet and charged me. I unlimbered my revolver, and when he arrived in good shooting

distance opened fire. He was persuaded to stop. On looking toward the battalion, I saw it was still engaged, but that I was cut off from it by a skirmish line; I therefore crossed the railroad to report to Major Arthur. As my left arm was for the time useless, having been slightly bruised by some missile, I got an infantry-man whom I met to tear the color from the staff and button it under my coat. This incident probably gave rise to the fiction that the color had been saved by tearing it from an enemy in a hand-to-hand combat with an enemy. On my way to report to Major Arthur I met Lieutenant Parkhurst, and told him I had the flag, in order to be prepared for any unpleasant contingency, for the space behind the railroad was extremely lively, and accidents were liable to happen to any one. I found Major Arthur with most of his battalion amid a motley crowd, composed of disorganized First and Second Division men, in the act of making a *scratch* charge toward the right upon those of the enemy penetrating in that direction. This charge, under the direction of General Miles, was headed by the Sixty-first New York, and was successful. Major



Arthur ordered me to take the colors in person to the rear, adding, if I could get there, for, in fact, there didn't seem to be any rear; but knowing that if the charge now on foot was successful I could get back to my battalion, I found a man of my company who had retreated with the First Battalion, and giving him the colors, turned over my instructions to him. His name was Ezra Plank, a corporal of Company G. I then started for the front line, but so filled was the space behind the railroad with disorganized and some pretty well demoralized troops of both divisions, and, it seemed, of all regiments, that I found great difficulty in advancing, and so, as the quickest way, sprang upon the breastworks, that in this part of the line ran nearly at right angles to the railroad, and hurried along the top. While doing so I saw many men lying on either side of the works and firing, some to the front and others in the opposite direction, each line firing at the enemy in *their* front; so you may judge we were, as the song says, 'all surrounded.' Near the railroad embankment I met Lieutenant Flint, and telling him of the chance offered to rejoin the company, he started with me for that purpose. We jumped over the breastworks, crossed the road immediately in front, that was crowded with fugitives, and then started through a piece of thick underbrush toward the position of the battalion. Catching a glimpse through the growth of a line of men coming toward us, and seeing a number of blue uniforms, we supposed we had met the battalion falling back in order; so we pushed through the wood and emerged upon a little clearing in the presence of a long line of Wade Hampton's cavalry, dismounted and with carbines at a 'Ready,' not twenty yards from us. They yelled to us, 'Drop those swords and come in, you Yankee — — —.' We did not stop to argue the question, but obeyed; and the battle of Ream's Station ended for us."

Of the charge Major Knower refers to, Dr. William Bell, who was a member of Company H, writes as follows: "You will recall the charge that was ordered to retake the guns over in the cornfield a little east of the railroad. You will remember that I was one of the color guard and bore

the Second Battalion (New York State) colors. Major Arthur said : ' Young man, you stand here until I order you to move.' Some fifty men of the regiment aligned themselves, when along came a precious morsel from some rebel musket and *plunked* the Major square in the mouth. Oh, how he bled and moaned ! At that moment General Hancock, accompanied by a single orderly, galloped up, and said : ' Advance those colors.' Forward we went. Private William Isham was one of the men next to me. A solid shot came and *snipped* off a poor fellow's leg ; the rebs had turned our guns and were giving us *Hades* with borrowed ammunition. Lieutenant Edmonston exclaimed : ' My God, this is getting too hot !' The guns were retaken, but we were forced back again ; and you will recall how all that dreary night we found men sleeping by friendly bonfires, and frequently in the mud, as they were absolutely exhausted."

A singular circumstance in connection with the recapture of Dauchey's battery was the fact that the provost guard which had been posted across the rear would not allow the gunners to return to their pieces, because they were without muskets. Werner's New Jersey Battery did most excellent service in connection with this charge, and afterward, though the guns were aimed in almost the opposite direction from which they were originally posted.

Says Eugene A. Austin, of Company M : " I was the only one out of five who were grouped together in a pit near the railroad embankment, after the line was broken, who succeeded in escaping without a scratch. Nash and I left the others, against the protests of Sergeant Brown, and started for the rear. Brown said we were surrounded on all sides, and that there was no possible way of escape ; that the only thing to do was to fire at the enemy until discovered, and then surrender. We could then see the rebels in the cornfield almost in our immediate rear. We started. Nash succeeded in following me through the gap, but received a severe wound through the thigh, which disabled him so that he never returned to the regiment. I ran a very narrow chance, but got away safely. Sergeant Brown and the other two were captured and died in rebel prison."

Says Dr. Robinson: "After taking a shot at the gully, I looked to the right and saw a column of rebs coming toward us, inside our works, and saw our boys falling back or hugging the works. The iron hail continuing, it was taking your life in your hand to attempt to cross the railroad, and it might be worse still to remain and be 'gobbled.' However, a number of us succeeded and got over it safely. I came to a little redoubt, which seemed as if it might afford some security and a chance for another shot, and, on looking in, found it was occupied by a number of our men and two or three dead horses. Continuing my way to the rear, John Van Pelt passed me, running, minus equipments, haversack and everything, except his clothes, saying he was wounded in the side, and asked if I would not help him to the rear. I put my hand under his arm, and we ran, as we thought to the rear. After a few minutes of this exercise, we came to a cavalry picket, who said if we ran much farther we would be inside the rebel lines. He directed us which way to go, and very soon we reached our ambulances and wagon train. When I saw John safely in a wagon I left him, after giving him my canteen. (Twenty-three years afterward I met him again for the first time. He was taller, but in every way his features were just the same. He said his shoulder-blade and ribs were driven in at Ream's Station, and he was five months in Lincoln Hospital, Washington. Fate had dealt harder with him than did the rebs. He had lost his left arm and right thumb by a premature explosion of a cannon which he was loading, to fire a salute, a few years ago.) I turned back to the front again, and had not gone far when I met our men falling back, talking, swearing, and excited—some limping and others helping their wounded comrades. I stood but a minute or two, when some of the boys of the regiment joined me, among them Nate Andrews. By this time it was getting dusky. We did not go far when we met what we thought to be re-enforcements—a portion of the Ninth Corps—coming toward us. When they passed and turned into a field and formed a line of battle, we went into a field on the opposite side of the road and sat down under a big tree. In a very short



time it was so dark you could not see your hand if held close to your face. The rain came, and it seemed as if the drops were as large as saucers. The lightning and thunder were close to us and continuous, and the noise was awful—worse than the rebel artillery. When the shower passed, we rolled ourselves in our blankets and lay down to sleep. I had a new piece of shelter tent, which was white and conspicuous, and I wrapped it around me. At the first dawn of light we were aroused by some cavalry-men coming through the field. When they saw the white piece of tent they came to see if we were dead or alive. They told us we were between the picket lines, as our army had fallen back, and we would be captured if we stayed there much longer. We did not stay to hear anything more, but moved toward Petersburg very lively.”

Says Captain Parkhurst: “The remnants of our forces soon formed a second line some half mile in rear of the first in a cornfield, about half-way from the Weldon Road to a piece of heavy timber in our rear. It was here that the nine guns captured from us, belonging to the Rhode Island and Massachusetts batteries, were turned upon us, and we were compelled to ‘stand or sit and take it,’ as the enemy were not near enough for us to do anything with musketry, or, if near enough, were hidden by the underbrush where they were forming for the onward rush which soon came, bearing our disorganized forces back to the edge of the heavy timber, leaving behind our killed and wounded, except Major William A. Arthur, shot through side of head and face, who was dragged back and thrown into an ambulance by Lieutenant Edmonston and myself. At the edge of this timber there seemed to be a line of troops, but whether reserves or remnants of broken commands I know not. Here it was, for the first and only time that day, I saw our superb commander, General Hancock, who with his staff came riding across the field from right to left, and alone charging the whole rebel force just emerging from the woods on the left. One or two of his staff were killed, and he only escaped by changing his course in time. It had now become dark and a rain set in, accompanied by thunder and



MAJOR WILLIAM ARTHUR, U. S. A.,

MAJOR FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY AND BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.



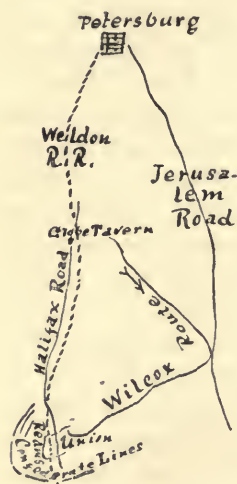


lightning, while all night long we struggled through the woods, not knowing whither bent, only upon the general course to the left and rear of the Army of the Potomac. Every man was his own commander, and all organization broken up. I worked along as best I could until about 2 A.M., and threw myself down under a tree and slept, not knowing if I should wake surrounded by friends or foes. When I awoke the sun was shining brightly, and the country, as far as I could see, seemed alive with forms clad in blue, all, like myself, impressed with the one idea that it was about time to get up and look around. That night, at dress parade and roll-call we found we had lost some three hundred and fifty men and officers, but 'our flag was still there,' waving gracefully from the top of a sapling cut from the swamp. Lieutenant Knower had not been popular before that. As he was newer and dressed better than the rest of us, he was believed to be a dandy and dress-parade officer, and went by the name of Evelina among the men ; but in the supreme moment we found him a hero, and after that he was loved and honored by officers and men."

The battle of Ream's Station, General Hancock has stated, for the number of troops engaged, was the hottest he was ever in. He was deeply chagrined at the defeat, even expressing the wish that he might die on the field ; and yet the responsibility for the disaster must be attributed to mistakes on the part of the general officers rather than to lack of courage in the men. General Hancock spoke well of the action of our regiment that day for holding its position until untenable ; but has severely criticised the action of certain other regiments. Yet, he says, "I attribute the bad conduct of some of my troops to their great fatigue, owing to the heavy labor exacted of them and to their enormous losses during the campaign, especially officers."

The work having been performed for which we were sent there, our troops should have been withdrawn or re-enforced. This is the opinion of General Walker, who, however, throws much blame on the troops. We had not above sixty-five hundred men, while the Confederates must have had, at least, three times that number. Re-enforcements came, but

not until the battle was over, having been sent the longest way. The position, too, was a mere death-trap, while the railroad embankment would have made a strong breast-



work. General Wade Hampton, in a conversation with the writer, said that he had been over the ground since, had never been able to discover traces of breastworks, and did not suppose there were any that day. When troops are subject to fire in front and rear at the same time, as they were at Ream's Station, there is certainly some excuse for doing nothing more than trying to save their own lives. Several charges of the enemy were gallantly withstood before the break came. A member of Company E, T. B. Sands, who had previously served through the Peninsular Campaign, says: "I was detailed on the right at Ream's Station, and never

saw better fighting than was performed by the Seventh Dutch Rifles that day. Though severely punished, they repulsed the enemy when advancing with heavy supports twice in succession." This is one of the regiments on which much of the blame for the disaster has been thrown. The censure should, no doubt, be distributed more widely. But whatever the causes, the loss was a source of sorrow to us all.

#### LOSSES IN THE FOURTH ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock, wounded through the neck.  
 William B. Arthur, wounded through the cheek, serious.  
 Major Frank Williams, wounded in shoulder and captured.  
 Adjutant Henry J. Kopper, wounded through the thigh.

#### COMPANY A.

*Killed.*—Captain James M. McKeel, Second Lieutenant I. P. Flanagan, Sergeant Theodore Quick, Corporal William Kniffin; Private Merritt Washburn.

*Wounded.*—Color-Sergeant N. B. Lynes; Clark Lee, abdomen; Theodore F. Winans, leg; Oliver Davis, face; John S. Van Keuren, arm.

*Missing.*—Second Lieutenant O. L. Dearborn; Corporals Joseph S. Seamen, Mark D. Cord, Franklin F. Dingee, James H. Hyatt, James McDonnell; Privates Alexander H. Aldrich, David H. Allen, Albert W. Baldwin, Samuel W. Blainey, Joseph Burke, Thomas Buppes, Zephaniah Denney, Josiah Davis, Norman Davis, Bernard Donnelly, Charles H. Foster, Joseph Feitner, Samuel Gribby, L. E. Gallahue, Patrick Hughes, Hugh Hughes, John Jones, Robert Jones, Alonzo A. Knapp, Freeman Lyke, George S. McGill, Norman B. Purdy, James H. Russell, Daniel B. Scott, William Sheppard, John Trowbridge, Daniel Townsend, William Warring, Albert Bunyea, John W. Knapp, Mitchell B. Knapp, Henry V. Totten, Chauncey W. Totten, William Donnell.

COMPANY B.

*Killed.*—Second Lieutenant Frank L. Burdick, leg shot off.

*Wounded.*—Privates James L. Van Loan, H. H. Blake, abdomen; Jacob Snyder, in leg, amputated; Reuben Brown, arm.



LIEUTENANT FRANK L. BURDICK.

*Missing.*—First Lieutenant George Chichester; Sergeants John H. Stark, John N. Wright, William Clair; Corporals Edward St. John, L. S. Babbitt, Jacob Rhodes, James Dainty, John Bennett, Jacob Erickson; Privates Peter V. Bennett, A. Brandon, A. H. Bowman, J. L. Bailey, R. Bear, William Roach, J. O'Callaghan, W. E.



Distin, A. Fetherston, J. Gallagher, James Hanlon, A. M. Hay, John J. Jenkins, Charles Kelly, R. Lake, P. Laymon, George E. Lloyd, Henry Monroe, Joseph Monrøe, B. Mangan, M. Nolan, R. Pringle, A. M. Peck, G. W. Pierce, H. Schermerhorn, H. Stillwell, P. Smith, E. Thorp, J. Thompson, P. Warren, T. White, William A. Young, James Banker, George Freeze, L. Hadden, G. Kennedy, J. McKeever, J. Meagher, M. Murphy, A. Weckert, J. H. Williams, George Ford.

## COMPANY C.

*Wounded.*—Sergeant John H. Kirby; Corporal Marion Worthy, in leg; Privates John Van Pelt, in side, severe; Romanta T. Miller, wounded and prisoner; James S. Davis, wounded and prisoner.

*Missing.*—First Sergeant Michael Fitzgerald; Sergeants Eldridge H. Hyde, Asa G. Clark, George W. White, Lemman Granger; Corporals Henry J. Youmans, Henry Bennett, Manly Bannister; Privates Zenas Church, James Cooney, John Duncombé, G. Deitz, Rowe Dean, William Freeman, George F. Furman, E. Green, Henry Hayner, D. Huftalin, Lawton D. Holley, Ord P. Hubbell, M. Hayden, J. Hughes, Gallett Isbell, C. Knapp, James Kenyon, M. Kelly, John Morey, Orson Marsh, William Marsh, Lyman McKee, Frederick Purlee, Daniel Quinn, Patrick Quinn, Michael Regan, Patrick Regan, Frederick P. Shelton, John Schenck, George Shadbolt, Moses Smith, George W. Van Alstyne, Louis Winans, James White, James Bright, James O'Neil, Herman B. Sheffer, Sylvester Clark, Robert McMellin.

## COMPANY E.

*Wounded.*—Privates James Keever, arm; Charles Koumanam, arm and leg; Nelson Heavey, left leg.

*Missing.*—Second Lieutenant Benj. W. Vanderpool; First Sergeant R. A. Price; Corporals John W. Bennett, Norman B. Wood; Privates Philip Monk, Abram V. Parslow, John Hays, Alfred Hays, John Satterlee, David Satterlee, Daniel Greenfield, William Greenfield, Isaac Ben-

nett, Rhienhard Straub, Timothy Hays, George Skinkell, Robert J. Matthews, John D. Martin, Thomas Kavanaugh, Jackson Gibbs, Thomas Murphy, Willard Jones, Frederick R. Goss, Theodore Sands, James Finnegan, Thomas Garigan, Edward Scholemius, Marion Gibbs, Edward Burt, Samuel C. Van Houten, Charles Van Wormer, Levi Travis, John Sullivan, James Riley, Rolan Ward, Martin Bower, Francis Millhouse.

COMPANY F.

*Wounded and Prisoner.*—Corporal John Dailey.

*Missing.*—First Lieutenant Hugh Watts, Second Lieutenant S. P. Corliss; Sergeants John Haggerty, Joseph W. Hulse; Corporals Eugene Johnson, William H. Jones, Simon A. Wilson, Charles Meitzger; Privates George F. Behee, William C. Blair, Harvey L. Cooper, Lewis Dill, Francis Dunnigan, Levi Emmons, Leander Fitch, Roger Gordon, James Heady, Thomas Kegan, Jeremiah Munson, John Mahar, Abraham Newman, Adelbert Nash, William Riley, Charles Sarles, William Tyrell, Haviliah Baker, James Barnish, Frank Cook, Charles Cook, Rudolph Fox, Robert Herrick, Alonzo Allen, Austin Dey, Morris Harris, Charles Hertage, Thomas Haley, Joseph Rogers.

COMPANY G.

*Killed.*—Privates Peter Goldsmith, Henry C. Tuttle.

*Wounded.*—Second Lieutenant Samuel Cox, August 23d, slightly; Corporal Otto Kenkel.

*Missing.*—First Lieutenant William B. Knower, Second Lieutenant William A. Flint; Sergeants Charles Smith, Michael Travers; Corporal John Smith; Privates John Baker, Charles Bergen, Samuel Burras, John Best, Peter Carlin, Daniel Cox, John Cunningham, Charles Cowley, Charles Davis, Arthur Donnelly, George Dunnell, Michael Fegan, John W. Frazer, Joseph Garland, Dominick Garvey, Jacob Hermann, Jeffry Hay, William Hunter, John J. Ingersoll, James King, Edward Kirk, Owen McIntee, Charles

Martin, Henry Meyer, Patrick McDermott, John Perkins, John Provo, Orlando A. Rice, James Slater, John Smith, James D. Saunders, Frank Torrey, Harrison Travis, William White, John Wolsley, Larnise Willey.

#### COMPANY H.

*Wounded.*—Corporals John O'Connor, Michael Connor, leg ; Private Bartholomew Lynch, arm.

*Missing.*—William B. Syke ; Corporals Hobart Dodge, D. A. Hawkins, Charles Marsh, Henry Mead, Joseph Mott ; Privates Owen Eagan, Frederick Blair, August T. Blodgett, Carlton Barber, James Bannon, John P. Davis, Joseph Goss, Louis Jerome, Ira D. Lyon, Adam Kennedy, Rudolph Maimka, James McMannis, Roger Molamphy, G. W. Mahew, Patrick McDermott, William Pye, Ellestes Rose, Albert Ruess, Harry O'Brien, James Stephens, Levi B. Shennen, Zaddock Smith, John A. Schmidt, Charles Sheppard, Hubbard Spring, Peter Turner, Rufus W. Travis, John Thornton, George B. Wiltsie, William S. Wilson, Henry B. Whitman, Casper Wagner, John Troy.

#### COMPANY I.

*Killed.*—First Sergeant Bruce Herington ; Private Oscar Babcock.

*Missing.*—Sergeant Charles H. Haggerty ; Privates Charles Macomber, D. H. Crandall, Ira Burrows, William Stratton, John Ogden, William Andrews.

#### COMPANY M.

*Wounded.*—Privates Gilbert Cotton, in leg ; Harry Omblor, in arm ; David Kelly, in leg ; Frank Nash, through leg ; Philip McIlvaney, in side.

*Missing.*—First Lieutenant William Barnes, Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Peloubet ; First Sergeant William H. Chamberlain, Sergeant Reed L. Brown, Sergeant Harry Broughton ; Corporals Owen D. Lee, Eli R. Lewis ; Privates William Lovell, Jr., Levi Butler, Nelson H. De Groot, Andrew Fosdick, John Hyde, Lawson McGarry,



Patrick Mahar, John Osterhout, William Price, George W. Rook, Michael Sullivan, Stephen Smith, George Lemders, James McClay.

RECAPITULATION.

Officers killed.....	3
“ wounded.....	4
“ missing and prisoners.....	10
Men killed.....	11
“ wounded.....	26
“ missing and prisoners.....	312
	<hr/>
Total loss.....	366

Companies I and K were on the skirmish line, hence their small loss. Company D was serving a Coehorn mortar battery in the Artillery Brigade, Second Corps, and Company L was also doing duty in the Artillery Brigade—this great loss being sustained almost entirely by eight companies.



## CHAPTER XXVI.

IN WINTER QUARTERS, 1864 AND 1865.

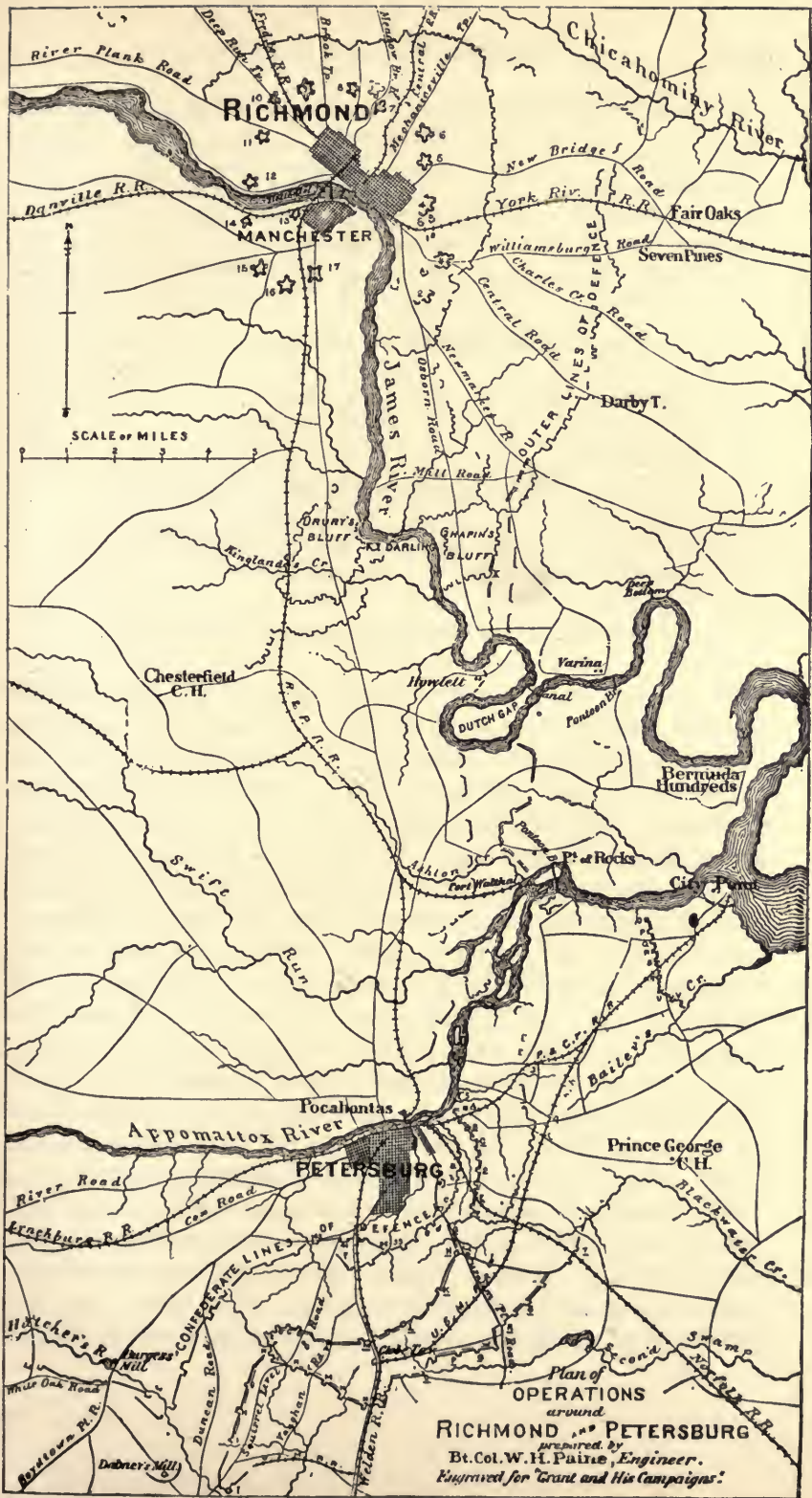


UTUMN nodding o'er the yellow plain" found us located not very far from the old camping ground, though in a new camp.

On September 1st we mustered for pay. Our work for a considerable period had much of sameness. During the fall and winter the regiment was detailed as engineers for the Second Army Corps, with orders to report direct to General Humphreys, and the instructions to our commanding officer were that he was to receive orders only from the corps commander. Says Colonel Gould, who was in command during the winter: "We built Fort Fisher, the largest fort on the line, and many smaller works; in fact, there was hardly a piece of work on the whole line we did not at some time work upon." The names of the Union forts and certain of the Confederate forts around Petersburg are appended. Their positions are shown on the accompanying map.

### NAMES OF UNION FORTS AROUND PETERSBURG. (SEE MAP.)

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Fort McGilvery.              | L. Fort Howard.         |
| B. Fort Steadman.               | M. Fort Wadsworth.      |
| C. Fort Hascall.                | N. Fort Dushane.        |
| D. Fort Morton.                 | O. Fort Davison.        |
| E. Fort Meikle.                 | P. Fort McMahon.        |
| F. Fort Rice.                   | Q. Fort Stevenson.      |
| G. Fort Sedgwick, or Fort Hell. | R. Fort Blaisdel.       |
| H. Fort Davis.                  | S. Fort Patrick Kelley. |
| I. Fort Prescott.               | T. Fort Bross.          |
| K. Fort Alexander Hayes.        |                         |



Plan of OPERATIONS around RICHMOND and PETERSBURG prepared by Bt. Col. W. H. Payne, Engineer. Engraved for "Grant and His Campaigns."



FORTS ON THE PROLONGATION OF THE LINES WEST OF THE WELDON RAILROAD.

A. Fort Keene.	G. Fort Wheaton.
B. Fort Urmston.	H. Fort Sampson.
C. Fort Conahey.	I. Fort Cummings.
D. Fort Fisher.	K. Fort Emory.
E. Fort Welch.	L. Fort Siebert.
F. Fort Gregg.	M. Fort Clarke.

FORTS PROTECTING CITY POINT.

O. Fort Abbott.	S. Fort Lewis O. Morris.
P. Fort Craig.	T. Fort Merriam.
Q. Fort Graves.	U. Fort Gould.
R. Fort McKeen.	V. Fort Porter.

NAMES OF CERTAIN REBEL FORTS AROUND PETERSBURG.

<i>a.</i> Colquit's Salient.	<i>d.</i> Fort Mahone.
<i>b.</i> Pegram's Battery, the fort blown up at the mine explosion	<i>e.</i> Fort New Orleans.
<i>c.</i> Reeves' Salient.	<i>f.</i> Fort Lee.

X. Fort Harrison (on Chapin's Farm, north of James River).

On September 2d we marched four miles toward the Weldon Railroad, and put up a breastwork. In the afternoon of that day most of the regiment turned out to witness a military execution. A soldier was shot for desertion. He was blindfolded, and sat on his coffin, his grave being already dug. A detail of soldiers under the Provost Marshal stood with loaded muskets twelve paces in front of him. The cause for which the penalty was inflicted, together with his sentence, were read to him, and at the command, "Fire!" the guns of the detail flashed simultaneously, and the man dropped over on his coffin. He belonged to Battery K, Fourth United States Artillery, and had deserted twice, having received a bounty each time.

On September 5th we were ordered to pack up and move to the rear and left of the line, and built breastworks all night. It rained hard most of the time. The next day we worked on Fort Tilton, building breastworks all day and part of the night; a part of the regiment built breastworks at Fort Sedgwick that night. We worked by reliefs, so that we managed to sleep a portion of the time. On the 7th we slept all night, by way of variety, and on the morn-

ing of the 8th we went about two miles in front of the breastworks and closed up the sluices of a dam ; for what purpose we did not know. On the 9th we were encamped behind the breastworks. As it was raining, we put up tents and made a company street ; but we were called out before daylight and worked all day. On the morning of the 10th we were awakened by sharp musketry firing in front, and were immediately ordered to fall in and advance to the breastworks with our muskets. The firing proved to be caused by our pickets, who, having advanced their line, had seized the rebel picket line. September 12th our work was reversed somewhat, as we tore down breastworks all day instead of putting them up. Sunday, September 11th, was a day of thanksgiving and prayer. We had inspection in the morning and a parade in the evening, resting the remainder of the time. There was sharp picket firing in our front during the day. On the 12th we were called out again before daylight ; had not time to get breakfast. Tore down breastworks and levelled saps. On the 14th we were hurried out to the front in support of the picket line. On the 16th we fell in in light marching order, moved about three miles in the direction of Ream's Station, went on picket, where we remained until the next day at noon. Sunday, the 18th, we worked on Fort Fisher all day. The work was continued for the next two days, and at midnight of Tuesday we moved out on the plank-road near the line of breastworks, and remained there until daylight, then moved to the left and went into camp. Our artillery fired a salute in honor of Sheridan's victory at this place. The next day it rained very hard. We had to put up tents the night before, and were fortunate enough to remain in them until 7 o'clock that morning, when we went to work without our breakfast.

Our work on the forts, interspersed with picket duty, continued without any important break to give variety during the entire autumn. Much of our picket duty was done in Fort Sedgwick and Fort Hascall, and on the right of the line near the Appomattox, where we relieved the Tenth Corps in September. On the 24th, while we were in Fort

Hascall, our division to the left of us made a charge and captured a rebel fort and some prisoners; but the rebels charged and took it back again. A good many shells came into the fort we occupied, and considerable firing was indulged in for several days following on both sides. It appears that on the 26th the Second and Third Divisions of our corps had moved around to the left and made an attack on the enemy's line at Hatcher's Run, but without decisive results. The real purpose had been to seize the South Side Railroad, and in this our forces were foiled. It was



GOING TO WORK ON THE FORTS AT NIGHT.

while this movement was in progress that General Miles, ever on the alert, ordered the attack to our right. The charge was made by the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, led by Captain Jerry Brown, of that regiment, and by Lieutenant Price (of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania), who was killed in the assault. Colonel Burke, of the Eighty-eighth New York, led another attack on the same night, and succeeded in capturing a portion of the enemy's pickets on the Jerusalem plank-road.

The last of October our picket posts were located in front



of Fort Stedman, and the regiment were called up every morning at 4 o'clock, and moved up to the breastworks in the line of battle, where we remained until daylight, awaiting attack. On December 9th we moved to the left and front about three miles and a half, formed a line of battle, and lay on the ground all night. It snowed and rained the entire time. The next day we retained position in line of battle until 3 P.M., when, a heavy column of the enemy advancing in our front, we were ordered back, and prepared a line of breastworks for their reception; but they did not give us an opportunity to test the strength of the works. December 16th we were marched out, and witnessed the execution of three men who were hung as spies, and had a rest of three days afterward. It was not an uncommon thing during this period of our picket duty to have rebel prisoners come in and give themselves up. On February 5th, 6th, and 7th our regiment made a movement in accord with the following official report:

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH NEW YORK ARTILLERY,  
February 13, 1865.

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with circular of the 12th inst. from Headquarters Army of Potomac, I have the honor to transmit the following report of the operations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. as regards this regiment. About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst. this command broke camp and repaired by the way of the squirrel level road to the Tucker House, where we joined our brigade and were ordered into line, on the right of the same.

I immediately sent out a picket; the remainder were engaged all night in building a breastwork. On the 6th inst. we had details out cutting, slashing, etc., late in the afternoon. I had an abattis put in front of my regimental line. We remained in the same place and position until relieved with the brigade, and returned to our old camp on the morning of the 8th inst.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. F. GOULD, Major Commanding.

Lieutenant J. FRANK CRANE, A. A. A. G., Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps.

Says Colonel Gould in a recent communication : " In one of the several raids to Hatcher's Run the troops were hard pressed, and General Miles sent an aide with a verbal order for the Fourth to double-quick the four miles between us and Hatcher's Run. This order reached us just as we got into camp from a day's work, tired and hungry. I told the aide I should want an order from General Humphreys before going, as we reported to the corps commander only. Away he went, and soon returned with the written order from General Humphreys, and away we went, arriving there in time to do considerable firing on the right. This firing kept up until after 9 P.M. In the afternoon of next day all the troops were ordered back to their old camps. As we came in sight filing along near the main line of breast-works, we saw lying down a little distance in the rear, as far as we could see, three lines of our troops. Wondering what this meant, as we were slowly marching along, an aide came to me with an order to halt, then to advance the regiment through the works and await orders. This was quickly done, and as I sat there on my horse waiting for orders, the thought came to me that all this meant a fight, and that perhaps General Miles had taken this method to repay the slight to his order of the previous night. Soon the Engineer from Army Headquarters came out. Riding a short ways in front, he located two points in our works, one on our right and one on the left, saying that he wished me to take the regiment and march in a straight line between the two points. 'Why,' said I, 'that will take us through the rebel picket line.' 'All right,' said he; 'put them out, and if you cannot do it alone the whole army is here to help you.' Reaching out his hand, he bid me good-by. Giving the command to move forward, hardly knowing what to do, and not really knowing what I was expected to do, with a vague idea that the real desire was to bring on an engagement, I finally decided that if it was to be a fight, the spot that would bring it on was where we had to occupy the rebel picket line. Bringing the regiment to a halt and front as near to this place as I thought best, running my eye down the line, I called Captain Smith, who

was then in command of Company K, to me, showing him the points of line we were to occupy ; told him to take Company K and establish the right of the line where the rebel pickets were.

“ ‘ What shall I do with the rebels ? ’ said the Captain.

“ ‘ Throw them out, and if you cannot do that alone we will help you,’ I replied ; ‘ and if our regiment is not enough the whole army is ready and willing to assist.’

“ Smith moved forward with Company K until he was near enough to speak to the rebel pickets, when he called out, ‘ Hallo, Johnnies ! We are ordered to straighten our lines, and must run through where you are. If you don’t pick up your little duds and get out of those pits we’ll have to take you out.’

“ Strange as it may seem, they picked up their traps and went back over their main line of works. That night about 9 P.M. I again shook hands with the Engineer from Army Headquarters. He told me that the commanding officers all expected that a general engagement would be brought on as soon as we made the attempt to straighten the lines, and that all preparations had been made for it.”

The camp that we occupied most during the winter was one regularly laid out and stockaded, toward the left of the line, west of the Weldon Railroad. It was located to the right of Fort Cummings, near the Squirrel Level road. There was sufficient variety to our work alone to prevent *ennui*. When not on duty, perhaps the most important occupation of the soldier, not saying the most agreeable, was eating ; with many soldiers, of course drinking would outrank eating. Quite as important was sleeping. And beyond these essentials the time was occupied with reading the papers and letters from home, answering the latter, sewing on buttons, card-playing, etc.

Some of our command, it appears, actually indulged in poetry ; and if the columns of the *Waverley Magazine* and other papers given to sentiment of that period could be scanned, various pieces of verse of varying merit, prepared by the boys of our regiment, could undoubtedly be found. One sample must suffice :



## THE SACRED FLAME.

Whate'er thy name, dear girl, the same  
Emotion stirs each soldier's heart ;  
Beyond all else the sacred flame  
Of love performs its wonted part.  
So graven in a secret space  
Within this lonely heart of mine,  
An image shows a fairy face  
Reflecting that dear form of thine.

When Somnus holds his mystic folds  
Of shadow o'er enchanted eyes,  
In raptures bright a laughing spite  
Will ever to my vision rise.  
And if the work of war should cease,  
Ah, happy thought, to clasp anew,  
Within the vale of lasting peace,  
The heart that nerved the hand to do.



## CHAPTER XXVII.

### OPENING THE CAMPAIGN OF 1865.



HE campaign of 1865 really opened on March 25th; the movements on that day, though retaliatory and induced by General Gordon's capture of Fort Steadman in the early morning, yet proved to be the true beginning of the end.

General Gordon succeeded in capturing the fort and neighboring line of works, and they were quite as gallantly recaptured by Generals Parke and Hartmanft, to which result General Tidball, then in command of the Ninth Corps Artillery, contributed a very important part.

This unexpected movement by the Confederates caused General Humphreys, who now commanded our corps, and General Wright, of the Sixth Corps, to reconnoitre the front of their respective lines, resulting in the capture of the intrenched picket line of the enemy, and of over eight hundred prisoners, besides those taken at Fort Steadman.

Says Frank Denio, of Company M: "I was on picket the morning of March 25th, when we heard heavy cannonading away to the right, which we thought must be in front of the city.

"This was before daylight, and when it was light enough to see, we could easily view the Johnnies' moving columns of troops in that direction, and that our men were hurrying in that direction also. The left of our brigade picket line rested on the Cumming's road, and we connected on the right with the Fourth Brigade, and they with the left of the Sixth Corps.

“The Sixth Corps made an advance to the left of Fort Fisher and drove the Johnnies from an outer line of works. Just as the sun was going down we got into it. All of our



MAJ.-GEN. ANDREW A. HUMPHREYS.

line at the left was engaged, and our brigade, with the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts on the left, the Sixty-third New York and the old Sixty-ninth to the right, were advancing rapidly into a piece of woods in our front, when they encountered the enemy, not more than ten rods distant. They both seemed to fire at almost the same time. The Twenty-eighth got it first, and in a few seconds it ran down to the right of the Sixty-ninth,

and the whole line was one sheet of flame. While this was going on we were in column just in rear of the Sixty-ninth, and moving to the right, so as to extend our line into a piece of woods to the right, which we did in a hurry.

“This was a saucy little fight, and the brigade lost a good many men, but the Johnnies suffered as much as we. After darkness came on the firing ceased, and the troops were all drawn off except Company M. We were left as pickets or skirmishers, if necessary, for the night. We deployed to the left, and covered the same ground occupied by the brigade front, while the fight was going on.

“There were dead men lying on the ground, showing plainly where the line of battle stood, and in the woods in front were the dead and wounded of both sides, for our brigade had made several advances as well as the rebels. When morning came, the enemy’s pickets peered at us from behind the trees, but did not fire, for they were anxious to



carry off their wounded, and so we put up the white *rag*, and both sides went over the ground and brought off their wounded men. I found one man of the Twenty-eighth with five bullet holes through his head, which convinced me that it must have been rather warm just at that spot. There was no more fighting at this point. In the afternoon we fell back to the old winter quarters. Everything was ready for a move. It was here I made a flank movement on a six-quart pail of pork and beans that I saw cooking in one of the fireplaces of the regiment to our left. Do you remember what regiment that was? That is one of the things that has passed from my memory; but the beans—*no, never.*”



GEN. NELSON A. MILES.

During the winter the regiment had, by the return of the wounded and sick and by the addition of recruits, filled up its ranks, until in March we were seven hundred and twenty-eight strong.

On March 28th two hundred and thirty men from the Fourth constituted the brigade picket. There was no firing. Five of the enemy came in at the post where the writer was located.

On the 29th General Grant despatched General Sheridan, with his powerful corps of cavalry, across Hatcher's Run. Says Colonel Gould, who commanded the regiment during the last campaign: "March 29th General Miles's Division of the Second Corps, including the Fourth New York Brigade and the Irish Brigade, were detached from the Army of the Potomac and ordered to report to General Sheridan."

That morning we were relieved on picket by a regiment of the Twenty-fourth Corps, the latter having relieved both the Second and Fifth Corps in their intrenchments. The pickets marched to the left without going into camp, and

met the regiment which had broken camp about noon. That morning our regiment was transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Colonel Robert Nugent commanding. We advanced in three lines of battle through a dense woods. Halted at night, and lay on our arms. The morning of the 30th we were awakened by a very hard shower. The rain continued most of the day.

About 6 A.M. we advanced in line of battle through the woods and across a swamp, and then formed line of battle on the Boynton plank-road. There was heavy skirmishing in our front. The ground being swampy, so that batteries could not be brought up, we stacked arms and built a corduroy road. About 4 P.M. we received orders to advance, and moved into some breastworks in front, in position to support Battery K, Fourth United States Artillery. About 5 P.M. a detachment of four hundred men were sent on picket. At 7 P.M. orders were received to advance one half mile and relieve the Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. This was done, and we remained there under arms until 6 A.M. of the next morning, March 31st. While yet in the breastworks, the enemy, about 7 A.M., opened fire upon us with artillery which was vigorous, but did little damage. We were then ordered to charge, and moving from the breastworks, we recaptured the ground lost by the Third Division, Fifth Army Corps. Says Colonel Gould :

“At Gravelly Run the Fifth Corps, after driving the rebels out of the first line of works, were in turn driven back. Miles's Division was ordered in to charge over the same ground. It was in this charge that poor little Cady was killed, the smallest man in Company K. Although a boy, he filled a man's place. I do not remember his being absent from duty, or that in all our campaigns he ever complained, or that a word of fault was ever found with him. It was here Major Hamlink lost his leg.”

The writer was in the line of skirmishers with Major Hamlink at the time. We were advancing through a piece of woods quite open and free from underbrush. A good many of the One Hundred and Eleventh New York had been killed here and their bodies were lying about. The

ground was descending ; a wide open ditch at the lower part, full of water, was crossed by a bridge and farm road which led into a meadow, where stood a small barn, nearly opposite the bridge. In this barn the Confederate skirmish line, after falling back from the woods, had assembled, and were popping away at us. The Major was, perhaps, ten rods to the rear and left of the bridge on the slope when struck. Sergeant Joseph Jones and George Brownell carried him back to a stretcher. Our line on the right had to move up to the bridge to cross the ditch. Five others were wounded in the charge, but we captured the barn and contents. Isaac Hall, of Company H, as the rebs came back, made it a point to shake hands with every man. Colonel Gould says :

“ We drove the Johnnies out of the first line, and followed them up until we reached their slashing. This position we held until dark, when we were withdrawn.”

Pickets were thrown out, and the regiment fell back fifty rods and intrenched. At 4 A.M. the next morning, April 1st, we moved back to the Boynton plank-road, where we remained some three hours, when orders were received to re-enforce the Second Division, Fifth Army Corps. We moved to the left down the Boynton plank-road and took position.

That night, April 1st, 1865, the writer was detailed in charge of Company H, to relieve the brigade skirmish line. Our orders from Colonel Gould were “ to advance the line and move up as closely as possible to the Confederate intrenchments.”

We found the position indicated, which was the right of the Second Corps picket, where firing had been continuous all day. Our position was in a field with a few bushes scattered about to the right of a swamp, which was thickly covered with undergrowth and having woods immediately behind it. The Confederate line was in a piece of woods with slashed timber in front. A rail fence ran along in the rear of the field we were to occupy, and the posts we relieved were but a few rods from this fence. The fence itself had been occupied by the pickets a part of the time until they received orders to advance.



While getting over this fence, one man in the detail was hit. Each post consisted of two or four fence rails laid across each other at an angle, behind which the pickets would lie flat on the ground, throwing up a little dirt as they had opportunity, to strengthen the position. The writer took position at the right of the line in the open field. A sergeant—Henry Mead, I think, an excellent soldier—had the left. There were no pickets to our right, and the left joined the pickets of a German regiment. The men were instructed to advance, if not more than six feet at a time, and our mode of procedure was this: A man would place two rails with their ends across in the form of a V, and lying in the angle flat on the ground, would push the two rails forward some distance, and then crawling up to the spot, with his plate throw up a little dirt to strengthen the defenses.

It was a clear, bright night. The Confederates had the advantage, inasmuch as they were occupying well-constructed pits, and our shelter, it will be noticed, was quite precarious. By 9 o'clock our line had moved fully fifteen rods from the first position occupied, the firing being kept up whenever there was anything visible on either side to fire at. About 10 o'clock there came a lull in the musketry, and for an hour there was hardly a shot fired, but the interval was occupied in strengthening the lines. Taking advantage of this quiet state of things, the writer took a trip along the posts to see how the boys were doing. He moved to the first post, crouching down, but no shots coming over, he ventured down the rest of the line without such precaution; found the Sergeant at the left of the line in a state of some anxiety, because he could not communicate with the next post; accordingly went around into the swamp to find the connecting pickets, and found a German officer and some men, who, though they could not speak English, seemed to understand what was wanted, and the necessity of keeping up communication with our left. The officer said: "Yaw, yaw," and held up his pocket-flask as an evidence of good faith. This being sufficient, the writer returned along the line again, found some of the men standing erect; but be-

fore the middle of the line was reached the Confederate pickets suddenly opened a brisk fire. Then for an hour we popped away at the enemy. At about 11 o'clock a number of Confederates, looking like a skirmish line, were seen on our left, in the vicinity of the swamp, and in front; and the firing grew very warm, every man having to hug the ground.

Looking off to the left, two of our men were seen scurrying to the rear, and soon after the Sergeant going at a brisk pace toward the fence. Feeling the responsibility of the position, I yelled to him to come back. The distance was so great, or he was so intently occupied, that he did not hear, for he paid no attention. Running along the line, just as the Sergeant had gone over the fence, and yelling to him again, he halted, and said he was going after the men. It appeared afterward that one of the men was wounded and that his comrade had gone to the rear with him.

About this time, we saw coming from the woods, immediately to our right, a line of battle in blue. They renewed their alignment just in our rear, and then with colors flying moved forward with a yell. This was about 12 o'clock, and our boys all rose in the pits and cheered them as they went on. They struck the slashed timber in front, received a galling fire both in front and on the left flank from the body of skirmishers in our front, which threw them into confusion, and they fell back. The result of this was, that a brisker fire than ever was opened upon our line, and some of the boys said that we had better go back to the fence; but as our orders were to advance the line, we remained there, most of us merely displaying greater affection than ever for mother earth. Says E. W. Burge: "I was one of the men detailed on picket on the night of April 2d. When the charge occurred and the brigade engaged fell back in our front, a general officer sent an order to shoot or bayonet every man who came back. This order was repeated by our Lieutenant with the addition, 'unless they stop in our pits.' As a result all who came back in our front, except the wounded, stopped on the picket line, but not a man

would say to what regiment he belonged. As soon as things became quiet they moved back to their command on the right. George H. Bullock and I were on the same post. I had a short shovel and found another near the body of one of our Union pickets, which I gave to George. We both worked till near morning making a rifle-pit, and had things pretty secure when orders came to go forward." About 3 o'clock another line farther to our right charged, and must have gone through the Confederate works, as the fire in our front suddenly ceased, though we could still see men in their works.

The heavy cannonading during the night, principally on our right, indicated an important movement. At day-break we decided to advance and see what was in our front. We went forward, and moving up to the enemy's lines, found nothing but the bodies of some Confederate pickets.

The writer never felt more like a murderer than he did on picking up the following letter, still unfinished, evidently dropped from the hand of a dark-visaged, youngish man, who lay there lifeless :

" MARCH 27, 1865.

" DEAR RACHEL : I have taken my seat to let you know that I am well at this time, and I hope these few lines may find you all enjoying the same blessing. We have had bad times here. Saturday night we marched all night, and about sunrise next morning we went into a fight. It lasted about three hours, and was a very hot time while it lasted. Our men charged the Yanks' lines, and took them, but we could not hold them. I don't think we made much in the frolic, our regiment losing a heap of men. We did not lose many out of our company. Henry King got wounded in the shoulder, I hope not very bad. Frank has been sick, but is better. We were run out for a fight last night, but did not get into it. I hear the Yanks have been through our neighborhood. If there is any chance for a letter to come, write and let me know what they did, for you do not know how badly I want to hear from home. I have not had a letter since February 22d. I have written and writ-



ten letters, but do not know whether you receive them or not. You do not know what I would give to hear from home to-day.

“Will this war ever stop or not? It does not look like it. Well, do not get out of heart; maybe the Lord will bless us after a while.

“I have a little hope of seeing you all some time, but I cannot tell when. If it were not for hope, what would we do? I want to see you and the children very badly. I want to see the baby and little Buddy, too, and see how much he has grown. I have forgotten how he looks. It is bad to have children and not know how they look.

“We are about twelve miles from Petersburg, in winter quarters. Write soon, and let me hear from you all.”

This letter was unsigned. If Rachel should now chance to read it, she will at least know something of the feelings with which her husband yielded up his life.

There were other forms in gray lying farther to the left where we passed through the lines. The circumstances of their deaths may have been quite as pathetic as that of Rachel's husband; but for us, from the standpoint of the soldier, we had no ground for sympathy. On our side at least four men of Company H—Mainka, Root, Warner, and Wood—had been severely wounded, the latter mortally; and if regrets arose then at sight of the Confederate dead, they were impulsive and momentary. For the most part our feelings then were quite the reverse of sympathetic. Such is human nature.

Weary from loss of sleep and constant activity through the night, our nerves—which had been held at a tension, from listening to the roar of artillery and from participating in the animated scenes about us—now relaxed and dull, little did we realize the importance of that occasion or of the work performed. Though

“Each had done his duty and had done no more,”

though our labors were perhaps trifling as compared with the aggregate of fighting, yet they were done at a critical juncture, and when no less results than the overthrow of

rebellion and the triumph of the national cause were dependent upon the fidelity and loyalty of every soldier engaged. That night on picket is a memory of which every man who participated may well be proud.

We went through the breastworks, and came up with the regiment at dark ; found that they had been heavily engaged during the day and lost ninety-seven men, but had gained an important victory.



## CHAPTER XXVIII.

### SUTHERLAND'S STATION AND THE FINAL PURSUIT.



GENERAL SHERIDAN, in his attempt to get in Lee's rear, though at first driven back at Five Forks by General Pickett, a repulse due somewhat to the rain and the marshy character of the ground, nevertheless played a very practical and successful joke on the Confederates the next day, April

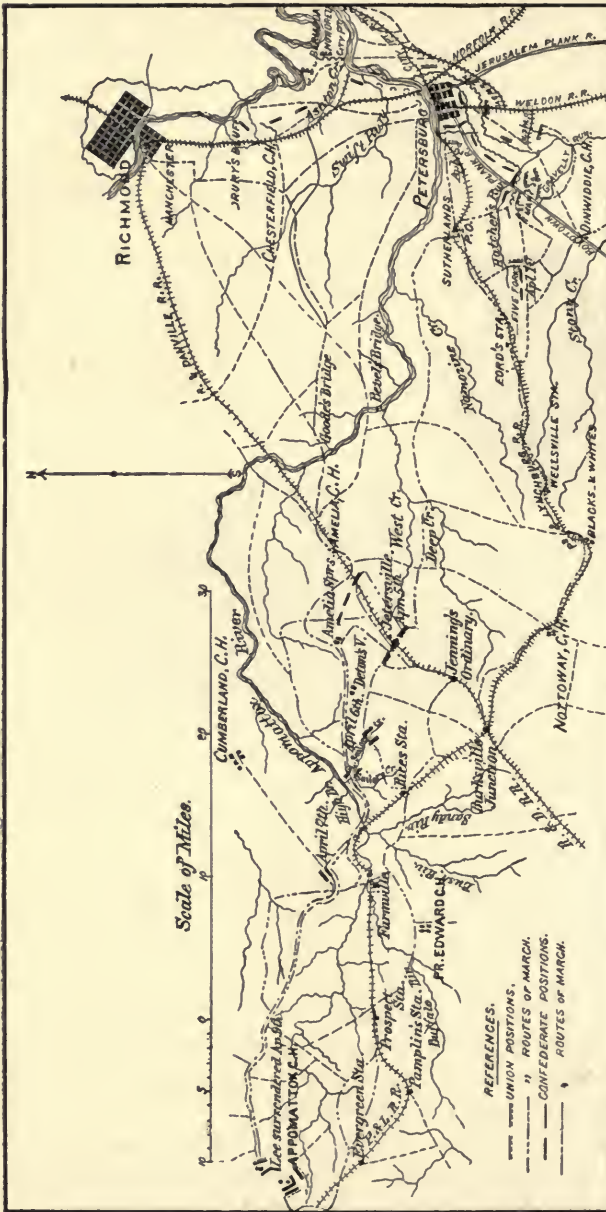
1st, in attacking them at Dinwiddie Court-House. Pickett was forced back by the impetuous cavalry commander, aided by General Warren's corps, to Five Forks again, losing some four thousand prisoners.

On the afternoon of that day our corps commander had been instructed by General Grant to throw forward his left and seize the White Oak Road, which would prevent reinforcements being sent to the enemy. General Humphreys accordingly despatched Miles's Division for this purpose, and so our regiment came to be engaged.

It appears that the regiment remained on the Boynton road, supporting the Second Division of the Fifth Corps, till the morning of April 2d, when, in accordance with orders received, they moved back over the same road some three miles, and about 9 A.M. advanced to the left, seizing and occupying the enemy's breastworks, which they had evacuated. They then pursued the enemy some two miles farther and joined battle. Says Colonel Gould :

“ Before daylight, on the morning of April 1st, we were on the move by brigade front. Just after daylight we came in sight of very formidable breastworks, and a halt was called. General Miles came to our front, and asked me for a ser-





THE PURSUIT AND CAPTURE OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

geant and two men for scouts, to see if the works were abandoned. I called for a sergeant and two men to volunteer for this purpose. More responded than I could use. Scanning the willing faces, and having but a minute to decide in, I selected Sergeant Parkhurst and the two More brothers of Company K. I understood afterward that General Miles promised them if they came back alive that they should have some special recognition for what they did. I never knew that they received it. They went on and up to the works, and then over. They discovered the enemy some ways from the works, and in full retreat. The signal was given, and we advanced to the works, swinging into column and taking the road. We were soon close up to the rebels. Coming out of the woods, we again formed into line, as the rebels were seen on an opposite hill across a low piece of land, safely enconced behind breastworks, with the mouths of several pieces of artillery facing us. We moved down and across this wet piece of ground and through a small stretch of timber. Here I tried to call a halt, in order to get a better formation, for I saw the rebels were more than anxious to have us advance up the hill, which was all clear land; but the excitement was such that the desire prevailed to charge, and the order was given, 'Forward!'



SERGEANT JAMES BOGAN.

“ When we were in easy range of the rebs, they opened a concentrated fire upon us that no troops could stand, and we were forced to fall back, with a loss of ninety-two men and five officers, Sergeant Parkhurst being one of the killed. While we were re-forming, the Fourth Brigade on our left came up, and the enemy concentrated their fire upon them, and they also had to fall back. Shortly after the whole division charged together, and the works were ours, together with their artillery and three hundred prisoners, Corporal

Frank Denio, of Company M, capturing one of their flags. This occurred at Sutherland Station."

In this charge two men of Company A, James Bogan and David Winans, distinguished themselves by capturing two pieces of artillery and turning them on the enemy. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* gave the following account of this affair at the time :

" BATTLE BEFORE PETERSBURG, VA.,

" April 2, 1865.

*" The rebel works captured.*

"The position held by the rebels was a very strong one, it being on an eminence from which an open field sloped nearly a half mile. But nothing seems impossible to our brave troops, and they were soon sweeping across the open space, regardless of the hailstorm of bullets and shell which met their advance. The enemy fought desperately, but it was not in rebel human nature to withstand the onslaught, and as our lines reached their works they broke and fled, though many remained behind waving their handkerchiefs, in token of surrender. Our troops immediately advanced across the railroad, where they were halted and dispositions made to hold it. We captured in the affair four hundred and thirty-six prisoners, including thirteen officers, among whom was Colonel Brown, of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth North Carolina. The battle-flag of the Forty-seventh North Carolina was captured by Private Frank Denio, of Company M, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. Sergeant James C. Bogan, Fourth New York Artillery, was one of the first to reach one of the rebel guns, and wheeling it around, he loaded and fired at the retreating rebels. After firing the gun he left it and pursued and captured a large number of them.

"Captain Charles E. Shorter, of the Confederate engineers, acting on the staff of General R. E. Lee, was among the number captured. He stated in our presence that the loss of the South Side Railroad was something like a blessing in disguise, and that the rebels expected to win their independence within a month. 'Certainly,' we told him ;



'we intend to give you your liberty in that time.' In the mean time, the Second Division, led by General Humphreys, in his movement to the left, had obliqued toward the enemy's line, striking it some distance below the First Division, having moved upon a road running parallel with it and connected with the right of the First Division. Upon meeting General Miles, General Humphreys shook him heartily by the hand, and congratulated him upon his splendid success."

Frank Denio, of Company M, who succeeded in capturing a battle-flag, furnishes the following interesting account of the affair :

"The morning of April 2d we passed through their outer line of works and through a field into some woods, where we found their hospital tents, and just beyond we formed line of battle and advanced. Here a call was made for volunteer skirmishers, and I was one. We started on through the woods, and found everything all lovely for about half a mile, when we came to a large cleared field.

"I took a peep up across this clearing, and saw that they had a strong line of works running parallel with a turnpike road just in their rear. Also that they had a strong line of skirmishers in pits about twenty rods in front of them, also another line in the open field about midway between them and us. As we showed ourselves they opened the ball by firing on us first. We advanced out of the woods, and had gone about five rods when we had to climb over a ten-rail fence, and they seemed to fancy firing at such high marks, for they made the splinters fly out of the rails right lively. We did not hold ourselves up for target practice very long. Taber Cool was on my right and Hank Eaton on my left. As we left the fence there was a gradual descent toward the centre of the field, where a small stream of water ran, lined on either side by a dense growth of alder-bushes. We reached this, and came out on the other side, and were feeling our way up through the field toward their line of pits when we noticed some shots coming from our right and rear. We took a look back, and found that our line on the right, which was still in the woods, had not ad-

vanced as fast as we, and that we had the enemy almost in our rear as well as in front. We then made a grand break for the woods and high fence. We must have jumped very high, for I had no recollection of having climbed over at all.

“Somehow or other, poor Eaton got tangled in the alder-bushes, and when he did come out on our side some one said: ‘Halt, you Yankee S. O. B.,’ at the same time firing a shot through his knapsack. He halted, and I, standing behind a good tree, saw them take him up through the field to their works, and did not dare fire a shot at them for fear of hitting Eaton. Our line on the right soon drove the Johnnies, and we advanced again over the fence. Do not forget that we went over; it was so close to the ground that we could not crawl under. This time we passed the alders, and drove the Johnnies from their pits into their main line of works. As they were between the pits and their works, I made a bold dash to gain the protection of the pile of dirt thrown up from the pit just at my left, when I felt a shot pass very close to my ear, and it struck something, as though it had hit a brick. As I threw myself forward on my breast, behind the friendly pile of earth, I turned over and looked back. Taber Cool lay quivering like an ox that had just received a blow in the head from an axe. I yelled to him: ‘Are you much hurt?’ He made no reply, but staggered to his feet, and whirling around several times, finally reached the alders; and that was the last I ever saw of Cool. We made a few more advances, and I found myself behind a large stump about fifteen rods from their works, and exactly in rear of a church or school-house which stood exactly in front of their works. I lay there and saw the advance and defeat of the Third Brigade on our left, and saw the Johnnies rush out and set the old buildings on fire in the field in front of their works, where so many of our wounded had taken refuge. They did not come as far to the right as where I was, so I had no chance to get back.

“Over the fence to my right front was a cleared field, and about the same distance across as the field on my left. The Fourth Brigade was there, and just before sunset they made a charge and carried the entire works in their front. Their

left came close to the fence on my right, and I got up and ran ahead as they advanced.

“Private Boughton was on my left, and a man from Company F, and we three were the only ones of our picket line that went ahead.

“We ran in close behind the church, and I was going to climb a large gate which opened into this field, but it was a dangerous proceeding, as the enemy were not over five rods from us, and so I changed my mind. Suddenly I espied a large pin which fastened the gate, and pulling this out, I quickly stepped through and drew my gun to my shoulder, was about to fire, when a rebel that stood in front of the church let go on me, and the ball struck my gun at the lower band, and passing over my shoulder at the right, tore part of the collar from my fatigue coat. The Fourth Brigade having carried the works of this portion of their line, the Johnnies were already getting to the rear and disappearing as fast as they could by jumping down to a deep cut through which the South Side Railroad ran. To the left of the church they still held fast to the works, or rather laid down behind them to escape the artillery that was firing on them from our lines some distance to the left.

“As they ran from the works in front of the church, they left one piece of artillery, and we stopped and took a hand at this by loading and firing it a few times (I think twice) at a battery of two pieces that was still in the line about fifty rods to our left (their right), the man from Company F doing most of the work, as he seemed to understand light artillery practice. This battery soon limbered up, and started for the rear along a road to their right and rear.

“I ran across the field to a point on the road just opposite the farm-house, and as the battery passed to the rear I tried to shoot one of the horses and capture the whole thing, but having a ball in my gun that lacked about six inches of being down, I did not make a very successful shot, and so they got away.

“At this time there was no one but the Johnnies in the works, and they were hugging the ground closely. I went directly to their works, where the road passed through



toward our lines, and picked up their colors—the Forty-seventh North Carolina—got on the top of the works and waved them back and forth, signalling to our skirmishers, who had been lying in front of their works all this time, and who immediately came running up and over the works. I turned the colors over to a Lieutenant Granger, an officer on General Miles's staff, and that was the end of this little affair. A medal was awarded to a man of some Pennsylvania regiment, at the suggestion of General Miles, who said: 'I saw a man pick up a stand of colors, and waving them over his head, throw them down, and pass on after the retreating rebels. As the Second Brigade was advancing at this time and near the enemy's works, I saw a man somewhat in advance of his regiment pick up the same, and he turned them over to some officer.'

"It was a long time ago, and I was a mere lad, but it makes me fighting mad now even when I think of it. I was not with my regiment, and had not been since we passed through the rebel hospital in the forenoon, and did not see them again until we were marching back with the prisoners, which, in fact, were taken, as well as this stretch of works to the left of the church, by us three men. It is saying a great deal, but these are facts, nevertheless, as we were the only Yanks inside of the rebel line at this time. What troops first came up I do not remember, but I know we got all the Johnnies—about three or four hundred—and I was one of the men to guard them to the rear.

"Major Gould was satisfied that I was entitled to the credit of capturing the colors, and so backed my discharge with the fact that I was called to the front of the brigade the next morning and complimented for the same by General Nugent. And that is all I have to show for a piece of foolhardiness on the field at Sutherland's Station."

Every man in the regiment who knew Frank Denio had, and, if alive, still has, entire confidence in his statement about this affair. I knew him well. He was wholly devoid of fear, and one of those impetuous fellows whose enthusiasm would carry him through any danger.

That night our regiment bivouacked on the field at Suth-

erland's Station. A detachment was sent to City Point with prisoners.

That night it was ascertained that Richmond and Petersburg had been abandoned, and that General Lee's army was in full retreat to the south, with the probable object of gaining North Carolina to unite with Johnston. At 6 A.M. of the 3d our regiment fell in and marched to the south some fourteen miles, crossed Namozine Creek, and encamped near the Nintercomac. The next morning we were on our way at 6 A.M., passed the Fifth Corps during the day, and bivouacked. On the morning of the 5th we had marched about two miles when we overtook the rear guard of the enemy near Amelia Springs. The regiment was immediately sent out as skirmishers. We engaged the enemy, and drove them about five miles that day, taking many prisoners. We lost eighteen men wounded. The regiment was relieved from the skirmish line, and rejoined the brigade at 10 A.M. of the 6th.



SERGEANT FRANK DENIO.

It appears that Lee, finding he could not break through at Jetersville, moved his columns west, Longstreet arriving at Rice's Station at daylight of the 6th. The line of our marching columns was immediately changed from the direction of Amelia Court-House to the westward. At Sailor's Creek the enemy made a stand, and a vigorous dash of our cavalry resulted in the capture of some three hundred prisoners, nearly as many wagons, three pieces of artillery, and thirteen colors.

"On the evening of the 6th," says Colonel Gould, "as we were marching in column, we encountered an officer accompanied only by an orderly. The Fourth was on the right of the brigade, and the officer, riding by my side a short distance, remarked, 'We have Lee headed off now, and he must fight or surrender.'

“ Not knowing who the officer was, not seeing any insignia of rank, I asked the orderly who the officer was. With a look of contempt, he replied, ‘ Phil Sheridan.’ Riding back a short distance, I called on the regiment to give three cheers for General Sheridan. They were given with a will and a tiger. He came back, acknowledged the salute, and talked for a minute, saying that our regiment should have a chance to fight the next day. Our line was hardly established when an order came to move the Fourth to the rear about one hundred yards, and await orders. At 9 P. M. we got an order to camp for the night, and to be ready to skirmish at 4 A. M.”

*April 7th.*—The hope of reaching Danville now appeared to be abandoned by the Confederates. Longstreet, with one half the remaining force, crossed the Appomattox at Farmville, and Gordon, with the other half, crossed at High Bridge. Mahone’s Division were destroying this bridge when Barlow’s Division of our corps came up in time to seize it. Our other two divisions were moving to reach the Lynchburg stage road.

Our regiment followed the cavalry at a breakneck pace on the morning of the 7th. Says Colonel Gould: “ General Sheridan assigned the troops on their arrival at Jetersville, and as we were the first of the infantry there, to us was given the privilege of opening the battle. General Sheridan, who would rather fight than not, supposed every one else was like himself. We moved out in the forenoon about a mile from our starting-point, and came upon the rebels moving on a cross-road. Word was immediately sent back to General Miles, who came out himself with a section of light artillery, and opened fire upon them. The skirmish line pushed on quickly, centering at the large wooden bridge that the rebels were doing their best to cross, and at the same time destroy. Lieutenant Washburn was among the first to reach this point, and taking in the situation, sprang into the stream, which was over waist-deep. His example was quickly followed, and coming up on the other side, we found some three hundred Union soldiers who had been prisoners, some of our own regiment being among the



number, that the enemy in their haste to get away left behind them. We kept up a running skirmish fight all day, driving the enemy across the Appomattox River, and capturing many prisoners. Toward night we came out on to a main road, and found the rebels with a small force thrown across it, strong enough to hold back our skirmish line. The Irish Brigade, which had been foremost in column all day, charged this work, and soon cleared the road."

The Confederate line of march that day was strewn with abandoned baggage of all sorts. Says Frank Denio: "While in pursuit of the Johnnies the afternoon of the 7th, when about half way through a piece of woods, I noticed a large pile of leaves. Walking up to it, I kicked things right and left. New red shirts, drawers, and various other wearing apparel were scattered around. Company M rallied on the centre, and each man, grabbing what he thought would be of value, started off, that part of the line resembling a lot of Punch and Judy tramps. We soon came to the edge of the woods, and took a peep out. It was the finest sight I had seen for many a day. There on the opposite side of a valley, about a half a mile from us, and in full view, lay Lee's army. We did not show ourselves, but lay quiet, while orders went back for some artillery. While we were waiting I put on my red drawers, and the others changed for the clothes they had captured. We were dancing around half dressed when we heard the rattle of the guns in a road to our right, and by the time we were fully equipped for action the battery opened. Such a skedad-dling was seldom if ever seen as occurred across the valley."

*April 8th.*—During the night of the 7th Lee's army moved westward again. Sheridan and the Fifth Corps, on the south bank, and the Second and Sixth Corps, on the north bank of the Appomattox, took up the chase on the early morning of the 8th. Late in the afternoon the gallant Custer reached Appomattox Station and there captured the supplies which were intended for Lee's hungry troops, also many cannon and prisoners.

Our regiment camped the night of the 7th near Farm-

ville, and at dawn were on the tramp again. We engaged the enemy the next morning about five miles from Buscam Court House, and drove them out of their works.

“ We had not been more than an hour and a half on the reserve,” says Frank Denio, “ before we were ordered to deploy and advance. We did so, of course, and found the line in a deep wooded ravine, with cleared fields, an orchard, some hay-stacks and farm buildings beyond, with a Johnnie behind every available cover. Part of Companies F and H were stalled here, and could not drive the Johnnies out ; I think we had about thirty-five men. We crawled up the bank and made a run for them, and put them out with the help of the other men. Lost one man here before we had gone twenty feet from the ravine. I think his name was Snyder ; think he died right where he fell. Followed them till afternoon, alternately fighting infantry and Rosser’s cavalry.

“ About noon we were advancing across a field, and got about fifteen rods from the woods, when there appeared on our left, coming out of some thin woods, a squad of about thirty of said cavalry. They tried to get between us and the woods, but did not, for we were too smart for them. They came up to a high fence that ran along the woods, and as we got behind the nearest trees they opened on us, shooting my chum, Dave Bowman, who was just to my right, behind an old upturned root. He went back to the rear, and we soon took the advance again ; the rebs did not stay there but a few minutes, as our line on the right soon swung around and gave them a cross fire. We had not gone more than ten rods into the woods on the other side this field when there arose out of the leaves six strapping Johnnies, and came toward me. I had a Spencer carbine that one of the wounded rebel cavalry-men had thrown away, with about thirty rounds of ammunition, so I was well fixed for most anything that might turn up. I said, ‘ Drop those guns,’ and they dropped them. They were glad to quit, and I passed them toward our rear and told them to keep on till they struck the advancing troops, and they would take care of them.

“They did as ordered, and I went ahead. Our line was relieved shortly after this (as we were out of ammunition) and ordered to assemble on the centre, which most of the men did, but Orville Hunt and I did not. We kept just behind the advancing skirmishers and in front of the troops in the rear, and took in all the houses we came across. But we came very near paying dearly for this. We got too far to the right, and while at a house I saw some cavalry about a half mile to our right, and I told Hunt we were all O. K., for our cavalry were on the right flank looking after things. About fifteen minutes later I looked again and saw no signs of them, but accidentally taking a glance back of the house across a field, I saw about twenty of our supposed friends (Johnnie’s) making for the house. They were just throwing down a rail fence so as to jump their horses through. They had seen us also. I yelled to Hunt, who was in the house, and he came out and took a ham that I had, and slipping around the house, made for the woods close at hand. I stepped to the corner of the house and fired the eight shots from my carbine as rapidly as I could. I then placed myself on the other side of the high rail fence alongside of Hunt as soon as I could, and stepping back into the thick bushes, looked back at the house. Three or four cavalry-men came around the house each way with their carbines in their hands and looked in vain for us, while we sat in the bushes laughing at them. We then passed to the right and struck the troops, and came up with them at the place where Lee’s headquarter train was taken.” Says Colonel Gould :

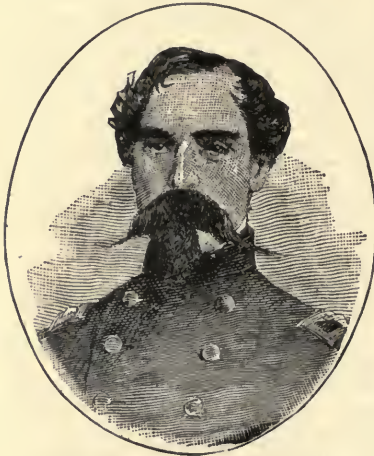
“On the 8th we skirmished until about 3 P.M., when we were relieved and ordered back to our brigade, which we joined about 6 P.M. at Farmville. Here the rebels had built what was called Round Fort by some. A Connecticut regiment had charged this work and been repulsed. Major Church, of General Miles’s staff, rode up to General Nugent with an order for the Fourth to charge this same work. Telling Major Church that we had but two hundred and eighteen men, and hardly three rounds of ammunition to a man, he turned his horse and dashed off.”

This lack of ammunition had to be proven to the satisfac-



tion of Major Church by laying the cartridge-boxes on the ground in front of each man, and having them inspected. Says Frank Denio: "We were excused, and some other

brigade did the business and were most beautifully whipped, which went to prove that the Johnnies were not all dead yet."



COLONEL ROBERT NUGENT.

The regiment was moved a short distance in front of the brigade, and ammunition enough borrowed to give each man ten rounds. We were then ordered to move to the right. Says Colonel Gould:

"After we were furnished with ammunition, Major Church returned with orders for the Fourth to

move to the right, across a road, and pass to the rear of where the rebels were intrenched, with orders not to fire until a brigade which had been ordered to charge in front had become engaged. We crossed the road, and found ourselves facing the rear of the rebels, who were packed in behind their works, guns in hand, watching for the advance in their front. The temptation for the Fourth to fire was something beyond control. As quick as the rebels got the fire in their rear they broke and ran; this, I think, was the last firing done by any infantry of the Army of the Potomac."

On the evening of the 7th General Grant had sent a letter to General Lee asking the surrender of his army, to which, within an hour, a negative reply was returned. A second letter was sent on the 8th, and a reply received that afternoon. The flight and pursuit were kept up without any regard to this correspondence, however. At 11 o'clock of the 9th inst. we came up with Longstreet's skirmishers. We had orders not to fire. The cavalry, with the Fifth and Twenty-fourth Corps, were in their front, and after several



MAJOR SEWARD F. GOULD,  
BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, U. S. V.





halts and advances, we halted the last time in the last line of battle the Army of the Potomac ever formed. Says Frank Denio :

“ Company M lay exactly across the turnpike up which we had advanced, and which led almost in a direct line through and into Lee's army.

“ We stacked arms here just as we stood, and when the negotiations took place we had to break the stacks to let the officers pass up and down this road.

“ The Johnnies sent in a flag of truce, and it came through our line at this spot in a United States express wagon, which they had brought from Richmond. It was down this road and through Company M that Major-General Rollins, Grant's chief of staff, came on his horse when we rushed to the road and said : ‘ What is it, General ? ’ And he said : ‘ Lee has surrendered, and that is the end of it.’

“ The Twenty-sixth Michigan was in front as skirmishers for our division, and they claim that it was through that regiment that the negotiations for the surrender of Lee's army took place. So it was as a skirmish line ; but as a line of battle it belongs to the old Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

“ That same afternoon we went up to the woods and, separated by a double line of pickets, stood face to face with the army that had looked at us for four years across the flaming pit—men with whom, in a hundred grapples, we had fought with remorseless desperation and all the terrible enginery of death, until on the one side and on the other a quarter of a million of men fell ; and yet the men we fought we never hated except that they struck at the old flag. Dear old army ! Its tents are struck, its fires are dead ; folded the banners that lighted its swelling way ; silent the bugles that beckoned to fame across death's abysses ; vanished the embattled hosts that shone in the morning sun ; scattered the friendly band that shoulder-to-shoulder stormed the gates of glory. So it rises and stands before me ; the ranks all full, we the living, they the immortal, swelling together the roll of honor, that great company of heroic souls that were and are the Army of the Potomac.”

## CHAPTER XXIX.

### EXPERIENCES OF THE CAPTURED.



THE chronicles of the captured! What feelings of pity, disgust, horror, and profound sympathy do they create.

We were so unfortunate as to have a good many of our men captured: a few at the battle of the Wilderness, some at the North Anna and Cold Harbor, but the chief portion of them, as already shown, at Ream's Station. Quite a number of these men returned to the command after

Lee's surrender, while we were yet in the field. We are permitted to refer to the experiences of Major Knower, Colonel Corliss, Lieutenant Peloubet, Sergeants Wright, Hayden, Hubbell, McKeever, Bunyea, Sands, Marsh, and others.

Some were more fortunate than others in the circumstances of their capture. Major Knower says:

“When Lieutenant Flint and myself broke through the screen of shrubbery and found ourselves in presence—at short range—of a line of Hampton's dismounted cavalry, we were greeted with the command to throw down our swords and come in. The invitation being coupled with lurid adjectives at that time very popular in both armies, we halted and obeyed the demand to throw down arms. Their line advanced, and two files dropping out, surrounded us. My first experience inside the Confederacy was marked by one of the four Johnnies dropping his carbine to the level of my breast and demanding my watch. Finding I had none, he asked for my money. In the act of mildly fibbing, by saying I had none of that commodity, I instinctively put my hand upon my vest-pocket, where, indeed, I had a few hard-

earned dollars. His next action made my pardonable falsehood a truth, for thrusting his hand in the pocket, he relieved me of all my funds, and also from the necessity of lying about them to the next comer. He then started to join his command in the advance. One of his comrades remarking that fair exchange was no robbery, snatched off my hat, and threw his own greasy—oh, how greasy—home-made head-covering at my feet. Then catching sight of the stem of a meerschaum pipe that was protruding from the side pocket of my coat, he 'reckoned he'd take that, too.' Suiting action to words, he grabbed the pipe, and started to follow his companion. Aroused by this last indignity—for even a worm will turn—and the pipe had cost ten dollars in Washington, I called after him, 'Say, Johnny, you've got the pipe; take the tobacco, too,' at the same time throwing toward him my pouch. His conscience seemed to smite him, for, turning back, he said, 'Here, Yank, fair play; I'll trade with you,' giving me a Virginia clay pipe-bowl with a reed stem, in exchange for my meerschaum. I gained a relic—which I still have, and cherish—by the trade, and lost a good pipe, my only consolation being that Lieutenant Burt, of Company B, would feel the loss more than I, it being his pipe that he had loaned me, and there is no insurance against losses through warfare. The two remaining Johnnies proceeded to escort us to the rear; but filled with a laudable desire not to be too quick in reporting back for duty, they moved at a very slow pace, a fact which, as the bullets were incessantly spotting the trees around us, Flint and myself pointed out to them as a very injudicious proceeding, remarking that if we were going to be hit, it would be better to take the chances as far in the rear as possible, so that the wounds might be slighter. Agreeing to this, we all found cover behind the largest trees, and amicably discussed the state of the war, until it was too late for our guards to get back to the front in time to do any fighting. They then escorted us to the Provost Guard and 'turned us over.' I have a dim recollection of seeing just the same kind of conduct on our side of the lines. Human nature, however, is all alike. When, three



days afterward, we reached Libby prison, it was just at nightfall. A group of some two hundred officers was packed in the lower room serving as an entrance hall. Here Sergeant Dick Turner (may he be *anathema maranatha*) made us a speech in which he informed us that if we voluntarily gave up what money we had, it would be accounted for and returned to us when we should be exchanged; but we would all be searched, anyhow, and any money found concealed would be confiscated to the Confederate Government. I weakly yielded to the voice of the tempter, and surrendered five dollars *greenback*, which was all I had left. And to give the Southern Confederacy its just due, will admit I received six months afterward, when exchanged, a five-dollar *Confederate bill* in return therefor. As greenbacks at that time were at the rate of twenty-five to one, and have since advanced in value, I still hold the five-dollar blueback, and will swap even with any one. Ushered in parties of five into an inner room, we stripped to the buff, while our clothes were searched for possible weapons or probable money. Then after dressing we were sent up a ladder to the second floor, and here commenced the first experience of prison life."

Says Colonel Corliss: "They quickly possessed themselves of everything the writer had except his pants and shirt. By this time darkness prevailed. Thunder began to reverberate through the heavens, lightning flashed through the air with startling effect, and the rain fell in torrents. Wade Hampton's cavalry, whose prisoners we were, marched us quite a distance back, and grouped us about a large, struggling fire, where we were turned over to the tender mercies of the infantry. About the first face I saw there was that of Captain Porter, before referred to as bringing us the order from General Gibbon to hold our position. Before he reached his headquarters the rebels had broken through the main line, and held it so that he rode right into their ranks. By 8 o'clock in the evening the rain had ceased, so had all firing, but darkness, bitter darkness rested like a pall all around us. We received exaggerated statements, of course, of our losses, but it was bad enough,

for correct reports show our losses to have been six hundred and ten officers and men killed and wounded, seventeen hundred and sixty-two missing, also nine guns, quite a loss, which might have been averted had we returned to our army on the night of the 24th. We Yanks were shivering and hoping for something to eat. In a little while the command, 'Fall in!' fell upon our listening ears. It did not take long to form the line, and soon, flanked by our captors, we started for Petersburg, which we were told would be our first stop. They marched us over the battle-field. It was a sad spectacle to see our dead lay there stark naked. The rebels detailed for this work had large lighted pine torches which they would stick in the ground, then strip the dead. These bright, smoky lights burning here and there in the dense darkness, the rebels running to and fro, made a weird spectacle I shall never forget. It was the night of the 27th ere we reached the outskirts of Petersburg, where we rested until morning, when we were placed aboard the cars. In the afternoon Richmond was reached. We were turned over to the tender mercies of the militia reserves. Boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age, they were entirely different in their treatment of us from the soldiers in the field. These were as considerate as could be expected; the former were as mean and insulting as they could be. The enlisted men were marched to Belle Island and other prison hells. The officers to Libby Prison."

Says Lieutenant Peloubet: "Of my capture by Hampton's cavalry, on August 25th, 1864, the dismay at finding myself a prisoner of war, I shall say nothing. It is an oft-repeated tale. The horror of marching over the almost deserted battle-field, where but a few hours before we had fought so bravely and lost; the naked dead and wounded, stripped by the Johnnies of every article of clothing; the long, weary tramp of twenty-four hours, with scarcely a mouthful to eat; our arrival at 'Hog' Island, Petersburg, where our captors turned us over to the 'home guard'—although as vivid in my memory as though it was but yesterday, would make too long a narrative to put in this his-

tory, and I need all the space I can have to tell the more acute story of life in rebel prisons of war.

“Our treatment up to the time of arrival at Hog Island at the time seemed hard enough, but then our hardships had only begun.

“Upon our arrival at Petersburg, we found a group of Confederate officers seated under a tree, and one by one we were marched up to that tree and stripped naked, and had to stand quietly and see our clothes examined and searched for money and valuables, and then after taking all they wanted, our clothes and effects, such as they did not keep, were returned to us, or else an exchange was made, handing us worn-out shoes in place of good boots—keeping almost everything of value; and while we came into Petersburg fairly clothed in United States uniform, we in a few hours were changed into a mongrel crowd. Many a patched butternut coat covered the back so lately proudly wearing the blue. The writer was fortunate enough to only exchange hat and shoes. Resistance was useless. One poor fellow was strung up by the thumbs for hours because he resisted this robbery.

“We were fed on corn-bread after this ‘search for contraband of war,’ as they called the clothes, watches, money, knives, etc., and then we were put into cattle cars and sent on to Richmond. Down the principal street we marched, whistling ‘Yankee Doodle.’ I never heard such vile epithets from any lips as were hurled at us by the women of Richmond as we passed their houses. It was a perfect ovation of curses, until we reached the gates of ‘Libby.’ Here, a repetition of the search, only more strict than at Petersburg. I cannot say what room I occupied in that famous Hotel de Prison. I went in at one door, through another, and up one flight of stairs, and the door was shut.”

Alfred Bunyea, of Company A, says: “I was in the breastworks at Ream’s Station, and started with others to leave, when the Johnnies, pouring in, yelled out: ‘Yank, you drop dat gun and git over dar,’ and I got over dar. They formed us in line, and on our way to the rear, a rally was made by the boys on the right, but was repulsed. A



heavy thunder shower came up, and we were started off around by Dinwiddie Court-House, marched all night, and arrived in Petersburg about 2 o'clock P.M. the next day. The Johnnies searched us, took everything we had that they wanted, and kept us there over night and the next day until evening, then shipped us to Richmond and put us in Libby Prison. We were there about a week. The Johnnies used to approach us with the remark: 'Well, Yank, if you have any greenbacks, you want to give them up, and when you are paroled, we will give them back to you.' The last part of this proposition proved to be all in their minds. They searched us every day. Sometimes our boys would tear up greenbacks before their eyes, and pretend to put them in their pipes and smoke them, but instead, would roll them up in a cud and put them in their mouths. After we got on Belle Island, we fared pretty well, a small piece of corn-bread and bacon once every day. They used to allow us to go out of the prison on the Manchester side, near the river, to the stockade, where we often dug brier roots. One of our number dug a big hole one day, and getting into it, was covered all up, with a breathing hole left, intending to skip after dark, but some fellow-prisoner gave him away, and a guard was put there to watch. The fellow in the hole waited until it was dusk, dug out, and was about to swim the river, when the guard ordered him back. When the prisoner reported the proposed escape of his comrade to the Lieutenant in charge, the officer said: 'You are a — rascal; you ought to have your — brains blown out.'

"One day we saw a batch of prisoners taken away, and the next day a second lot. We were the third batch, and were taken to Saulsbury Prison, in North Carolina."

Says Charles Marsh: "When first put in Libby Prison, we were packed so closely that we all had to stand. In the morning one of our comrades was found in a dying condition, and we crowded from him to give him room and avoid trampling on him. Dick Turner, a clerk in the prison, famous for his cruelties to prisoners, came upstairs on his way to the floor above, and seeing the dying man, kicked

him in the side. Not being initiated in prison discipline, I said: 'Don't you know that man is dying?' The look Turner gave me convinced me that silence was golden in this instance at least."

As the officers were kept entirely separate from the enlisted men, the experiences of the two classes were somewhat different. The first place of confinement, with nearly all our boys, was the famous Libby Prison, at Richmond. Of this place, Lieutenant Peloubet speaks as follows: "I was in a room about forty feet wide and one hundred feet long, perfectly destitute of furniture, except each one was allowed a blanket, a spoon, tin plate, and cup. We were tired and hungry, and clad in clothing occupied by other tenants before we got them.

"About four hundred officers occupied this room, and we all slept in one bed.

"We arrived so late in the afternoon that supper had been served before we got there. I had eaten but half an ear of roasted corn, two small biscuits, and a very small piece of corn-bread in nearly three days, and many had not had as much as that. I spent just one month in Libby. Two meals a day were served to us—mostly very fair wheat bread and a small piece of boiled fresh beef in the morning and bean soup in the evening.

"We had plenty of water, that was the one comfort of Libby. We could wash. We did not fully appreciate this till we reached other pens. We were not allowed to go near or look out of the windows.

"At Saulsbury, N. C., I saw a major shot and killed for just stepping one foot over the dead line—pure wanton murder. We tried to get at the sentry who did the cruel deed, but he was commended and furloughed for his gallant conduct.

"I can forgive them all else, but the memory of these and similar inhuman acts that I have witnessed rankles as an unhealed sore."

Some of the officers fared better than others, probably from the fact that they formed the acquaintance of rebel officers, and obtained various privileges through such ac-

quaintance. This may be inferred from the following letter :

“ LIBBY PRISON,

“ RICHMOND, VA., August 28, 1864.

“ DEAR FOLKS : A ‘ change has come over the spirit of my dreams,’ and I am now a member of the renowned institution whose name heads my letter. Nine other officers of the regiment and myself were gobbled up by the rebels at Ream’s Station, on the 25th. I am unhurt, although I had one bullet put through my coat-sleeve and one through my hat. Since our capture we have been treated very well, especially by the Major who conducted us to Petersburg. He was a genuine good fellow. Write to the commander of the Fourth Heavy (New York Artillery), and have my valise sent home by express. My shoulder-straps are in ——’s possession. Send for them. The whole company is here—thirty-nine men.

“ The officers here are : Major Williams, First Lieutenants Chichester, Barnes, Watts, Knower ; Second Lieutenants Dearborn, Corliss, Flint, Vanderpool, and Peloubet.

“ Find out how to send letters, and write to me. Love to all the dear ones at home.

“ WILLIAM B. KNOWER.”

Lieutenant Knower’s experience is here given :

“ The room in Libby Prison was intensely dark to us, coming from the light below, and the first groping steps of the new arrival was apt to bring him stumbling over the legs of some older victim who had retired for the night. This, of course, brought out the usual compliments, more forcible than polite, and while endeavoring to apologize to an unseen sufferer, a chorus of ‘ fresh fish,’ ‘ fresh fish,’ filled the air, mingled with all sorts of remarks of a personal nature relative to captured coffee-boilers and *sich*. It *was* hard. Where we had looked for tender sympathy we found only hard-hearted jeers and laughter. Stifling our sorrows as best we could, the first new-comers caught on, and were, perhaps, the loudest in welcoming their comrades in misfortune as they slowly climbed the ladder in



turn, after the search below stairs. It was after 12 o'clock before the last man had come to join the motley crew and silence had settled down upon the prison. Groping around among the unseen forms stretched out upon the floor, I found a vacant place, and lying down, head to the wall, I sank to sleep, with at least one thought to give me consolation—'There could be no picket duty that night.' Libby Prison, judging from my experience of others, and from what I have learned of other prisons, was undoubtedly the best they had in the Confederacy. It was swept out twice a day by colored men, scrubbed twice a week, had running water and a bath-tub on each of the two upper floors, where we were confined, and was comparatively sheltered from the weather. Still, it was *not* as comfortable a place to live in as was William's Hotel, or even the barracks at Fort Ethan Allen. I remember one night after the attack upon Fort Harrison, during which attack we could plainly see the shells bursting in the air and hear the sound of the guns, we were all so elated with the seeming prospect of being liberated forthwith by the entrance of the Union troops, that we indulged in singing Union songs until long after 'taps.' At the time no notice was taken of our patriotic zeal, but at 2 o'clock next morning, the rebel relief guard marched into the prison and routed us all up; forming us into four ranks on the floor, the commander told us that we must stand in that position for two hours, under penalty of being shot if we left our places or sat down. The long room was dimly lighted by a few tallow dips, and we stood there with the guard surrounding us, their muskets at 'a ready,' until the candles had nearly burned down; the time was not quite two hours, however, as the dips were miserable affairs and burned rapidly, but I noticed that no one seemed inclined to enliven the occasion by song, and after we had been dismissed the compliments of those who did not or could not sing were many, if not graceful, to the performers who had brought the punishment upon us.

"When we were confined at Saulsbury Prison pen a plot was organized for escape of the whole number confined

there—some eight thousand in all. I think the plan was feasible, for the enlisted men had been organized by the Johnnies in companies of one hundred men, each under the command of a sergeant, for the purpose of drawing rations, and the officers who were in the conspiracy all knew their parts and were prepared to carry them out. There were but two regiments, with a section of artillery guarding us, and had we made the attempt, we could have swamped them by mere weight of numbers. The plan failed by a mere accident. In the enclosure the officers were separated from the men by a line of eighteen guards patrolling between two 'dead lines,' but communications were readily passed back and forth by means of papers wrapped around stones. In the afternoon, before the contemplated break, which was to have taken place at 2 o'clock the next morning—their guard being changed at even hours, thus giving us a chance to capture thirty-six muskets and cartridge-boxes at the outset, as we could then gobble both reliefs, and thus armed take the guns by assault—the officer whose duty it was to throw over the paper notifying the men of the time, from nervousness, perhaps, wrapped the paper around the stone so loosely that it dropped between the dead lines, while the stone flew across. There the paper lay unnoticed by the sentinels for about an hour. When the relief marched in a quick-sighted Sergeant saw it, then picked it up and read it. At 4 o'clock that afternoon a strong guard was marched in the enclosure, and in an hour every officer was on the cars bound for Danville, Va. It was a great pity. I think we could have astonished them. There were only two guns to take, one at each angle of the officers' side of the enclosure, both already loaded with canister, and neither defended with any obstructions, while their limbers were just behind them, all ready for our use. Each camp of this regiment being in short range of the guns when fired to the rear, a successful capture of the section would certainly make things lively that morning; but it was not to be.

“At Danville, we were imprisoned in the two upper stories of a tobacco warehouse, the two guards locked in with us occupying the lower one, while others patrolled

around the building outside. We used to beg a 'chaw' of tobacco from the sentinel on duty, and always took as big a chew as conscience would permit. This after getting upstairs we dried and used for smoking. I remember once in my desire for a smoke I overstepped the bounds of politeness. For having made the usual request, 'Say, Johnny, let's have a chaw,' the guard handed me his plug of North Carolina. I took what I may now say with pride was a stunner of a chew (spoiling the enemy, you know) and handed back the remainder. The guard looked at it for a moment, and then said, more in sorrow than in anger, 'Say, Yank, give me the chaw, and you keep the plug.' I acknowledged my fault, but I kept the chew. At Danbury our fare was about six ounces of corn-bread at nine in the morning, and from that time until nine the next morning all the water we wanted and would bring for ourselves from the Dan River, about a quarter of a mile distant. This fare was varied twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays—by what was in courtesy called pea soup, or in lieu boiled beef served at four in the afternoon. The prisoners were divided, for convenience of distribution of rations, into messes. Our mess was number seventeen, and had fourteen members. The soup when served was delivered in a water-bucket, the same in which we washed ourselves or clothes, when we did indulge in that luxury, and was distributed by means of any cup or old tomato-can that Providence or good luck might furnish through dint of borrowing, for we were a very poor mess, indeed. The distribution generally gave each member about a quart of muddy, warm water, and when the bottom of the pail was reached, a tablespoonful of small black beans, mingled with dirt or weeds, to each share. I am not exaggerating, but write simple facts. Our beef soup was made, apparently, judging from the residue left in the bottom of the pail, from the entire animal boiled down except, perhaps, the hide, hoofs, and horns; portions of most every other part we frequently discovered. You might think that this simple fare was hardly worth quarrelling over. Yet such is the perverse nature of mankind, that the utmost jealousy ex-



isted lest one should get more than his fair share, while in fact the one who got the most may justly have been considered the worst off. Our bread was simply rye meal that had not been bolted—until we got hold of it—baked in very hot ovens in large dripping-pans after having been mixed with water and very little salt. This resulted in an outer crust very hard and an inner mass of moist, uncooked meal. Invalids and those with pampered stomachs used to trade the inside mess for the crust—two for one portion. The bread in pans was usually marked in lines before baking, so as to divide each pan into six loaves, one each being given to every two men of the mess. As the division lines were very uneven, the sizes of the loaves were quite irregular, and so strife and dissensions arose among the brethren. At first the method was for one to turn his back and as each loaf was pointed out to name the parties to whom it should go; but, alas! it was soon discovered that the man with his back turned always secured the largest loaf for himself and partner; it was suspected that he received some signal. I know I have stood quite close to Lieutenant Flint when he called out names, and possibly might have unconsciously touched his foot on such an occasion. Then we adopted the plan of putting numbers in a hat, to be drawn corresponding with duplicates placed on the loaves; but the numbers for the largest loaves always seemed to stick under the hat-band until the last. Finally, we took the method of each in turn first choosing a loaf in the morning; this was satisfactory. It gave a fine scope for generosity and magnanimity, but I noticed that no one shamed his comrades by taking advantage of the opportunity to exercise these praiseworthy virtues. We had several escapes while at Danville, but though for a time successful in getting away from the prison, every one who tried it was in the end recaptured. The method of escape was quite ingenious. We had to bring water for ourselves from the Dan River twice each day, two different messes in their turn taking the duty. Under escort of four guards, two at the head and two in the rear, the Messubis of the mess would start for the river, to reach which they had to cross a mill-race,

about six feet wide and four deep, upon a narrow, unrailed plank-bridge. At first each man carried two pails, but after awhile it became the custom for some to carry but one. This gave the opportunity for escape. A party would go out just before nightfall, on a winter day, and when returning from the river, with full pails strung out into a long line, the column being half way across the mill-race, a halt would be called to rest. Those at the head and rear would engage the guards in conversation, while the seeker after freedom, who always managed to be upon the bridge, would quietly slip down into the ice-cold water and sneak out of sight beneath the planks. When the word to advance was given, a comrade with but one pail would pick up also the one left by the fugitive, and everything would be serene. It must have been a cool proceeding to escape in that manner, though six or eight tried it.

“In February we were sent again to Libby Prison, to be exchanged, and had a very enjoyable ride to Richmond, arriving at which place we broke away from our guards in a body and made a dead run for the prison, knocking on the doors and clamoring to Dick Turner to let us in—a ludicrous contrast to the time, six months previous, when we only wanted to get out; but a man is never satisfied. Besides, we knew the sooner we were paroled at the prison, the quicker we would be exchanged. On our way down the James River, on February 22d, 1865, three men who had been brought on stretchers sick from the hospital to the boat died before we reached the place of exchange. Ten per cent of the officers with whom I was imprisoned died during the six months of confinement: three were shot by guards; the rest died of sickness. Our first meal at Annapolis Hospital, of ‘real-for-sure’ ham and eggs, with unlimited hot biscuit and coffee, placed beyond a doubt the fact that we had arrived in ‘God’s country’—a sentiment we had begun to cherish when we first saw the old flag streaming out over our lines as we crossed at Chapin’s farm. Some—many, in fact—shed tears; as for me, having no handkerchief, I just simply snuffled.”

Says Lieutenant Peloubet, of the trip to Saulsbury Prison

and treatment there : " One fine Sunday morning in the latter part of September, 1864, we were wakened about 3 A.M., marched downstairs, and every one handed a well-filled haversack. We were marched to a train of cattle cars, and told to get in—sixty in each car. Well, we were out of Libby, but where were we going? Wild rumors of exchange were flying. Soon the cars moved. We had fresh air, at any rate, for a while, but it did not last long. Our long, tedious ride, sixty locked in a car, just standing room, was frightful. Before night most of the haversacks were empty. Most of the men were jolly. Then came the want of water. Burning thirst prevailed. The air had become so foul as to be hardly breathable. The result of this unusual feasting and the bad air, crowded condition forcing us to stand up, and the journey, may be recalled by those soldiers who were there, as resulting in a very horrible condition of things, hardly to be imagined by those who were not there.

" We went along slowly day by day the same, except that we stopped once and went back nearly seven miles to get an officer's hat that had blown off—it was too valuable to lose.

" We travelled night and day with hardly any stoppage anywhere, until at last we insisted upon having something to eat. Instead of keeping us three days on the road, we were between six and seven, during which time we only had water twice to drink. They did stop at a little town, and furnished for the eight hundred officers three boxes of hard-tack, which was so hard that we could not possibly bite it, and they gave us no water. The suffering on that six days' journey was intense.

" We arrived about dark at Saulsbury, marched into the stockade, through the ranks of the rebel renegades, who would grab anything we had, even trying to tear off our clothes to cover themselves. We were taken upstairs in a large building, and put on the floor to sleep, and twice during the night these rebel renegades made breaks to see if they could get anything away from us. They would run all over us, stepping on us. Next morning they took us into the stockade, and put eight hundred officers in six



log-cabins of two rooms each, and there we remained twenty days. During this time we were formed into regular military brigades, etc. There was a line about twenty feet from the front of our tent, bordering a walk that was used by a sentry. We could not go within twenty feet of that, and the enlisted men were twenty feet on the other side. It was here that I saw Major — killed. For stepping incidentally across the line he was shot.

“My shoes were soleless, held together by rags, and I was dressed in the lightest of summery costume, and my courage was not equal to making any attempt to escape.

“They suspicioned that some had escaped, and formed us in four ranks and counted us, and we were all there. By some means we kept the account good until thirteen had escaped.

“One day Colonel Young, commandant of Danville Prison, said: ‘Which of yous got away, boys?’

“We told him to look at his roll-call and find out, and then he chinned for an hour or so, finishing by saying, that several had been captured and returned to Libby.

“Then they counted us again, and we were all there. They then put us all on the lower floor, and counted us as we went upstairs, and reversed matters, counting us as we came downstairs, and we were all there. The next day they came back, with a squad of soldiers, had them load their muskets and aim at us, and counted us again; still the original number was there. Counted us all that day, and at last offered parole to fifty soldiers who would tell them how we managed to keep up the original number when thirteen had escaped. The secret of this was away back in a dark corner behind a post, a hole being cut through the floor, and when some had been counted and went down or upstairs, there were put through this hole enough to be counted twice to make the original number brought to Danville.

“During the latter part of our confinement we fared pretty well. Rebel officers and civilians offered us in exchange for drafts on our friends their Confederate money.

I gave a fellow a draft on Calais, Me., signing a fictitious name, for \$100 in exchange for \$700.

“With this I could buy pork at \$12 a pound; flour, \$3 a pound; eggs, \$15 a dozen; sweet potatoes, \$1 to \$2 each; onions, from \$3 to \$5 each; butter, \$16 a pound, and tea or coffee for \$400 a pound, Confederate money.

“Our sources of amusement were many, a good glee club being one of them. The rebel officers used to come in and hear us sing, and I never heard anybody cheer harder than they when we sang, ‘Rally round the flag, boys.’

“One day a regiment of soldiers came into town, and stacked their muskets within fifty feet of our prison, right in plain sight, and left them without guard. Not a person was in sight. We hastily formed into military order, appointed our line and field officers, and were told to follow quietly. Twelve grabbed our pails, and sung out: ‘Guard, water!’ The guard opened the door to let us out for water, and we made a rush. Twenty-five had reached the outside, when a volley was fired, and they returned. One major lost his life.

“The next morning a surgeon came down wearing the Major’s coat, another his boots, and yet another his hat. The rebels offered us \$50 to \$500 for a pair of boots, and from \$25 to \$50 for the hats of those sufficiently fortunate to retain them.

“We were divided up into squads or messes of sixteen, and when we slept, room enough was left, so that if the bones stuck through under the feathers on one side, we were all ordered to turn over or spoon at once, which we did.

“Our principal occupation was cutting kindling-wood. Corn-bread alone became monotonous, so we mixed it with warm water, making gruel. The guards would bring us in chunks of wood for a consideration, and we paid \$60 a month for the use of a cook-stove. Each one furnished his quota of kindling-wood every day.

“The night we were taken out of Danville was cold and bitter, in February, and we were marched through snow and slush to the depot, and left standing an hour and half, with our feet almost frozen.

“As the last man left the prison—the old stove having a big fire in for our last supper—some one overturned it, setting fire to the building, and the so-called Southern Confederacy never discovered the secret passage or learned how the count was kept up.

“We were put into cars and taken back to Libby Prison, but our arrival was different from our first visit. Then we were well guarded; now four small boys and one old man attended us. We were allowed to go where we pleased, and some stragglers did not come into shelter until hours after the others. We knew that some good change was at hand.

“We signed parole papers, were then put on transports, sent down the James River, and counted for the last time. We marched two miles across a neck of land, and for the first time in six months we saw the United States flag, on February 22d, 1865.

“I was told to go out with a certain squad and find my regiment, and when found, report for duty. After about an hour's march I saw an artilleryman, and I sung out: ‘Hello, Fourth New York Heavy,’ and I reported for duty to that battalion, which was taking prisoners to City Point, and was put on officer of the guard that night. The first military duty I did after seven months of rebel prison life was to guard the self-same men who captured me seven months before, and I went inside of the guard ring, spoke with them, recognized them, and told them:

“‘I won't treat you as you did me, when you took my knife, my watch, money, and tobacco. You have lots of gold. Keep it.’”

Some of the enlisted men after leaving Libby were in Pemberton Prison a few days.

Privates Hayden and Hubbell, of Company C, experienced this change on account of the crowded condition of Libby. Says the former:

“At Pemberton Prison we were searched. The Confederate officers stated that those who would give up their money and other valuables would receive a receipt for them, and when they were exchanged such articles would be



returned to them. Quite a number gave up money, other valuables and keepsakes, but nothing was ever returned. We were ordered to remove all of our clothing, and it was examined very closely, through the seams and under the bands, looking for greenbacks, also under the lining of the blouses and caps. They must have received a large amount of money, as we had just received pay a few days before, and had not much chance to dispose of it or send it away. They took money, knives, forks, spoons, canteens, haversacks, all the extra clothing, and some that was not extra, the pieces of tents, and rubber blankets. Hubbell saved his diary and photographs by putting them in one of his shoes, and slipping it to one side. They were not all searched, as an order came to move the prisoners at once. We did not know why the change was made, but we were carried to Belle Isle."

Subsequently those imprisoned in Pemberton were also transferred to Saulsbury.

Among the captured of Company B, on August 25th, was Dr. Wright, McKeever, and Peck, who were hurried to the rear, and in a day or two found themselves in Libby Prison. Dr. Wright managed to escape rather ingeniously from this place, so that he did not share the fortune of the other members of the regiment, who were transferred to Saulsbury.

Getting into conversation with one of the attendants, an assistant surgeon, Wright found that he was from New York City and knew some persons that the doctor was acquainted with. In a day or two this new-made acquaintance had informed the doctor that the badly wounded prisoners would be exchanged. If he could manage to lose a leg for the occasion, he might get back into Northern lines again. The doctor said: "I could manage it if I had a blanket."

"Very well, I will get you a blanket," said the surgeon. So when the officers making the exchange came around to count the badly disabled, Dr. Wright, who lay with his head out from under the blanket, was counted as a legless man, and soon after was put upon a stretcher, carried over

to the river, and placed on the boat. After they got within the Union lines the doctor recovered so rapidly that the Confederate guards were greatly surprised. One of the most remarkable cases known to surgery, where a leg developed within half a day. He was taken to Annapolis, and there detailed as an assistant in the general hospital.

McKeever and Peck were removed from Libby to Belle Isle, and soon after they understood they were to be exchanged, and were quite joyful at being called out with a squad of others one morning, but when they found they were going on the train in a southerly direction, their joy was tinged somewhat with uncertainty. They reached Saulsbury Prison, and located there for a number of months.

They were among those who took part in the insurrection, and had the usual experience of the starving in resorting to various devices to secure enough food. Among these was the plan of getting counted in lieu of some friend who had died or gone into the hospital. They also had experience in eating mice, dogs, bones, and other rations supposed to be included only in Chinese bills of fare. Early in the winter they experienced a very cold night, and Peck was sick. McKeever felt very certain that if his friend was allowed to lie in his usual quarters he would die before morning. Accordingly he applied to the surgeon to get him admitted into the hospital that night. The surgeon said nothing could be done, but McKeever was so strenuous, that he finally succeeded, and Peck was taken into one of the wards in a shivering, feeble condition. This service to his friend saved his life.

McKeever was one of the few of our regiment who survived and returned to the command. He had numerous opportunities to enlist in the Southern army, and though sorely tempted by the extra rations offered as inducement, which proved too great for many a prisoner, he rejected all overtures, and was duly exchanged.

Says T. B. Sands, of Company E: "The only man I was personally acquainted with of the Fourth who died in Saulsbury, was John B. Martin. I was a prisoner from the time of my capture at Ream's Station up to a short

time before Lee's surrender, when I was taken out with a squad of prisoners to fell timber for breastworks. Seven of us got away, and reached our lines after five or six weeks' travel, but could not get through the pickets until the day Lee surrendered."

One member of the regiment has furnished a very frank statement of his enlistment in the Confederate service. He says: "I was one of the boys of our regiment that went into the rebel army. We were most dead with hunger, some prostrated by sickness, and in that despondent state of mind that made us feel almost indifferent to life itself (and I firmly believe that had I not enlisted in the rebel army I should never have lived to get home); and we made a compact that we would enlist, and the first chance we had to get away would desert to our lines. It seemed to us then that the end justified the means, whether it did or not. We enlisted in consideration of the extra amounts of rations, which would at least insure us against starvation, and a chance of getting out of the loathsome prison.

"Three others of our regiment went out with me, and some of the boys thought John Morse also went, but this was a mistake, for I had my arms around his neck in Saulsbury Prison when he died."

One of these men who went into the Confederate service had four brothers in the Union Army: one was a Lieutenant in Battery L, First New York Artillery, and two others were members of that battery; the fourth was in the Third New York Cavalry, under General Stoneman. When this man left the prison, he was with others taken to Charlotte, S. C., where they were subject to a surveillance about the same as if they had been prisoners for awhile. He says:

"When General Stoneman made his raid through the Carolinas, there came an order for volunteers to go to Saulsbury to fight Stoneman. I was one of these volunteers. I thought there would be a chance to enable me to get into the Union lines with my brother.

"We were not allowed a gun in our hands for more than two hours at a time until this expedition occurred. We reached Saulsbury some time in the morning, and if I re-



member correctly, the battle was in the forenoon. We went to the arsenal to get guns, and while there the Confederates were fighting, engaged in a battle with Stoneman's troops, and Stoneman had them pretty well whipped before we got to the ground, and then we all threw our guns and ran into our own lines.

"We all got new Enfield rifles out of the rebel arsenal that morning, and never took the oath to the Southern Confederacy. The act of enlistment stands as a blot upon my record, which I, of course, regret, though I sincerely believe that but for that act my bones would now be mouldering among the graves of that Southern prison."



## CHAPTER XXX.

### FROM BURKSVILLE TO WASHINGTON.



WHILE lying in camp near Burksville the officers had numerous applications from contrabands to act as servants ; and quite a number were thus employed, and came to Washington with the regiment. April 15th the sad news was read to us, while on dress parade, of the assassination of President Lincoln. Rumors of Johnson's surrender were also received the same day. The next day, Sunday, the 16th, we had the first inspection since breaking camp.

An order from General Meade was read on the 17th in reference to the death of the President. On the 18th we broke camp and moved about a mile southwest, where we pitched our tents on a descending piece of ground, in front of a very fine residence occupied as Division Headquarters.

On the 26th we had orders to lay out this camp according to the revised army regulations, from which we concluded that we were to remain here for some time. On Friday, the 28th, an order was brought by General Miles and read by Colonel Nugent, that Johnson had surrendered on the same terms as Lee.

There being no further use for an army in that quarter, we were not surprised on May 1st at the reading of a circular on dress parade, announcing the movement of the army the next day to Manchester, Va.

On the morning of the 2d a circular from General Humphreys was read in reference to the line of march. At noon we fell in line, marched through Burksville and some eight miles further down the Dansville Railroad ; halted at 9 p. m. for the night. Awakened about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d by bugles and drum corps playing reveille ; passed

through a beautiful country, reached Amelia Court-House about 12 m., where we noticed a quantity of army stores destroyed by the Confederates. Crossed the Appomattox River and halted at a point some three miles beyond for the night. Took up our march at sunrise of the 4th, moving on the Broad or Richmond road. The inhabitants showed themselves at intervals along the road, and ladies were conspicuous at the windows and doors of the houses. In one place, where the road was shaded on either side by large trees, we passed a crowd of negroes, many of them in the tree-tops singing plantation melodies, some of which seemed improvised for the occasion, as they were quite patriotic in sentiment. Marched about twenty-five miles and encamped some five miles from Richmond. It was raining hard on the morning of the 5th. We had orders to wait for the Second and Third divisions to pass us, and we only moved to within sight of Richmond and went into camp. Several of us went down to Manchester.

At night we illumined the camp with candles. On the 6th we lay in camp until 10 o'clock; our Irish Brigade trimmed their caps with shamrock, and the whole corps had knapsacks well packed and in good order. Entered the city of Richmond at 11 o'clock by crossing from Manchester on the pontoons. Marched through the principal streets, went by Libby Prison and Castle Thunder, Jefferson Davis's house, and other points of interest. The Twenty-fourth Army Corps were drawn up in open order, and presented arms as we passed. It was a very hard march, as it was hot and dusty in the streets, though there were many people along the way with water, who showed us various courtesies.

The column moved off, the Third Division ahead, about 12 A.M. Sunday morning, May 7th, across the Chickahominy, passed by Hanover Court-House, marched all day through a beautiful country. In some places were extensive fields of grain, looking well.

There was little to indicate that this region had been devastated by a four-years' war. We halted on a piece of bottom land two miles from the Pamunkey River for the night.



On the 8th marched on the telegraph road to Fredericksburg, the order of divisions being First, Second, and Third. One of the Lieutenants and a canteen of whiskey fell out to rest, and did not get up until the next day. We passed Chesterfield Station, Polecat Creek, and halted for the night at Dickinson's Farm. Tuesday morning a good many of the command awoke to find themselves soaked with rain. The roads were very muddy. We were the second division in order of march; passed through Thornburg, crossed the Ta, also the Po; passed also by some old Confederate intrenchments and encamped within about 10 miles of Fredericksburg. Moved off about 8 A.M. on the 10th; weather quite cool and comfortable; reached Fredericksburg about 10 A.M. Passed the old battle-ground, and several houses demolished with bullet and shell. Scenery about the city very fine. Entered from the south; its numerous spired domes and ruined dwellings made it appear not unlike an Oriental city. Crossed the Rappahannock on pontoons laid by the Fiftieth Engineers. Passed through Falmouth; crossed Potomac Creek, and encamped about five miles from Fredericksburg.

On the 11th our brigade built corduroy roads in the forenoon, marched in the afternoon through pine woods mostly. In front of the ruins of a house, the chimney of which was about the only thing left, a cadaverous-looking individual was seated on the remnants of a fence in front.

"Hello, Johnnie!" said Miller, of Company A, "what are you doing there?"

"Oh," said he, "I am all right. I've just got *home*."

The boys gave him a cheer for his nerve.

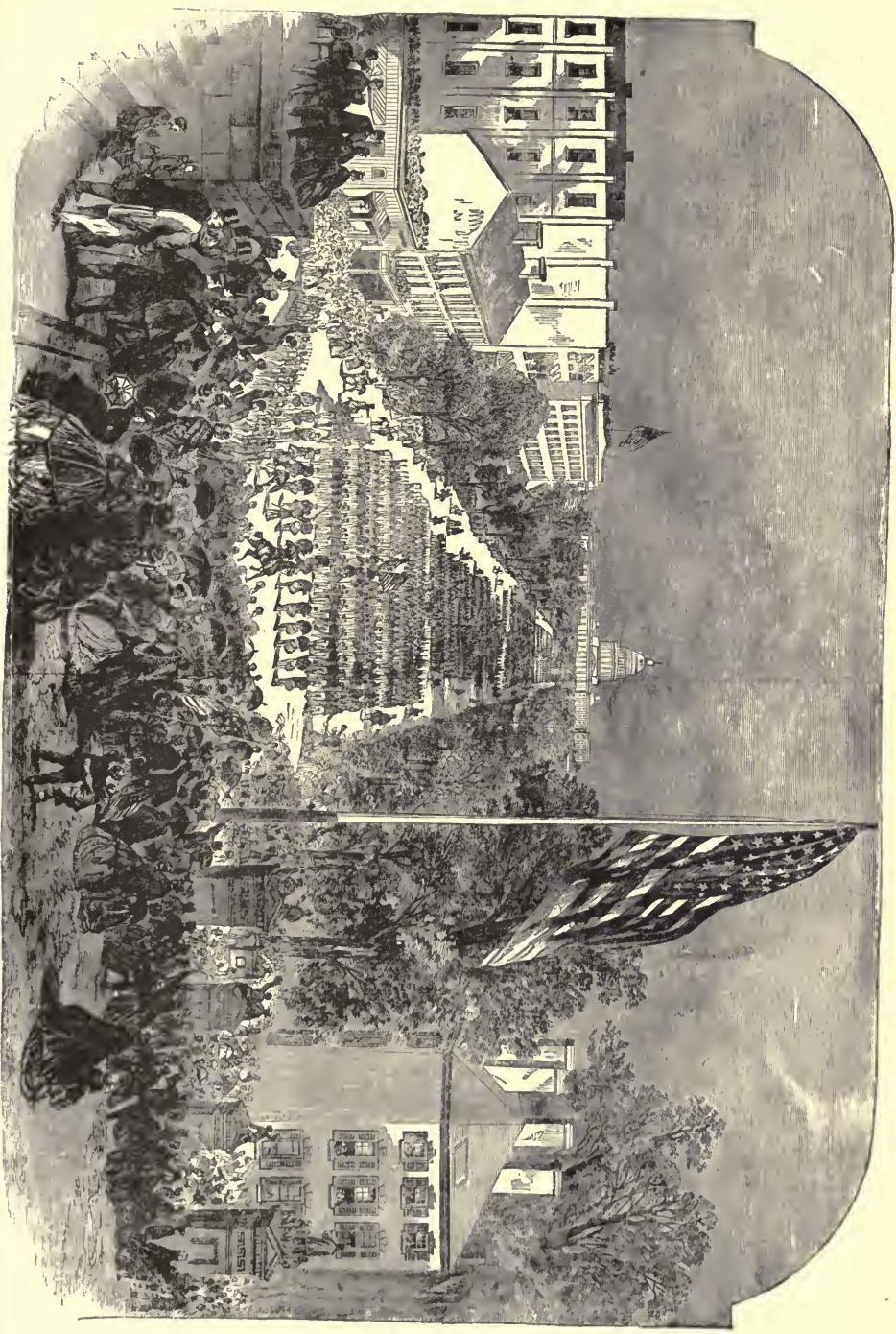
About 5 P.M. there were indications of a shower; marched into a field for the purpose of encamping. A terrific storm came up before we could pitch tents—hail and rain together. Rain continued most of the night and the weather grew very cold. The condition of the regiment may be inferred from the writer's experience that night. According to his daily record: "Slept horribly, wet to the skin, and shivered all night; got out of the wet next morning, and after a hurried breakfast of hard-tack and coffee fell in line about

7 A.M." As we came through a piece of woods that morning there lay a pair of white horses, both dead in the road, killed by a stroke of lightning. They were said to be a headquarter team of the Fifth Army Corps. A rumor was afloat among the soldiers that two general officers had laid a wager of a basket of wine as to the marching qualities of the Fifth and Second Army Corps, the one reaching Washington first to be the winner. As some of the men had suffered from the heat and fatigue of the march, there were not wanting those who thought the death of the horses a species of retributive justice for their personal suffering. Though just how the poor horses could be a vicarious sacrifice for the sins of their owner—provided the rumor was correct—seemed difficult to understand.

We marched pretty steadily all day, halting but a half hour for dinner. Every native that we met was beset with the question, "How far is it to Alexandria?" For about two days the answer was invariably, "Thirty miles." If we could rely on our informants, we seemed to be marching in a circle. Our division led off on the 13th, about 5 A.M., halted at Acquia Creek until 10 A.M., waiting for the pontoons to be laid. Marched steadily all the afternoon, part of the way on the railroad. About 6 P.M. struck a turnpike that looked familiar, and the men were wondering where they were, when, ascending a hill, Maryland Heights, with the blue waters of the Potomac, came into view. Cheer after cheer arose from the different brigades and regiments as they beheld that spectacle. We encamped in a beautiful position for the night, in sight of the Capitol dome. Sunday, May 14th, was a delightful day, and a good many citizens from Washington came out to see the soldiers. We read in the Sunday morning *Chronicle* an account of the capture of Jefferson Davis's staff. We had brigade dress parade that day.

On the 15th we packed up again, and the column moved off toward Alexandria, halted at Four Mile Run, where we pitched tents on an eminence covered with oak bushes, which completely surrounded the camp. The Fifth Army Corps were encamped on a hill west of us; in fact, the





THE GRAND REVIEW.





whole region was dotted by the white tents of the army.

At this time the trial of the conspirators for the murder of President Lincoln, and the attempt on the lives of Seward and Johnson, was in progress at Washington. A despatch from the War Department was sent to the regiment, in the form of an order to muster out all men who had been in service since 1862, and also those whose term of enlistment was but one year.

Nothing of special importance occurred until Tuesday, May 23d, when the grand review of the Army of the Potomac took place.

Our corps marched through Washington, crossing on Long Bridge, passed through Pennsylvania Avenue, were reviewed at the White House by Generals Grant, Sherman, President Johnson, and a number of officials; crossed the Potomac on pontoons near the Aqueduct Bridge, marching about twenty-five miles altogether. As it was quite warm and sultry, we reached camp in a demoralized condition.

On the next day occurred the review of Sherman's army, which was witnessed by a good many officers of our regiment, including the writer. On Saturday, the 27th, the Second Corps was to have been reviewed by Governor Fenton, of New York, but on account of the rain the review was postponed. On the Sunday following we had brigade dress parade, with Brigadier-General Robert Nugent presiding. On the 30th the Second Army Corps was reviewed by Generals Humphreys, Meade, Hancock, Meigs, Adjutant-General Townshend, President Johnson, Secretary Stanton, Governors Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, and Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

On Friday, June 2d, the writer had charge of a detail for picket along the Potomac. It was a fine, clear day, and the scene at sunset was beautiful. The view from our post took in a valley extending from the Potomac, winding round amid a cluster of hills on the right; the blue heights of Maryland beyond, the Capitol dome, Arlington Heights, and a part of the city further to the left, the barracks and works of two forts, the white tents of the Fifth Army Corps

in the immediate foreground, and the line of picket posts stretching across the front of the picture. The scene was poetic, and as a memento of the occasion, the following is inserted :

SUNSET ON THE POTOMAC.

The rose-red arch of the sinking sun  
Rests lightly on the western height ;  
The broadening shades from Arlington  
Are striped with rays of ribboned light.

A golden shimmer lies unrolled  
Adown the silvered river's way,  
From flambeaux near the gates of gold,  
Which mark the throes of dying day.

As dome and city slowly fade,  
A sadness steals across the heart,  
As if the shadows could pervade  
And to the soul their hue impart.

The crimson pales to purple tint,  
To violet next—then gray as lead—  
Till through the dusk, the monument  
Is seen no more—the day is dead.





## CHAPTER XXXI.

### CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS, AND MUSTER OUT.



WHEN Lee and Johnson had surrendered, and the war thus closed early in the campaign, there were many excellent soldiers who had come into old regiments as recruits that spring, and whose term of service had therefore just begun. Many of these had been in the service before; and added to this class were many who had served nearly their full term of enlistment, and having no special business to call them home, preferred to remain their full time. And so it came about that portions of four New York regiments, mustered out as organizations, were transferred to our regiment in June, 1865. These regiments were the Eighth Heavy Artillery, the One Hundred and Eleventh, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Infantry. The artillery regiment; originally the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Lockport, N. Y., to serve three years, and mustered into the service of the United States August 22d, 1862. It was changed to an artillery regiment in February, 1863. Two additional companies were organized for this regiment in January, 1864. The entire organization was raised in the counties of Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee, the Twenty-ninth Senate District. The enlisted men of Companies G, H, I, and K were transferred to our regiment June 4th, 1865. Companies L and M were transferred to the Tenth New York Infantry, and the remaining six companies mustered out June 5th, 1866. The four companies transferred to the Fourth, of course, ceased to exist as such, the men being distributed among our companies. The Eighth Regi-

ment participated in the battles at Spottsylvania, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, North Anna, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station, and Boydton Road.

About the same time, two hundred and forty-two men of the One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry were transferred to the Fourth. This regiment was organized in Auburn, N. Y. It was raised in the counties of Cayuga and Wayne, the Twenty-fifth Senate District. It was mustered into the United States service for three years August 20th, 1862, and was as an organization mustered out June 3d, 1865. It participated in the following battles: Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, and Ream's Station.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment, from which a large number were transferred, was organized at Troy, N. Y., the companies being for the most part raised in Rensselaer County. It was mustered into the United States service August 29th, 1862. This regiment participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Mine Run, Po River, Wilderness, Bristow Station, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Deep River, Ream's Station, Strawberry Plains, and Petersburg.

One hundred and seventy-six men of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry were also transferred to our regiment in June. This regiment was organized at Geneva, N. Y., to serve three years. The companies were raised in the counties of Ontario, Seneca, and Yates. The writer had the honor to belong to it for about one week, and was then taken out by his friends as not being old enough. It was mustered into the service of the United States August 23d, 1862. The organization was mustered out of service June 3d, 1865. It participated in the battles of Gettysburg, Bristow Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Po River, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, and Ream's Station. An elaborate history of this regiment, entitled "Disaster, Struggle, Triumph," written by Mrs. Wilson, has been published under the auspices of



*H. E. Richmond*

MAJOR, FOURTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.





a committee, of which Major C. A. Richardson, of Canandaigua, N. Y., is chairman.

On Friday, June 16th, orders came for the regiment to be in readiness to move. It was rumored that we were to garrison nine forts, located west of the Potomac, from Fort Worth to Fort Albany, with headquarters at Fort Richardson.

Most of the companies moved into their respective forts on Saturday the 17th. The duty from this time until Tuesday, September 26th (when the regiment was mustered out), was that common to garrison duty, in contrast to our previous work, and for the most part pleasant. Two captains, Henry T. Lee and Henry E. Richmond, both officers of merit, were promoted and attained the rank of Major about this time. A number of court-martials were instituted for the trial of members of the regiment at the different posts. At the Forts Berry and Barnard, one of these was held alternately, of which Captain H. L. Carpenter was President, and the writer, Judge-advocate. Major William B. Knower was one of the members of the court.

Beginning August 23d, in Washington City, a court-martial was held for the trial of Captain Henry Wirz, late commander of the Andersonville Prison, Georgia, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock was a member. General Lew Wallace was the President, and Colonel Chipman the Judge-Advocate. This trial, it will be remembered, resulted in the conviction and execution of Wirz.

On July 4th several of the posts united in a celebration at Fort Berry. We had a large arbor fixed up with boughs and shelter tents. Arrangements were made with Smith, our caterer, for dinner. Two barrels of ale and other drinkables were purchased. Major Richmond, Captains Watts, Carpenter, Washburn, Cauldwell, also Lieutenants Traverse, Lazarus, Cromby, Seely, Wheeler, and other officers were there. We had dinner under the arbor, after which a good many speeches were made and toasts drunk—altogether a very pleasant time. The writer was officer of the day.

A riot at Long Bridge occurred that day, and Lieutenants

Cromby and Wheeler were ordered to headquarters to command a detachment of guards.

Baseball clubs were organized at the posts during their stay here, and several match games played between the different companies. A detail was kept constantly on guard duty at Long Bridge from our regiment. The writer, with Lieutenant Peloubet, of Company M, had charge of such a detail, relieving Lieutenant Cromby September 5th. Our headquarters were in an old hotel, the site of the city of Jackson, laid out during that famous warrior's administration, and which was intended to surpass Washington; but at the date of this writing that same old building is the only landmark of the city. At that time it was infested with rats, and owing to the marshy surroundings, swarms of mosquitoes, even larger than the Jersey variety, ravaged the neighborhood.

The facilities for acquiring malaria were of the very highest order, and a good many of the detail there did not fail to take advantage of their opportunities. For two years after leaving the service the writer had chills and fever almost daily.

On September 26th we were mustered out of the United States service, and on the 28th we fell in line and marched to regimental headquarters; from thence to Washington, arriving there about 5 P.M.

We left Washington at 7 P.M. for New York, but only managed to reach Philadelphia by morning, where we took breakfast, reaching Jersey City about noon, crossed the river, and marched down Broadway to Battery barracks.

On Saturday, September 30th, we took the ferryboat to Hart's Island, where we were quartered until October 6th, when we were paid off, and separated for our respective homes.

Thus closed the service of one of the largest regiments organized during the war—a regiment with an exceedingly varied experience in the different arts and branches of warfare, and one which received the commendation of nearly every general officer of whose command it chanced to constitute a part. Made up of many different classes and



grades of men, the bulk of the organization proved in time of trial enduring, courageous soldiers. The losses of the regiment during active service were excessive and lamentable, though not proportionately as large as that of some other regiments. This may be attributed in great measure to the fact that we were fortunate in our commanding officers. Through the influence of Colonels Tidball and Allcock, we were permitted to retain some right to the name under which we were organized in being attached for a period to the artillery brigades, instead of acting merely as infantry, the fate of nearly all the other heavy artillery organizations. The following statistics are based upon tables in Colonel Frederick Phisterer's (A. A. A. G., State of New York) forthcoming work, "New York in the War of the Rebellion," showing comparative losses of the Fourth and of the other regiments whose members were in part incorporated with it.

## REGIMENTAL LOSSES.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Killed and Died of Wo'nds.		Died of Disease.		Accidents, Suicides and other causes.		Deaths of Prisoners.		Total Deaths.		Aggregate of Deaths.	Surviving Wounded.		Surviving Captured.		Aggregate of all Losses.	Number in Organizations.
	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		Officers.	Enlisted men.	Officers.	Enlisted men.		
4th N. Y. H. A.	8	117	4	211	..	27	..	97	12	452	464	12	233	10	249	1028	3842
8th " " "	20	332	3	171	..	30	1	113	24	646	670	27	562	6	141	1406	2570
111th N. Y. Inf.	10	214	..	100	..	4	2	74	12	392	404	24	466	37	476	1407	1731
125th " " "	12	107	1	50	..	9	3	61	16	227	243	14	271	41	930	1499	1250
126th " " "	16	134	1	91	..	4	..	30	17	255	272	23	375	30	957	1657	1661

It will be seen that while our regiment lost above one quarter of its numbers, the Eighth Heavy Artillery lost more than one half its numerical strength, while the losses of the three infantry regiments, owing to their total capture at Harper's Ferry, are much higher, the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth losing nearly its entire strength, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth losing apparently nearly 20 per cent more men than it actually possessed.

Though great military losses do not always indicate great successes, they at least show that men have faced danger at the risk of their lives ; and certainly those who share it for the public good are fairly entitled to worthy homage.

A quarter of a century has drawn its veil of incident across the horrors of that time, and only as a dream come back those scenes of mustering armies, dreary night marches, and the bloody pageantry of battle. May they never come again. May the conditions of anarchy, rebellion, and oppression, which alone can justify war, never arise in this free land, that the ambitions, the talents, and energies of its citizens be fully exercised in the conquest of the base and selfish, and in the development of those arts which, contributing to the good of the whole, shall perpetuate peace.



## PART SECOND.

### SKETCHES OF OFFICERS AND MEN.



THIS portion of the History includes the names of all the officers and men of the regiment, and, so far as data could be procured, brief sketches of each.

#### FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

##### COLONEL THOMAS D. DOUBLEDAY.

IN Ballston Spa, New York, February 18th, 1816, Thomas D. Doubleday, the first Colonel of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, was born. Though his immediate ancestors were English, prominent Dutch and Irish families are found in the genealogical line.

Among the prominent ancestors was Peter Donnelly; also

Abner Doubleday, the namesake of the distinguished General Abner Doubleday, brother of our Colonel.



The subject of our sketch was educated at Auburn, N. Y. His earliest occupation, after completing his education, was that of a clerk in a bookstore. He early developed a fondness for art, and conceived a special liking for painting, ornamental gardening, and the drama. In literature his favorite authors were Shakespeare, Dickens, and Cooper. Mr. Doubleday's business for a considerable period was that of stationer. In religion he was an Episcopalian, and while in civil life was very regular in his attendance upon the services of that Church.

December 16th, 1841, Mr. Doubleday was united in marriage to Miss Mary Augusta Ward, an accomplished and beautiful young lady belonging to one of the oldest families of New York City.

As a military man Colonel Doubleday possessed two characteristics of the highest order: he had great courage and great energy. He was kind to his associates and subordinates in a marked degree; and the favor with which he was regarded by them was constantly being exhibited in their words and actions. Kindness of heart was, perhaps, Colonel Doubleday's greatest fault. He hated to say no to any one. That he did not attain the measure of success as a military man gained by his illustrious brothers, may be attributed chiefly to this fact.

He resigned his commission about the last of 1862, as stated in Part First of this work, and returned to the occupations of civil life. He was accidentally killed, being run over by a stage on Broadway, New York, in May, 1865.

Colonel Doubleday had two children, Stephen Ward Doubleday, who was a Lieutenant in his father's regiment, and a daughter. As may be supposed, Mr. Doubleday's usual characteristics prevailed in his family; he was an affectionate husband and kind father.

#### GENERAL GUSTAVUS A. DE RUSSY

was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 3d, 1818. Some time in July, 1835, he was appointed a cadet to West Point, where he remained three years, resigning in 1838. He was engaged in the occupations of civil life until war was declared against Mexico. March 8th, 1847, he was appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth United States Artillery. For gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, he was brevetted First Lieutenant, August 20th, 1847. For gallant conduct at Chapultepec he received the brevet of Captain, September 13th, 1847. He was made First Lieutenant, May 16th, 1849, and was promoted to Captain, August 17th, 1857. He was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious services, June 25th, 1862, in action near Fair Oaks, Va. For gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Malvern Hill the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred. For gallant and meritorious services during the war the brevet of Colonel was conferred, March 13th, 1865. For similar services in the field during the war he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

At the close of the war General de Russey returned to the regular service as an officer of artillery, and July 26th, 1866, he was appointed Major in the Third United States Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel, August 25th, 1879, and was promoted to Colonel of the Fourth United States Artillery, June 3d, 1882. He

was retired November 3d, 1882, and now resides in the city of Detroit, Mich. Every soldier who served under General de Russey will testify to his superior executive qualities as an officer and his uniformly kind treatment of his men.

### COLONEL H. H. HALL.

Colonel H. H. Hall was born in Boston, Mass., March 25th, 1816. In 1846, while he was residing in Claiborne County, Miss., the war with Mexico commenced. General Zachary Taylor was in command of a small body of Regulars of our Army in Texas, who were threatened by an overwhelming force of Mexican troops.

Volunteers were urgently called for. The first response was from a company raised at once in Claiborne County and organized and equipped as riflemen. Of this company the subject of our sketch was elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant. They proceeded at their own expense to the seat of war and reported to General Taylor at Camargo, Mex. After muster into the United States service General Taylor attached them as an independent company to the Fourth Regiment of United States Infantry, then commanded by General John Garland. With that regiment (in which, by the way, General U. S. Grant was then Second Lieutenant) the company had a full share of the fighting in the three days' battle of Monterey. The term for which the company had enlisted expired during the truce that succeeded the battle, and they were honorably discharged by General Taylor. Lieutenant Hall was then transferred to the staff of General Henry Whiting, then with the Army as Quartermaster-General, and was with that officer on the field during the conclusive battle of Buena Vista, the gaining of which probably made General Taylor President.

When peace was declared with Mexico, General Whiting was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General in charge of the Eastern Division of the Army, with headquarters at New York City, and soon after at his request Lieutenant Hall was appointed Chief Clerk, in charge of that office, where he served acceptably for seven years. The experience he there acquired was utilized especially at the breaking out of our late war. Mr. Hall, being commended by officers of the Regular Army to General Chester A. Arthur, then just entering on his duties as Quartermaster-General, State of New York, was appointed his First Assistant.

After the seventy-five regiments constituting the first call by the President had been equipped and despatched to the seat of war, Mr. Hall was, through the courtesy of Colonel Thomas D. Doubleday, offered the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Fourth Regiment Heavy Artillery, and was commissioned by Governor Morgan on December 30th, 1861. After assisting very materially in the organization, completion, and equipment of the regiment, aided by General Arthur and Colonel George Bliss, Jr., then Acting Adjutant-General of the State, as well as Paymaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall accompanied the regiment to Washington, from whence by orders they proceeded to garrison the forts constituting in part the "defenses of Washington."

Some credit for the proficiency of the drill of the regiment in infantry tactics, apart from their regular drill as artillery, was generously awarded Lieutenant-Colonel Hall by Colonel Doubleday and the line officers, especially when emer-

gencies arose in the future career of the regiment when heavy guns were not available.

On May 23d, 1863, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall was promoted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, and on August 6th ensuing he resigned and was honorably discharged.

The following document was drawn and presented to Colonel Hall on the occasion of his departure from the regiment :

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VA., August 10, 1863.

COLONEL : In view of the sudden and unexpected separation which is to sever the connection so long existing between us, we, officers of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, feel called upon from our hearts to express to you the deep feelings of regret that suggest themselves on this occasion.

We do not stop to inquire into the uncharitable causes which have led you to pursue the course you have chosen, by which we lose one from among us on whom we have long looked with feelings of love, respect, and esteem. We only wish to express our regrets that one so qualified by long experience in the defense of his country, and eminently capable, should by the precarious fortune of war feel called upon to resign.

We assure you that, as officers of your late command, we attribute to you the credit of having made us what we are in the field, and regret that one so competent to command should be detached from the position with which he has so long been associated.

Be assured that you have our best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness, and we hope that when all wars have ceased, we may meet in an everlasting union.

THOMAS ALLCOCK, Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding, Fourth New York Artillery.

THOMAS L. SEARS, Major, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

FRANK WILLIAMS, Captain, Company A, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

H. W. HAYDEN, Second Lieutenant, Company A, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

O. L. DEARBORN, Second Lieutenant, Company A, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

WILLIAM ARTHUR, Captain, Company H, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

GEORGE W. BEMIS, First Lieutenant, Company H, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

W. C. EDMONSTON, Second Lieutenant, Company H, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

HENRY I. KOPPER, Adjutant, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery.

D. COLE, Regimental Quartermaster, Fourth New York Artillery.

M. J. DAVIS, Assistant Surgeon, Fourth New York Artillery.

RICHARD KENNEDY, First Lieutenant, Commanding Company F, Fourth New York Volunteer Artillery.

WILLIAM BARNES, Second Lieutenant, Company F, Fourth New York Volunteer Artillery.

HUGH WATTS, Second Lieutenant, Company F, Fourth New York Volunteer Artillery.



CHARLES MORRISON, Captain, Company B, Fourth New York Volunteer Artillery.

G. L. MORRISON, First Lieutenant, Company B, Fourth New York Volunteer Artillery.

D. K. SMITH JONES, Captain, Company D, Fourth New York Artillery.

ABRAM G. BRADT, Second Lieutenant, Company D, Fourth New York Artillery.

JOHN WHITE, Second Lieutenant, Company D, Fourth New York Artillery.

WILLIAM H. CARR, Chaplain, Fourth New York Artillery.

DEAR COLONEL : I am requested to hand you this document as an evidence of the deep regret which the officers who have signed it feel at your leaving us. I regret that the following officers are absent on detached service, feeling confident that they would attach their signatures also :

Lieutenant H. T. LEE, Company A.

“ D. D. MCPHERSON, Company C.

Lieutenants PRATT and McCARTY, Company E.

“ WATERBURY and WARNER, Company H.

Captain VANDEWEILE and Lieutenant McKEEL are in New York.

Wishing you every happiness,

I remain, as ever,

Yours affectionately,

THOMAS ALLCOCK.

He returned to New York City and resumed his duties at the Quartermaster-General Department, by assisting in the settlement of the war claims of the State against the General Government.

Colonel Hall now resides in Brooklyn.

#### BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN C. TIDBALL.

John C. Tidball was born in Ohio County, Va., but at an early age he emigrated with his parents to Belmont County, O. He was brought up as a farmer, and after receiving a common school education he entered West Point in 1844. In 1848 he graduated, standing eleventh in a class of thirty-eight. He was appointed Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third United States Artillery, and in the fall he joined Sherman's battery of that regiment. In February, 1849, he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the Second Artillery, and in the spring he joined his company at Savannah. In the summer of 1849, and until the winter of 1851, he was in Florida. He was then ordered to Charleston Harbor. In March, 1853, he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and joined his company at Fort Defiance, N. M. At this post he only remained a few months, when he was detailed to accompany Captain (subsequently General) Whipple in his explorations for a Pacific Railroad route. This duty occupied the winter of 1853-54 and the ensuing spring. The next fall he was assigned to duty on the Coast Survey, and he continued on this duty until the fall of 1859, when he rejoined his company, then stationed at the Artillery School of Practice, at Fortress Monroe. In 1859, in the expedition to Harper's Ferry to suppress John Brown's raid, Lieutenant Tidball became personally acquainted with Col-

onel (afterward the Confederate General) Robert E. Lee. Says General Tidball, in a letter to the writer :

“ At Harper’s Ferry he was our commanding officer, and won the admiration and respect of all by his soldierly bearing and gentlemanly manners. He was pre-eminently the beau ideal of both. From what I saw of him during our three weeks’ service together, I can now readily see how by his own magnetic influence he was enabled to hold together, against the most adverse circumstances, his Army of Northern Virginia and deal heavy blows with it against the noble Army of the Potomac for four continuous years. Military critics are wont to condemn this, that, and the other of his campaigns, but so far as I am able to judge he never made but one serious mistake in his life, and that was when he mistook his native State of Virginia for the whole United States, and lent his great qualities as a military leader to the aid of those who were treacherously endeavoring to break up the Union for their own selfish ends.”

After a short stay Lieutenant Tidball was transferred to Company A, of his regiment, and ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Before the opening of the Rebellion the company was ordered to Washington, to form part of General Scott’s force assisting at the first inauguration of President Lincoln. The battery, with horses and equipments, was then despatched on the secret expedition for the relief and re-enforcement of Fort Pickens. The battery assisted in putting that post in a defensible condition, and in July returned to New York, and was at once hurried to Washington to participate in the Manassas campaign. Lieutenant Tidball had, in the mean time, been promoted to Captain, May 14th, 1861, and in this campaign he commanded the battery. Soon after the Manassas campaign Captain Tidball organized his Light Battery into a Horse Battery, having all the cannoners mounted. This was the first battery of the sort organized in the United States, and as it was new, there were many sceptical critics ; but as the war progressed the efficiency of horse-batteries became apparent, and others were organized.

In the spring campaign of 1862 Captain Tidball, with his battery, accompanied the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula, and assisted in the siege of Yorktown. Upon the evacuation of that place he joined in the pursuit, under Stoneman, and, near Williamsburg, participated in a skirmish which was the forerunner of the battle of the next day. Captain Tidball continued in the advance of the Army of the Potomac, and pressed the enemy closely, and in an action at Mechanicsville, May 23d and 24th, his battery played a conspicuous part. After the battle of Mechanicsville General Porter directed Captain Tidball to cover, with his battery, the withdrawal of the army to a new position at Gaines’s Hill. In this duty he was in no way assisted or supported by other troops, but by successively retiring as the rebels advanced, and taking up new positions, he was able to hold them in check, and to rejoin the main force, which took up its new line of battle unmolested. In the battle of Gaines’s Mill Captain Tidball reported to General Sykes, on the right, where the enemy was pressing upon the flank of the National Army. He placed his guns on the right of Weed’s—already in position—and by their united efforts six successive attacks were repulsed ; and the flank was held against Jackson’s efforts until the other portions of the line were forced so far back that the batteries were in

danger of being captured. About dark they were withdrawn to the other side of the river.

On July 1st the last of the seven days' battle took place at Malvern Hill. Captain Tidball's battery was held in reserve until near the close of the day, when a furious assault was made, and all the reserve batteries were thrown forward *en masse*, and by their fearful fire the enemy was checked. In this movement Captain Tidball's battery took most honorable part. On July 3d the enemy made a reconnoissance in force, at Harrison's Landing, and commenced shelling the National troops, who, on account of the rain and mud had not yet taken up the line of defense fully, and now heard the enemy's guns with considerable consternation. Captain Tidball was ordered out immediately, and throwing his battery well to the front, he succeeded in driving off the enemy. When the Army of the Potomac withdrew from Harrison's Landing Captain Tidball remained with the cavalry to cover the rear, and consequently was prevented from participating in the second Manassas campaign. He joined the Army of the Potomac again on the march to Antietam, and at daylight on the morning of September 15th, the day after the battle of South Mountain, he started with the cavalry, under General Pleasanton, in hot pursuit of the enemy. The rebel rear-guard was overtaken a short distance beyond Boonsborough, and after a sharp skirmish the National cavalry was driven back in confusion; and it was not until Captain Tidball brought up his pieces that order was restored and the enemy routed. Continuing the pursuit toward Hagerstown, a circuitous march brought them to Antietam. General Richardson, marching his infantry division by a shorter route, arrived at the same time, but without his artillery. His combative zeal led him to insist that Captain Tidball should place his guns on an eminence and open fire; which was no sooner done than the enemy concentrated all his batteries upon Tidball, who maintained the unequal contest in a manner nowise unfavorable to himself. About 8 o'clock on the morning of the Antietam battle Captain Tidball was directed to cross the centre bridge, on the turnpike leading from Boonsborough to Sharpsburg. The Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry preceded him, under Colonel Childs, but the Colonel was killed and the regiment withdrawn, leaving the Captain to drive back the skirmishers with canister, and to establish his battery on an eminence well advanced toward Sharpsburg. Although suffering considerably he held his position until after dark, when, the battle having ceased, he was ordered to withdraw from such an exposed point. Captain Tidball moved with the cavalry in pursuit of the retreating rebels, and at the crossing of the Potomac he had a spirited artillery contest with the enemy's batteries, posted to cover the crossing.

Unimportant marches and reconnoissances occupied the time until November 1st, 1862, when Captain Tidball was assigned to the cavalry division under General Averill, who, in conjunction with General Pleasanton guarded the right flank of the army, as it moved from Harper's Ferry to Fredericksburg. The enemy was moving at the same time in a parallel direction, and a succession of flank collisions took place. The most important of these were at Piedmont, Markham, and Amisville; in all of which Captain Tidball, with his battery, was engaged. At the battle of Fredericksburg he had no opportunity of participating; but he was held in readiness for any advantage that might arise.



When the spring campaign of 1863 opened, Captain Tidball was selected to accompany General Stoneman on his raid, preparatory to the advance which resulted in the battle of Chancellorsville. Owing to heavy rains and swollen streams the expedition was much delayed, and consequently was not so fruitful of results as it otherwise would have been. Tidball's battery was attached immediately to Averill's command, which, passing through Culpeper, met the enemy May 1st in strong force, well intrenched, guarding the railroad bridge and ford across the Rapidan. The enemy were driven away sufficiently to destroy the bridge, and then the command, moving to Ely's Ford, crossed the river and entered the National lines at Chancellorsville during the battle. After the battle of Chancellorsville the horse-batteries, eight in number, but afterward increased to twelve, were organized into two brigades; one of them was under command of Captain Tidball, consisting of his own battery, with Graham's and Randall's, of the First United States Artillery, and Fuller's, of the Third.

In the Gettysburg campaign Tidball's Artillery Brigade was attached to Pleasanton's Cavalry Corps, and was engaged with the rebel cavalry at Aldie's, Snicker's, Ashby's, and other gaps of the Blue Ridge. The batteries were almost constantly engaged during the battle of Gettysburg, and in the pursuit they performed their duty with marked credit, particularly in the engagements at Boonsborough, Funkstown, Hagerstown, Falling Water, and Williamsport. In the month of August the Governor of New York appointed Captain Tidball Colonel of the Fourth Heavy Artillery from that State. The regiment was stationed in the defenses of Washington, and though an old regiment, was somewhat defective in discipline and instruction: but by energetic labor these deficiencies were corrected, and in the following March Colonel Tidball moved with it, numbering over two thousand men, to the Army of the Potomac, where it was assigned to the Second Corps, under Hancock. Colonel Tidball was placed in command of the Artillery Brigade of that corps, consisting of thirteen batteries in addition to his own regiment. In the battle of the Wilderness Colonel Tidball, on account of the nature of the ground, could place but three batteries in position. These rendered valuable service, particularly two of them posted near the centre of the Second Corps, where the enemy made a desperate assault and partly succeeded in breaking the National line. In the battles around Spottsylvania Court-House, which soon followed, Colonel Tidball's batteries again had ample opportunities for displaying their skill and hardihood. At the North Anna the enemy was strongly posted in redoubts, on both sides of the river, for the protection of the bridges. General Hancock determined to assault, and as speedily as possible Colonel Tidball placed sixty guns in position, and commenced playing on the enemy's works; and, without doubt, his artillery fire contributed greatly to the success of the assault. The rebels did not have an opportunity to destroy the bridge, but their batteries, placed about twelve hundred yards from the bridge, commanded it completely, and prevented the National Army from crossing. The batteries were so situated that Colonel Tidball could not silence them with his field-guns; but at night he placed six Coehorn mortars in position, and at daylight opened fire with them. This fire, at once strange and destructive to the enemy, had a magical effect in suppressing his. This was the first occasion on which Coehorn mortars were used for field purposes in our service; but from this time

onward they were in great demand for close fighting. Colonel Tidball continued to participate with the Second Corps, and at Cold Harbor a portion of his batteries were posted on precisely the same ground which had been occupied previously in the battle of Gaines's Mill. After the crossing of the James Colonel Tidball placed his batteries close upon the skirmish line, and at the "Hare House" he threw up a light work, which grew into the shapeless figure called Fort Steadman, historic from the fierce assault made upon it by the enemy March 25th, 1865. During the severe fighting of the succeeding days his batteries occupied a position on the most advanced line, and sustained themselves with spirit and skill.

After fifty days' campaigning, with almost continuous fighting, Colonel Tidball was appointed Commandant of Cadets at the Military Academy, and was ordered to repair to West Point without delay. Just as Colonel Tidball was becoming settled in his duties an incident occurred which caused him to be immediately ordered to the field. A cadet, the son of a former law partner of the Secretary of War committed an offence, the penalty of which he attempted to escape by falsehood. He was brought to trial before a court-martial, upon charges preferred by Colonel Tidball; but as soon as the Secretary heard of the proceedings he ordered the trial to be stopped. The Judge-Advocate having doubted whether this ought to be done till the examination was concluded, the court went on. When the Secretary heard of this neglect of his order he dismissed the Judge-Advocate from the service, and ordered Colonel Tidball to the field. The Colonel was very soon reinstated in the good opinion of his superior officers, and was brevetted Brigadier-General to date from August 1st, 1864. He rejoined the Army of the Potomac in the early part of October, and was assigned to the command of the Artillery Brigade of the Ninth Corps, then occupying the extreme left of the line on the Petersburg front. On December 1st the Ninth Corps exchanged positions with the Second, and occupied the right of the line from the Appomattox River to, and some distance beyond the Jerusalem Plank Road. On this portion of the line General Tidball had ninety guns and forty mortars of various calibres; the enemy had about an equal amount of artillery opposed. This state of affairs continued until March 25th, when, just before daylight, the enemy rushed from his works, and, with but little resistance, captured Fort Steadman. Strong columns swept along the works to the right and left, until, approaching the neighboring batteries, they were checked and driven back. General Tidball hastened to the spot and placed several batteries in position on a crest commanding Fort Steadman. All organization among the captors was destroyed by the batteries. It was also impossible for them to escape, as the three hundred yards between the lines were exposed to a sweeping cross-fire of artillery. All resistance was crushed by the artillery alone; and a division of infantry marched into Fort Steadman without opposition and captured a large number of prisoners.

On March 30th the grand move commenced. A large portion of the Army of the James had been united with the Army of the Potomac, and the latter, leaving the Ninth Corps to hold its position, swung off toward the left to Five Forks. An assault along the whole line, at that time extending about fifteen miles, was ordered to take place at 4 o'clock A.M., April 2d. To accompany the assaulting column General Tidball selected a hundred artillery-men under spirited officers. These carried primers, lanyards, and other implements, and

were to take charge of any artillery that might be captured and to turn it upon the enemy. Other parties carried tools to cut through the parapets, to remove obstructions, and to prepare a road for the artillery, which was held in readiness to move. The assault was intended to be a surprise, and General Tidball did not open fire until the enemy's guns announced that the head of the column was approaching the works. General Tidball immediately opened along the whole line, and the enemy did the same; and probably a more terrific cannonade was never heard. The assault was successful, and the works were held against all attempts to retake them. The other portions of the army were likewise successful, and the enemy was in full retreat toward Burksville. This position of affairs threw the Ninth Corps in the rear, and while the other corps were pursuing the enemy, the Ninth was charged with keeping open communications with Petersburg.

General Tidball collected and forwarded to City Point all the surplus artillery and ammunition, and then proceeded with the corps to Burksville. After the surrender he accompanied the corps to Washington City, and participated in the grand review. He was placed in command of an Artillery Brigade in the defenses of Washington, and for gallant and meritorious services at Forts Steadman and Sedgwick, was made Brevet Major-General of Volunteers, to date from April 2d, 1865. On October 1st he accompanied his regiment to New York Harbor, where it was mustered out.

Upon the muster out of the Fourth New York Artillery, after the close of the war, General Tidball reverted to his regular army rank—viz., Captain, Second Artillery. His regiment having been assigned to the Pacific Coast, he rejoined his battery at the Presidio of San Francisco. This was his old Horse Battery A, which he had commanded in many skirmishes and actions while on cavalry raids, as likewise in the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to and including the Gettysburg campaign. This battery had won for itself much *éclat* and renown, and he was justly proud of it.

After having been for four full years with the grand old Army of the Potomac, and in command of many batteries in its most arduous campaigns, the quiet routine of a military post and the command of but *one* battery, razed to a peace footing, was indeed a sudden transition. "But," says General Tidball, in a letter to the writer, "I was glad of it; the very fact that such was my status was evidence that peace had returned to our distracted country. The Union had been saved, and I was proud of the part—comparatively humble though it was—that I had taken in the great war for the suppression of the rebellion.

"When there were no longer enemies in arms to vex our land, the huge armies of volunteers were mustered out and with gladness returned to their homes and civil pursuits. Regular officers who, like myself, had held volunteer rank, returned to their regular army rank and to the quietness of peace service, and things went on almost as if no great war had convulsed the nation for four long years."

At no period of the history of this country has emigration spread over the territories between the Mississippi and the Pacific more extensively than during the years of the war. Through this vast region a large military force was required to keep the Indians down. A large military force was required in the States lately in rebellion, to bridge over the time necessarily required to bring



them from the anarchy of unsuccessful rebellion to the status of peaceable statehood ; in other words, the period of reconstruction. In consequence of this demand, the small army of Regulars of about fifteen thousand was considerably increased in 1866. In this increase an additional Major was given to each of the four *old* regiments of artillery. Captain Tidball was fortunate in being selected as one of these additional Majors, and was designated to his old regiment—the Second Artillery—and assigned to duty at the mouth of the Columbia River, in command of the District of Astoria, where he remained about a year. Various tours of duty from time to time enabled him to become acquainted with the Pacific country, or Slope, as it is called, from San Diego to Puget Sound.

In the mean while Alaska had been acquired from Russia, and he was assigned to the command of the District of Kenai, embracing all that vast area of land and water extending westward from Cook's Inlet to the extremity of the Aleutian Islands and northward to the Arctic Circle. This included the famous fur seal islands of St. Paul and St. George, in Behring's Sea, where for a time he maintained a post to prevent the utter extermination of the seals until the Government should take measures for their preservation.

His headquarters were at Kodiak, the head centre of the Russian American Fur Company. The transfer of the territory to the United States opened the fur-trading and other interests to all comers, and a great many adventurers flocked there in search of furs and fortune. Congress had not then, nor for many years thereafter, provided any kind of law or government for this territory ; consequently, it devolved upon Major Tidball, as the military commander, to exercise such authority as was necessary to prevent crime and preserve order among the inhabitants. He had many minor disputes to settle. But as he was unencumbered by statute law, he aimed only at justice, and was successful in preserving harmony. He remained at Kodiak two years. So remote and so isolated is this place, that intervals of from three to six months would elapse between communications with the civilized world.

From Kodiak he was transferred to Sitka, in command of the entire territory. This brought him within monthly communication with the States. Otherwise the condition of things was about the same as at Kodiak.

After three full years of service in this land of drear and drizzle, he applied for duty elsewhere, and was sent to San Francisco Harbor, where he was assigned to nominal duty at Yerba Buena Island. While here, during the winter of 1871-72, he was sent to Nevada to attend to some threatened disturbances among the Indians of the Walker Lake Reservation. These he settled without bloodshed or much trouble. It did not occur to him to nurse the difficulty into an Indian war, for the purpose of seeking promotion to a brigadier-generalcy. Other duty took him to Arizona and other distant places, so that his time was fully occupied.

In the fall of 1872 his regiment, having been seven years upon the Pacific Coast, and much of the time in Alaska, was transferred to the Atlantic Slope. Major Tidball was assigned to command a post at Raleigh, N. C. The savage Ku-Klux outrages that so prevailed in this part of the South had been by this time pretty well extinguished ; so he had but little to do except to endure the sneering contempt in which *Yankees*, and especially Yankee soldiers, were held by those called the best people of this region. These people were far from

being reconstructed. Says the General: "I was very happy when, in 1874, I was assigned to duty at the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., as Superintendent of Artillery Instruction. This brought me to congenial duty and my family to pleasant society. Owing to the advancement in artillery science and material the text-books of former days had become obsolete. I therefore set myself about preparing a manual for heavy artillery service. This, by the advice of General Sherman, I extended to include submarine mining, field fortifications, and many other subjects important to the artillerist. This work was published in 1880 and adopted by the War Department as a text-book for the Army and Militia of the United States. It still continues to be so."

In January, 1881, Major Tidball was invited by General Sherman to a position on his staff. This brought him into close personal relationship with that distinguished soldier, and furthermore brought him into an official circle where his scope of observation was greatly enlarged. Among his duties at Army Headquarters was the investigation of the various questions—and they were endless—arising from the various interpretations of infantry, artillery, and cavalry tactics, army regulations, and customs of service. This occupied him for a considerable period most busily. Occasionally he took journeys with the General, when he went on inspecting tours or to attend army meetings. These were always pleasant, as bringing him into contact with many old friends of the war. June 30th, 1882, the Major was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Artillery. In the summer of 1883 he made a very extended journey with the General, extending over twelve thousand miles of the Northwest and requiring over three months of time.

General Tidball's report of this journey, contained in the annual report of the General of the Army for 1883, is very elaborate and interesting.

Says the General: "This was the last official journey made by General Sherman before his retirement in February of the following year. My relations with him were of the most pleasant nature. I had an opportunity of studying his character well. A most remarkable man he is. Full of enthusiasm, he is kind and considerate to all. Always restless and moving, he never shows impatience or petulance. I never have met any one else with so active a mind that, while recognizing minor details, strides over them so easily to general results. In travelling with him, especially upon such a journey as our last, I could readily perceive how he projected and carried out the great strategical movements that made his name famous throughout the world.

"When he relinquished command of the army, November 1st, 1883, I was assigned to the command of Fort Monroe and the Artillery School at that place, which command I held until my own retirement in January, 1889. During these five years I devoted my energies unremittingly to the development of the school, which has for its object the more thorough preparation of officers of artillery for the performance of the important functions devolved upon them by the advancement made in artillery and its cognate branches during the last half century. The course taught is both theoretical and practical, and is intended to be supplemental to that taught at the United States Military Academy. I flatter myself that I was highly successful in this command."

March 22d, 1885, Lieutenant-Colonel Tidball became Colonel of the First Artillery. In January, 1889, having reached the prescribed age of sixty-four,

he was retired from active service, and in the enjoyment of health, strength, and vigor, pitched his family tent at Germantown, Pa., and has since removed to Cleveland, O., where he now resides.

#### GENERAL THOMAS ALLCOCK,

Lieutenant-Colonel, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and Brevet Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers, was born January 27th, 1815, in England, where he was educated. At the age of fifteen years he engaged in the study and practical work of chemistry. After coming to New York he became connected with the State Militia and was appointed Captain and Aide-de-camp, October 27th, 1856, on Second Brigade staff until mustered as Major in the Fourth New York Artillery, January 4th, 1862. He subsequently became Lieutenant-Colonel, May 25th, 1863, Brevet Colonel, August 25th, 1864, Brevet Brigadier-General, March 13th, 1866. He was appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the State, with headquarters at New York Depot, April 13th, 1861. While in the service he was on detached duty from September, 1864, to December 4th, 1865, as an invalid. He was with the Third Battalion while the three were separated, and in command of the regiment until wounded. He was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Hanover Court-House, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, first and second, Deep Bottom, Weldon Railroad, and Ream's Station. Was wounded August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station. Was discharged December 4th, 1865, at Washington, D. C., by reason of ending of war. Has been engaged since the war in the drug business. Is married and has four children, two girls and two boys. Present post-office address, New York, County of New York, State of New York.

#### GENERAL ULYSSES DOUBLEDAY,

Major of the Second Battalion, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, was born August 31st, 1824, at Auburn, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty he engaged in the banking business. On the organization of the regiment he became Major. The early reputation which the regiment enjoyed for efficiency in drill and discipline was due in great measure to the efforts of Major Doubleday. While in the service he was on detached duty several times. He was while Major engaged in the battles of Pope's campaign, 1862. Was wounded slightly at Groveton. He remained in the military service after leaving the regiment. Was in the Florida expedition, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Olustee, and in other engagements in the South. He was discharged as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General at New York City by reason of close of war. Has been engaged since the war in banking. Is a widower and has three children, one girl and two boys. Belongs to G. A. R. Post No. 8, at New York City. Present post-office address, Asheville, Buncombe County, State of North Carolina.

#### MAJOR THOMAS D. SEARS,

the first Captain of Company A, was commissioned March 4th, 1862, with date of rank from December 13th, 1861. He was promoted to Major, May 21st,



1863, and was in command of the First Battalion prior to and during the campaign of 1864, until discharged, November 5th, 1864. No data has been furnished of his civic record.

#### MAJOR EDWARD F. YOUNG,

the first Captain of Company G, was commissioned October 27th, 1862, with date of rank from July 25th, 1862. He was promoted to Major, October 7th, 1863. He was a man of scholarly tastes. Says General Tidball: "Major Young up to the time of his death was engaged in preparing, from the Army Regulations and other sources, an analytical digest of the obligations, offenses, penalties, etc., of a soldier. All of these things were at that time, and to a great extent still are, so scattered through the Regulations and elsewhere as to be little accessible to the soldier; especially to the volunteer fresh from civil life. With no knowledge whatever of military laws, regulations, and customs, and little or no opportunity of learning them, he is at the outset confronted with penalties for offenses of which he had no conception. It is readily seen how advantageous such a compilation would have been. Major Young had it well advanced when he was taken sick. I never knew what became of his manuscript. I selected Major Young for this work, because he appeared to me to have literary taste and a tendency to such pursuits."

Major Young had previously been Assistant Provost Marshal of the vicinity about Chain Bridge. He died of disease at that post, December 22d, 1863.

#### MAJOR WILLIAM ARTHUR,

Major and Paymaster, United States Army, is the youngest son of the late Rev. William Arthur, D.D., and Malvina Stone, and brother of the late President Chester A. Arthur. Born May 28th, 1834, in Hinesburgh, Chittenden County, Vt. Received an academical education. Graduated from Albany Medical College, New York, June 10th, 1856; was School Commissioner, Fourth District, Albany County, N. Y., from January 1st, 1858, to January 1st, 1861. Entered the Volunteer Service, January 29th, 1862, as First Lieutenant, Company H, Fourth New York Artillery; promoted Captain in same company, January 1st, 1863, and Major of the regiment, December 23d, 1863. In command of the Second Battalion from the time of breaking up camp at Brandy Station, Va., until the regiment was brought together at Totopotomoy Creek, Va. Engaged at the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Totopotomoy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, and at Ream's Station, at which last, August 25th, 1864, he was severely wounded in face; was in command of the regiment just after Lieutenant-Colonel Allcock was wounded. Honorably mustered out of Fourth New York Artillery, April 6th, 1865. Appointed Captain in Veteran Reserve Corps, January 19th, 1865; accepted April 29th, 1865. Was Commissioner of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Florida, to April 6th, 1866. Honorably mustered out of Volunteer Service, February 22d, 1866. Appointed Second Lieutenant, Third United States Artillery, February 23d, 1866; accepted April 18th, 1866. Promoted First Lieutenant, July 28th, 1866; Regimental Quartermaster, Third Artillery, February 1st, 1873, to July 28th, 1875; appointed

Major and Paymaster, United States Army, July 26th, 1875; accepted July 28th, 1875. Brevet Captain, March 2d, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania, Va.; Brevet Major, March 2d, 1867, for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Ream's Station, Va.; Brevet Major of Volunteers, February 20th, 1865; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, March 13th, 1865, for gallant conduct in the battles of Spottsylvania and Ream's Station, Va.

Since entering the Regular Army, February 23d, 1866, served at Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Macon, N. C.; Fort Pulaski, Ga.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Forts Wadsworth and Hamilton, New York Harbor; Omaha, Neb.; Fort Buford, Dak. Terr.; Helena, Mon.; Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and at present on duty at the post of San Antonio, Tex.

Member of George Washington Post No. 103, G. A. R., at New York City.

Married Alice Bridge Jackson, daughter of the late Dr. Charles T. Jackson, of Boston, Mass.; has two children, Alice Bridge and Susan Elizabeth.

#### COLONEL FRANK WILLIAMS,

at the age of 22, was enrolled in Company A as Second Lieutenant September 6th, 1861, at Croton, N. Y., and mustered as such December 14th. He was promoted to First Lieutenant January 1st, 1862, and became Captain of Company A May 27th, 1863. He was promoted to Major, with date of rank from December 22d, 1863, had command of the five companies engaged in the charge June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg, and was wounded in the shoulder. He was also wounded and captured at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864; was paroled and reported for duty December 12th, 1864. Says a member of the regiment: "Major Frank Williams seemed to be absolutely without fear, and his fault was that he appeared to think every man as desirous of getting into an engagement as he himself was." He was mustered out on expiration of term of service, January 31st, 1865. For gallant and meritorious services he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

#### COLONEL SEWARD F. GOULD

entered the military service at the age of 19. He was enrolled on April 2d, 1863, in the city of Rochester, in connection with the recruitment of Company B of the Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery, which afterward became K of the Fourth. He was mustered as First Lieutenant April 4th, 1863, as Captain May 12th of the same year, and was mustered as Captain of Company K November 17th, 1863. He became Major December 15th, 1864, with date of rank from November 5th; was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for meritorious conduct on the field. Colonel Gould was in command of the regiment during the last campaign and with it until mustered out. He now officiates as Post-master at Avon, N. Y.

#### COLONEL DERRICK F. HAMLINK

was mustered as Orderly Sergeant of Company C when first organized, passed through the grades of Second and First Lieutenants, and was commissioned

Captain of Company D July 12th, 1864. He was wounded at Cold Harbor, rejoined the regiment, and was promoted to Major February 11th, 1865; was again wounded in the opening of the last campaign, losing a leg; was mustered out with the regiment. For honorable and meritorious service, received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He now resides in Washington, D. C.

#### MAJOR HENRY T. LEE.

At the original organization of Company A, Henry T. Lee was mustered September 25th, 1861, as First Lieutenant. Was the second Adjutant of the regiment succeeding Lieutenant Mears. He became Captain of the same company January 4th, 1865, and was promoted to Major in May following, and was mustered out on expiration of his term, August 26th, 1865. He was never wounded, but at Sutherland's Station he received seven bullet-holes through his clothing. Since the war he has attained distinction in the legal profession. He now resides at Los Angeles, Cal.

#### MAJOR HENRY E. RICHMOND,

of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, was born at Churchville, Monroe County, N. Y., August 31st, 1822. He was educated in the common schools in Churchville, N. Y., with the exception of one term in Lima in the winter of 1840. His father was a farmer—Billings Richmond. Henry E. was reared a farmer and understood well its practical work. At fourteen years he commenced working in the summer months in his father's carding and cloth-dressing establishment, and worked more or less at this trade until he was twenty-one years old. He then engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making for himself, and became quite proficient as a blacksmith. Went to California in 1850, worked at blacksmithing, carpenter work, mining, and was engaged in the milk business in Sacramento for about three years; came home in 1854, and from that time engaged more or less in farming and nursery business until the year 1862.

August, 1862, he enlisted for the One Hundred and Fortieth New York State Volunteers twenty-three men with his own means, and August 30th, 1862, enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fortieth New York Volunteers. Was mustered in as First Lieutenant; commissioned as First Lieutenant by Edwin D. Morgan, Governor. From August 30th, 1862, served under Warren in the Fifth Corps, also under Hooker, and was in Hooker's Grand Centre Division, under Burnside, at Fredericksburg, Va., December 11th-13th, 1862. Discharged for disability at Henry House, January 19th, 1863. Recruited his health and four months thereafter he enlisted fifty-two men for the Eleventh Heavy Artillery with his own means, and re-enlisted and was mustered into the Eleventh Heavy Artillery as First Lieutenant, June 21st, 1863, at Rochester. July 14th to 25th commanded sixty veterans at New York and Yorkville to suppress New York riots under orders of General Brown, Commandant of New York Harbor. October 10th, 1863, while at Fort Richmond, S. I., he was transferred to the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. Joined the regiment, October 23d, 1863, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va. Was Post Adjutant at Fort Marcy during the winter of 1863 and to about April, 1864. Was commissioned as



First Lieutenant, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, March 30th, 1864, by Governor Horatio Seymour ; was constantly on duty with Company I, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, from May 4th, 1864, until the surrender of Lee and muster out, October 9th, 1865 ; was promoted to Captain before Petersburg, and commissioned as Captain by Governor Horatio Seymour, December 23d, 1864 ; was with the regiment from the Rapidan to the surrender of Lee ; promoted to Major, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and commissioned by R. E. Fenton, Governor, June 13th, 1865. Special Orders of muster out No. 220, were dated September 26th, 1865, and the regiment was mustered out at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, October 9th, 1865.

He has been engaged since the war in farming and nursery business. In 1876 was elected Sheriff of Monroe County, which term expired January 1st, 1879. Since then he has been engaged in the coal and lumber business and selling farmers' goods generally, such as salt, tiles, phosphates, and agricultural implements. Is married and has had nine children, three girls and six boys. Belongs to Asa L. Goodrich, G. A. R. Post No. 433, at Churchville. Is Past Commander of said Post, Past Worshipful Master of Riga Grange 168, and Past Worshipful Master of Churchville Lodge 667, F. and A. M.

#### DR. REESE B. BERKY.

DR. REESE B. BERKY was enrolled November 9th, 1861, at New York, at the age of 33, as Surgeon ; date of rank, December 10th, 1861. He resigned September 15th, 1862.



Dr. C. P. Lawrence.



Dr. M. J. Davis.



Dr. A. F. Mudie.



Dr. George Bayles.

#### DR. GEORGE BAYLES

was the second medical officer having the rank of Surgeon of Volunteers connected with the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery Regiment. The first medical officer having a commission from the State of New York of full Surgeon in the Fourth Heavy Artillery Volunteers, was Dr. Berky. Dr. Bayles went out with him as his First Assistant Surgeon. A Second Assistant was appointed to the regiment after reaching Washington, D. C. This Second Assistant was Dr. A. F. Mudie. When Dr. Berky resigned Dr. George Bayles received a commission as full Surgeon, and was appointed in Dr. Berky's place.

He had been examined in Albany by Dr. Vanderpoel, Medical Director State of New York, for full Surgeoncy, and because there was no immediate vacancy in the State service either at home or at "the front," he was given duties temporarily as Assistant Surgeon. The promotion to Dr. Berky's place took place within the year that he entered the service. Dr. Mudie became his First

Assistant and Dr. Davis Second Assistant. His commission as Assistant Surgeon dated, with rank, from January 6th, 1862. He was mustered in January 9th, 1862. His commission as full Surgeon dated (with the rank of Major) from September 30th, 1862. The muster was made to date September 30th, 1862. He remained with the regiment while it was stationed along the chain of forts around Washington until March 13th, 1863, when he was transferred to the Department of the East, Dr. McDougale, Medical Director.

Says Dr. Bayles in a letter to the writer: "I have not been able to follow the fortunes of my late comrades since the war, as I have been a very busy man in my profession. After leaving the regiment I went into very active general hospital and transport service. There seemed no intention to employ the Fourth Heavy Artillery in any active campaigning, so I applied for appointment in another department of the medical service. If I had stayed with the regiment I doubtless would have had a sufficiently active service at the 'front,' where, I understand, the regiment did some very meritorious service."

Dr. George Bayles's present address is 408 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

#### DR. HARTWELL C. TOMPKINS

was born March 15th, 1828, in Henrietta, Monroe County, N. Y., and received a common school and academical education in Henrietta and at the Collegiate Institute, Rochester, N. Y.

At the age of nineteen years he commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. E. M. Moon, of Rochester, N. Y., and after completing his studies under him graduated at Woodstock, Vt., in June, 1853, after which he practised his profession at Knowlesville, Orleans County, N. Y., till February 25th, 1862, when he received a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and was mustered in as such at Washington, D. C., March 3d, 1862. Was promoted Surgeon of this regiment, with commission to date August 21st, 1862. Was detailed April 4th, 1862, by G. S. Palmer, Surgeon United States Volunteers, to take charge of a hospital at Clermont, near Alexandria, Va., composed of the sick of General Howard's Brigade mainly and of the First Division Second Army Corps. Was detailed in charge of the sick of the First Division Second Army Corps, from about May 1st to 25th, 1862, by order of the Post Medical Director of Yorktown, Va., Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf, United States Army. Was detailed on May 30th, 1862, by order of General Richardson, indorsed by General O. O. Howard, for duty at general hospital of the Second Army Corps at the Turner House, under charge of Surgeon Nathan W. Haywood, Twentieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers. June 28th, 1862, retreated with the sick of this hospital to Savage Station, where Surgeon Haywood remained with such of the sick as could not be further transported; conducted the remainder of the sick, numbering about one hundred, in army wagons through to Harrison's Landing on the James River, Va., arriving there July 2d, 1862. While in this regiment was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg. Was Operating Surgeon by order of J. H. Taylor, Surgeon United States Volunteers. Surgeon-in-Chief, First Division Second Army Corps, at the field hospital of this division near Antietam, from September 17th to September 29th, 1862, inclusive, and performed the last operation made at this hospital, September 29th—the amputation of a thigh.

Dressed the first wounds received in battle of Generals Francis C. Barlow and Nelson A. Miles, the first at Antietam and the latter at Fredericksburg. Had charge of a hospital of the wounded, mainly of the First Brigade, First Division Second Army Corps, at a house at Fredericksburg, Va., December 13th and 14th, 1862. Performed many capital and other operations during this time, with shells exploding and penetrating through the house and about it. Detailed Operating Surgeon in the First Division Second Army Corps, near Falmouth, Va., January 19th, 1862, by Special Orders No. 65, Headquarters Hancock's Division, by order of Brigadier-General Hancock. Resigned from the United States service on Surgeon's certificate of disability, February 18th, 1863. Received a commission as Assistant Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, August 11th, 1863, and mustered again into the United States service in the above-named regiment, August 22d, 1863. Promoted Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, New York Artillery, November 16th, 1863. Detailed April 6th, 1864, by command of Colonel John C. Tidball as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Artillery Brigade, Second Army Corps, which Colonel Tidball commanded, serving as such till July 16th, 1864, when relieved to report to his regiment; then detailed for special service near General Meade's headquarters for siege service and construction of forts near Petersburg, Va. Detailed Chief Operating Surgeon, Fourth Brigade, First Division Second Army Corps, March 23th, 1865, by Special Orders No. 89, Headquarters First Division Second Army Corps, by order Brevet Major-General Miles. Detailed Surgeon-in-Chief, Second Brigade, First Division Second Army Corps, Special Orders No. 148, Headquarters Army of the Potomac, June 12th, 1865, by order of General Meade. Detailed Surgeon-in-Chief, Third Brigade, De Russy's Division, Special Orders No. 112, Headquarters De Russy's Division, June 29th, 1865. Was absent on sick leave at Washington, D. C., from about November 1st to the 20th, inclusive, 1862, and twenty days from same cause in latter part of October and first part of November, 1864, and on account of business, fifteen days from March 21st to April 5th, 1865, inclusive, making a total loss of time in the United States service from above causes, during a service of three years and one month, of fifty-five days. Was mustered out of the United States service with his regiment, at Washington, D. C., September 26th, 1865, by Special Orders No. 220.

Returned to Knowlesville, Orleans County, N. Y., where he formerly resided, and resumed his professional practice, which he continues to the present date, March, 1887. Is married and has three children living, two sons and one daughter.

Surgeon H. C. Tompkins refers to his connection with the Sixty-first Regiment, New York Volunteers and of the Fourth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, with laudable pride. During the period he was a medical officer of the first-named regiment, nearly one year, it was commanded by Colonel Francis C. Barlow and Colonel Nelson A. Miles. Under their command the regiment acquired a rare degree of efficiency, probably unsurpassed by any infantry regiment in the service. Such was its bravery and good conduct in the Peninsular campaign and the subsequent battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, due largely to the great merit of these officers, that it secured alike their lasting fame and their Brigadier-General's stars.



The Fourth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, by the number, character, and physical stamina of its men, the intelligence and attainments of its officers, and the genial character of its accomplished and brave Colonel, John C. Tidball, became one of the most distinguished regiments in the service. After Colonel Tidball assumed command of this regiment in August, 1863, about twelve hundred recruits were added to it. A board of examination was appointed and a rigid examination of all recruits, as well as all doubtful soldiers in the regiment, was instituted during the winter of 1863-64 and about seventy men were discharged. Even after this the regiment went into the field at Brandy Station, Va., March 27th, 1864, twenty-two hundred and fifty strong. The old and many times decimated regiments of Hancock's Second Corps looked at the regiment in undisguised astonishment as it marched by that distinguished General's quarters. In fine, it nearly, if not quite, equalled some of Hancock's brigades. The troubles of the regiment now began in earnest. It went into quarters without adequate facilities to make itself comfortable; but little timber could be had to make bunks; the men had to encamp in the mud. Nine days of continuous and incessant storms of sleet and rain occurred. A few pine boughs with blankets alone at first separated the men from the mud. Soon matters mended, and a battalion was sent to each corps of the then Army of the Potomac. One battalion, with twelve batteries of the Second Corps, was organized into the Artillery Brigade of the Second Corps, and Surgeon H. C. Tompkins succeeded Surgeon Abram L. Cox as Surgeon-in-Chief of the brigade, by the appointment of its commander, Colonel John C. Tidball. Then began the troubles of the Surgeon. The medical transportation of the brigade was hauled by partially broken but incorrigible mules, that upset one of the medical supply wagons in the mud on the night of May 3d, 1864, the first night of leaving camp; that became inextricably snarled up with the pine-trees after moving from the field hospital in the Wilderness, on the night of May 7th, 1864, and finally swamping one wagon loaded with the most valuable medical supplies near the Armstrong House, where it was destroyed to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands. Further, each battery, by act of Congress, had an ambulance in care of its commander, receipted for by him, and only to be got by the Surgeon-in-Chief in an emergency by much entreaty. About 3 o'clock on the morning of May 4th, 1864, the horses of a battery with limber ran away and over about a dozen men lying asleep on the ground, injuring a number severely. The ambulance of the battery to which the injured belonged was readily given to transport its own injured men, but when the Captain of another battery was appealed to, whose men were not injured, there was a demur at once. The ambulance was very nice to carry such necessary articles as the Captain needed. Still, he surrendered it when it was represented to him that, on the occasion of the next accident he might have need of similar courtesy for sick or wounded men in his own command. This same trouble repeatedly occurred, and was irremediable, except by a repeal of the law. Batteries had no surgeons, except such as were detailed to them from other service. The Medical Director would allow one Assistant Surgeon to about three batteries. In the night a battery would often be ordered to a distant point, and no one in the brigade know of it outside of the battery except the Chief of Artillery, in which event the usual medical attendant would be unable to attend to it, perhaps for a couple of days, and no one to blame. But the commander of the

battery would bitterly complain. There was no remedy, but an Assistant Surgeon to each battery. This matter was laid by the Surgeon-in-Chief before the Medical Director of the Second Corps, and also before the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, both of whom declared there was no adequate remedy, as there were not enough Surgeons or Assistants to supply one to each battery. During a battle also the batteries were often suddenly scattered at quite a distance apart, so that the usual medical attendant could not attend them all, and they were thus of necessity dependent on such medical aid, from infantry regiments or other sources, as could be nearest obtained. Notwithstanding this difficulty, a very good hospital service was established for the Artillery Brigade. Much pains were taken to ascertain the position of the batteries when possible, and to establish the field hospital as near them as practicable. Small hospital flags were placed at various points between the hospital and batteries, and very many injured and wounded men of the artillery were thus collected into their own hospital. While in camp the hospital became as useful as any in the infantry service. All the difficulties above enumerated incident to the hospital and medical service of the artillery were plainly pointed out at the commencement of the campaign by Colonel John C. Tidball, who had the magnanimity not to blame his Surgeon-in-Chief for difficulties inseparable from the nature of the service.

On the occasion of an assault on the works before Petersburg, Va., June 18th, 1864, in which a battalion of the Fourth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery, participated, about one hundred wounded men were in a short time brought to the hospital with various gun-shot wounds. The Surgeon and one Assistant had all these suddenly to provide for; to bury Captain D. K. Smith Jones, who died in hospital that morning; to procure suitable rations at once for one hundred wounded; to perform operations. Nine capital operations were performed, the last at dusk; six amputations of the thigh, and three resections of arm and forearm. Three days after, the wounded were all, by order, sent to City Point.

On August 25th, 1864, in an action at Ream's Station, about three hundred men of the regiment were taken prisoners, of whom only about fifty returned. Captain McKeel and Lieutenants Dearborn and Flanigan were killed and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Allcock and Major William Arthur were wounded. These, perhaps, were the most disastrous engagements of the regiment, and occurring under the Surgeon's particular experience, are noted as examples. He cannot furnish accurate statistics of the entire casualties of the regiment. Its service by battalions, one in the Second, one in the Fifth, and one in the Sixth Corps, prevent this, nor is the data at hand. There was plenty of work for the Surgeon in the Sixty-first New York Volunteers, as well as in the Fourth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery. The regiments were composed of brave men and led by brave and competent officers. After all the great battles the labors and responsibilities of surgeons were immense. To them came no military prestige or glory, no long line of promotion, but the satisfaction of conscience satisfied and duty performed; of well-earned professional honor and skill, exerted in a terrible crisis of civil war for the benefit of humanity, which know no distinction of age, sex, or condition, and in behalf of friend and foe alike. Dr. Tompkins now resides at Knowlesville, N. Y.

## DR. ALONZO CHURCHILL.

DR. ALONZO CHURCHILL was transferred as surgeon from the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery June 5th, 1865; rendered Supernumerary and mustered out June 12th, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.

## ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Mudie, Archibald F. Enrolled November 4th, 1862, at Washington; age 26; Assistant Surgeon; date of rank November 5th, 1862; resigned July 31st, 1863; afterward had charge of a hospital in Newport News, Va.

Davis, M. J., Assistant Surgeon, January 11th, 1863. Enrolled January 10th, 1863, at Albany; age 24; resigned October 4th, 1863.

Lawrence, Clinton P., Assistant Surgeon. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester, in the Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery; transferred from Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery; discharged February 23d, 1865, on tender of resignation.



Dr. William M. Hendrickson.

Hendrickson, William Matthew, late Assistant Surgeon, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; was born March 16th, 1842, at New Salem, Albany County, N. Y. He was educated at New Salem and Rensselaerville Academy. At the age of eighteen years he engaged in the study of medicine, and graduated at the Albany Medical College in May, 1863. Commissioned Assistant Surgeon, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, November 30th, with rank from November 23d, 1863.

He was with the Second Battalion engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Deep Bottom, Ream's Station. Resigned, and was honorably discharged on September 8th, 1864. Has been engaged since the war in the practice of medicine. Is now married and has three children, one girl and two boys. Belongs to G. A. R. Post No. 80, at Marysville, Cal. Present post-office address, Oakland, Alameda, Cal.

Williams, Frank B. Private in Company M; acted as Hospital Steward, and was promoted to Assistant Surgeon, December 7th, 1864; discharged July 29th, 1865.

Hill, Clayton L., Assistant Surgeon. Enrolled April 14th, 1865, at Burksville, Va., age 24; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with field and staff. Resides in Buffalo, N. Y.

Kelsey, Charles F., Assistant Surgeon. Enrolled September 5th, 1865, at Washington; age 36; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with field and staff.



Casey, Francis P., Assistant Surgeon. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery June 5th, 1865; mustered out June 12th, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.; rendered Supernumerary.

Place, Simon G., Assistant Surgeon. Transferred from the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery June 5th, 1865; mustered out June 12th, 1865, near Alexandria, Va.; rendered Supernumerary.

#### ADJUTANTS.

MEARS, GEORGE W. Enrolled January 3d, 1862, at New York; age 27; transferred to Company E as First Lieutenant; mustered out September 15th, 1862, at Washington, for appointment to Commissary of Subsistence Department, United States Volunteers September 16th, 1862.

Wood, James H. Enrolled as First Lieutenant of Company C October 23d, 1861, at Scottsville; age 23; promoted in same company February 13th, 1863, to First Lieutenant; became Adjutant July, 1862, succeeding Lieutenant Lee; promoted to Captain, July 4th, 1863, of Company C; mustered out January 20th, 1865, near Petersburg, Va.; received the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious services. Since the war has been engaged in civil engineering. Resides at Toyah, Tex.

Bailey, Thomas A., was commissioned as Adjutant February 18th, 1863; left the service July 28th, 1863.

Kopper, Henry J. Enrolled January 29th, 1862, as Second Lieutenant in Company F, at New York; was appointed Adjutant from First Lieutenant, Company D; held the position from July, 1863, till mustered out on expiration of term, January 28th, 1865; was wounded at Totopotomoy slightly, and more severely at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864. Now resides in New York.

Brevet Colonel Stephen P. Corliss was transferred to the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery from the Eleventh New York Battery June 19th, 1864, as Second Lieutenant; was taken prisoner August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va.; released from Libby Prison the middle of October following; was at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md., until about December 1st, 1864, when he rejoined the regiment; was promoted First Lieutenant immediately, and subsequently Adjutant of the regiment; in February, 1865, appointed Acting Assistant Adjutant-General upon the staff of Brigadier-General Ramsey commanding Fourth Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps; in March was commissioned Captain; shortly afterward brevetted Major United States Volunteers; was with the Second Army Corps in all its engagements to the end of the campaign; was afterward brevetted Colonel United States Volunteers upon recommendation of Brigadier-General Ramsey and Major-General Miles, for "distinguished gallantry and bravery" at the capture of the South Side Railroad, Va., April 2d, 1865; shortly after the surrender of General Lee was ordered to report to Major-General Miles at Fortress Monroe, Va., where he was assigned to duty as Assistant Provost Marshal, General Department of Northern Virginia; remained here until December 16th, 1865, when, on his own application, was mustered out of the service; returning to Albany went into the clothing business, which he still follows. In 1867 was appointed by the Governor Assistant Commissary of Subsistence in the National Guard, with

rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; became a member of the G. A. R. early in its history; was for several years commander of his Post at Albany, N. Y.; in 1873 was elected Department Commander; in 1887 was Assistant Quartermaster-General; in 1889 elected unanimously President of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery Association. He is still prominently connected with Masonic, military, and G. A. R. organizations, and is fully as active in business and social circles. Lieut. Corliss was commissioned as First Lieutenant in Company F, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, December 30th, 1864; was appointed Adjutant February 5th, 1865; transferred February 25th, to General Miles's staff; he was mustered out December 9th, 1865. He now resides in Albany, N. Y.

Whitwell, Stephen J. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua, in Company H, at the age of 22; promotions as follows: Corporal October 1st, 1862; Sergeant August 31st, 1864; made Second Lieutenant and transferred May 19th, 1865, as First Lieutenant to Company F; was appointed Adjutant February 25th, 1865; date of rank March 20th, 1865.

Parkhurst, Thomas C., was born in Oriskany, Oneida County, N. Y., April 22d, 1839; was educated at the common school, at Mexico and Canandaigua academies and Oberlin College, Ohio; was South four years prior to war; was in New Orleans when United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, La., and forts at mouth of Mississippi were taken possession of by Confederate troops; was fired at by Vigilance Committee at Memphis, and with others going North mobbed, shot through the knee, pounded, and left for dead in the streets, one of the number being killed. Again mobbed and pounded at Columbus, Ky., and escaped on last boat; allowed to depart for first Union point, Cairo, Ill. An injury prevented entering the service until August, 1862. Married August, 1862; enlisted as a private in Company H, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; promoted before Petersburg 1864, and again in January, 1865; wounded while in command of Company F at Five Forks or White Oak Road, Va., and sent to City Point Hospital, April 2d, 1865; brevetted Captain for gallant conduct in above action and for conspicuous service in every engagement in which his regiment participated; afterward made Acting Adjutant of the regiment and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on staff of Major-General John C. Tidball; discharged with the regiment October, 1865, New York Harbor. P. O., Canandaigua, N. Y.



Lt. W. D. Herrick.

Herrick, W. D. Enrolled September 14th, 1862, at Edinburg, N. Y.; age 18; promoted Corporal August 18th, 1863; to First Sergeant December 18th, 1864; appointed Adjutant February 25th, 1865; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company, as First Lieutenant.

Washburn, D. W. When appointed Adjutant not stated; appears as such on muster-out roll of field and staff; was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company G February 11th, 1865, and promoted to Captain of Company L May 17th, 1865; was brevetted Major for gallant and meritorious conduct; mustered out with regiment September 26th, 1865; accidentally killed on a railroad in Texas, which he, as civil engineer, was constructing.

Lazarus, Joseph N. Commissioned May 31st, 1865 ; date of rank May 31st, 1865 ; mustered out with regiment September 26th, 1865.

#### QUARTERMASTERS.

THORP, HENRY J. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at New York ; Quartermaster in the original organization of the regiment ; resigned October 22d, 1862.

Kennedy, Richard. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at New York with Company F ; age 34 ; transferred September 14th, 1864, Regimental Quartermaster to Company L as First Lieutenant ; appointed Regimental Quartermaster December 29th, 1863.

Knight, James. Date of commission December 30th, 1864 ; date of rank December 30th, 1864 ; promoted to First Lieutenant March 14th, 1865.

Eagan, Richard P., Veteran. Date of rank, March 4th, 1863 ; Quartermaster of the Eleventh Artillery ; mustered out as Supernumerary.

Price, Theodore. Enlisted in Captain Thomas D. Sears's Company on September 8th, 1861, at Croton Falls, N. Y., and on September 25th mustered into the United States service in New York City in Company A, First United States Lancers, which was transferred into the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. During the winter of 1861-62, while stationed in barracks on Staten Island (Port Richmond), he was promoted to the grade of Quartermaster Sergeant, having for several months acted as clerk to Captain Sears. The position on the rolls as Sergeant he held for a considerable length of time (or until he received his commission as Second Lieutenant, March 13th, 1864), but not acting in that capacity, owing to the fact that during the month of June, 1862, he was detailed as clerk to the headquarters defenses south of the Potomac (Arlington House), General A. W. Whipple commanding, and assigned to duty with Lieutenant Eddy (Fourth New York Heavy Artillery) on the staff and appointed Commissary Sergeant, which position he filled until General Whipple and command was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then near Harper's Ferry. General Whipple, by request of Lieutenant Eddy, made application to the War Department for permission to have him detailed by Special Orders to accompany him (as previous orders had been promulgated for all enlisted men on special duty to be returned to their respective regiments), and Lieutenant Price was thereupon appointed Ordnance Sergeant of the Third Division, which was the Third Division, Third Corps. The march from Washington to Harper's Ferry, and afterward through Virginia to their position on the banks of the Rappahannock, in front of Fredericksburg and back of Falmouth, was without much excitement, but was a means of getting plenty of hardship and soldier experience, necessary to become a toughened veteran.

The battle of Fredericksburg opened on the morning of December 11th, 1862, with cannonading long to be remembered by those who were present. Their division was soon across the river and stationed on the outskirts of the city. Here Price's duty as Ordnance Sergeant brought him for the first time under fire.

In escorting his train to the vicinity of the troops, about dark, Lieutenant Eddy ordered him to halt his train till he could reconnoitre and find the location of the division, but a change of front led Lieutenant Eddy directly into the



enemy's lines, a fact which Lieutenant Price discovered in time to prevent the ordnance train from following his example.

Says Lieutenant Price in a recent letter: "Our march to Banks Ford was very pleasant. The train was parked for the night, expecting in the morning that the guns would open up and the pontoons be ready for our crossing. But, alas! the rain came down in torrents, the mud deepened, and the grand movement collapsed. The dispirited army once more returned to their old camping grounds, a sad, demoralized lot of water-soaked, mud-bedabbled men.

"When the Chancellorsville movement commenced, our command was in the advance during the crossing of the river. When Howard's men broke and ran away, the position I occupied, at an intersection of roads, was entirely exposed to the raking fire of both sides, and in a few moments the rebel skirmishers were upon me. There I was with thirty pack-mules and sixty thousand rounds of rifle ammunition on their backs tangled up in the thicket and surrounded by a mob of Johnnies. It was enough to scare the wits out of any one. A few minutes later down came General Pleasanton and his guard, and turning the corner, made a dash through and up the plank-road leading to Chancellorsville. Here was my time to escape, and bidding good-by to the Captain, who had been holding me up with an empty gun, I jumped my horse over a ditch and dashed through their skirmish line at full gallop, hugging my horse's neck Comanche fashion, amid a shower of shot and shell from both armies. I escaped unharmed into our own lines. My assistant, a young man, following my example, cut loose the pack of mules, and jumping on, escaped, though he had several shot holes through his clothes and equipment, with one slight wound from which the blood flowed. I was truly thankful to get out of a bad job so easily.

"Sunday morning following, at an early hour, I called upon General Whipple for instructions and orders. I had just turned to leave him when that fatal bullet came from a sharpshooter and gave him his mortal wound. A soldier of rare merit he was and a fine gentleman. That day the reserve trains were ordered back over the river.

"General C. K. Graham took command of our division, and soon after the old Third Army Corps was consolidated with the Second. I made application to General Daniel Sickels to be returned to my regiment for instruction and promotion, and the General also informed me that General Whipple had requested him to send to the State Department of New York for a commission of Second Lieutenant as soon as a vacancy occurred, and was to have been appointed aide on his staff.

"Soon after returning to my company at Fort Marcy, I was again detailed, with a party of three commissioned officers and six sergeants, to proceed to New York City to assist in the conscription. We were about the first to land on Riker's Island, New York Harbor. Soon after arrival was detailed as clerk in the office of the Adjutant-General. Here I remained until our detachment was ordered to accompany the four companies by transport to Washington, then stationed at Forts Hamilton, Wadsworth, and Richmond.

"My winter was spent at Fort Marcy, brushing up and getting disciplined for future events; before spring, however, was detailed into the office of Colonel J. C. Tidball as clerk, and on the removal of the regiment to the front was detailed to remain behind and turn over all the stores (ordnance) to the next

officer coming in command of the fort. This duty kept me nearly ten days. On arriving at the regiment, then encamped near Stevensburg, Va., my commission as Second Lieutenant came, and I was assigned to Company F, but in the division of the regiment into three battalions, was appointed Acting Quartermaster of Major T. D. Sears's Battalion, Sixth Army Corps, and in the campaign was appointed on the staff (temporarily) of Colonel Tompkins, Chief of Artillery, Sixth Army Corps, as Brigade Quartermaster, and placed in charge of transportation—a most unfortunate appointment, for the first night's march my train stampeded, and I was cursed by some high official till I was sick. Who the old Harry he was I never knew, but did not care. He was no gentleman, anyhow and his language unfit to be spoken by any rational being; however, no damage was done, and Grant was at the head of things then, and who cared? I was returned to duty with my regiment on their entry into the trenches at Petersburg; was appointed Acting Adjutant on the field at Ream's Station by Major Arthur after Adjutant Kopper was wounded, and with only a handful of men to muster after that unfortunate engagement; but the next day Richmond and his company came marching in, and with these, together with the men returned from hospital and otherwise, our ranks presented quite a line.

“About the time of the Fort Hell escapade, my commission as Captain arrived, and almost simultaneously I received an appointment as Ordnance Officer on the staff of Nelson A. Miles, commanding First Division Second Army Corps. This position I held until the review in Washington.

“Two little items of the last campaign I will mention. One that I was detailed to convey the first dispatch from Lee to the commanding General of our army regarding the surrender, and later I received an order from the Chief of Ordnance, Army of the Potomac, to receive all the property and stores of the Confederates left on the ground (the order I kept a number of years, but it was finally lost), but owing to the change of corps I was afterward relieved.

“General Miles having received the commission to proceed to Fort Monroe and take command of the military district and State prisoners—Jefferson Davis, C. C. Clay, and John Mitchell—on his arrival there sent to the War Department for a detail of six officers of his old staff, myself among them, and on arriving there I was appointed by General Terry, commanding the department, as Acting Adjutant Inspector-General of the military district of Fort Monroe. My duty called me away to different sections of the country, almost always accessible by steamers, and for several months it was my pleasant lot to be engaged in a series of duties that were perfectly delightful. After four years of almost incessant hardships and discouragements, this life seemed almost a dream. Surrounded by the pleasant society of the post, parties, excursions, picnics, rides, etc., one after the other, followed in constant succession. My duties associated me occasionally with the noted prisoners, especially Jefferson Davis, and I was on many occasions detailed to escort him on his daily walk around the parapet of the fort. Many pleasant hours I have sat with him and listened to his silvery tongue as he related the stories of Southern heroism, State rights, and his public affairs. Dr. Craven, his medical officer at the fort, gives a daily record of his imprisonment in his book published soon after his confinement and release; it is well worthy of reading.

“The fall weather, wet and cold, coming on, and October beginning to growl with its bleak storms, post duty became very monotonous, and we again

longed for retirement to private life and occupations. Several of the staff not wishing to make the army a profession, put in their resignations, which were soon accepted, and once again we were free American citizens. Thus passed four years and two months, a continuous service, without loss of one day by wounds, sickness, or a prisoner. The writer settled in New York City, where he remained several years."

Enlisted as private September 8th, 1861; mustered in September 25th, 1861; re-enlisted as veteran November 28th, 1863; commissioned as Second Lieutenant, dated March 13th, 1864; commissioned as First Lieutenant, dated July 12th, 1864; commissioned as Captain, dated January 25th, 1865; detailed to Fort Monroe, Va., Special Orders, War Department 254, May 26th, 1865; appointed Acting Adjutant Inspector-General by Special Orders, Department of Virginia, 230, August 24th, 1865; retained in service by Special Orders 416, War Department, August 2d, 1865; mustered out by Special Orders 574, War Department, October 30th, 1865; brevetted Major New York State Volunteers November 6th, 1865; brevetted Major United States Volunteers October 26th, 1865; captured at Chancellorsville, Va., and escaped; captured between Warrenton and Beacton, Va., by scouts and escaped. Major Price now resides at St. John's, Clinton County, Mich.

#### CHAPLAIN WILLIAM H. CARR

was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y., July 2d, 1812. He was a son of a soldier of the War of 1812. His grandfather was also a soldier of the Revolutionary War for five years. He was educated at Albany, studied theology under Drs. Beman and Kirk, and entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church at the age of 23. Was enrolled as Chaplain April 15th, 1862, at Washington, by election of officers of the regiment. Participated in all the battles. At the battle of Ream's Station Chaplain Carr had his black horse tied next to the horse of a Chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment. As the battle began Chaplain Carr went to get his horse, and as he reached to untie it, a shell came and blew the other Chaplain's horse in pieces. Was discharged September 26th, 1865. Has been engaged in the ministry of the Gospel since the war.

Is married and has eight children. Oldest son served in One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteers.

Post-office address, 242 Elm Street, Albany, N. Y.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

ADAMS, CHARLES H. Appointed First Principal Musician July 1st, 1865.

Ahrens, Frederick L. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant June 5th, 1865.

Anderson, John. Appointed Sergeant Major October 24th, 1864.

Barr, James. Appointed Sergeant Major June, 1863.

Ball, Alexander F. Appointed First Principal Musician December 16th, 1864.

Barker, Ira J. Appointed Assistant Commissary Sergeant February 3d, 1863.

Beardsley, Augustus. Appointed Hospital Steward June 3d, 1865.





1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

GROUP OF OFFICERS.

- |                              |                               |                            |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Lt. William C. B. Gray.   | 3. Lt. Edward Wheeler.        | 5. Lt. Martin V. B. Aiken. |
| 2. Chaplain William H. Carr. | 4. Brevet-Col. S. P. Corliss. | 6. Lt. Thomas Delaney.     |

Beisheim, Justus. Appointed Second Principal Musician July 7th, 1865.  
 Brewer, Charles W. Appointed Commissary Sergeant June 4th, 1865.  
 Bronson, Walter D. Appointed Sergeant Major July 23d, 1864.  
 Burt, William H. Appointed Commissary Sergeant January 5th, 1863.

(See Line Officers.)

Curtice, Owen S. Appointed Musician July 1st, 1863.  
 Dickens, Benjamin A. Appointed Sergeant Major August 6th, 1862.  
 Flanagan, Ichabod. Appointed Commissary Sergeant September 5th, 1863.  
 Foote, Henry P. Hospital Steward, Supernumerary from Third Battalion.  
 Gleason, Frank J. Appointed Sergeant Major February 2d, 1863.  
 Henderson, James V. Appointed Commissary Sergeant April 25th, 1865.  
 Huysman, Theodore. Appointed Sergeant Major January 28th, 1864.  
 Knight, James. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant February 13th, 1863.  
 Lazarus, J. Victor. Appointed Sergeant Major May 18th, 1865.  
 Lombard, Roswell. Appointed Hospital Steward November 28th, 1862.  
 McElroy, Frank G. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant January 1st, 1862.  
 Mosier, James H. Musician.  
 Nelson, John. Second Principal Musician.  
 Palmer, Napoleon, Hospital Steward. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh as Supernumerary.  
 Pear, Peter. Appointed Sergeant Major March 29th, 1865.  
 Phillips, Dorr. Appointed Hospital Steward December 1st, 1864.  
 Plank, Ezra. Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant January 3d, 1865.  
 Sherman, William H. Appointed Commissary Sergeant January 6th, 1863.  
 Smith, Frederick. Appointed Second Principal Musician January 30th, 1864.  
 Sumner, Henry W. Appointed Commissary Sergeant January 3d, 1865.  
 Washburn, Albert S. Appointed Commissary Sergeant January 1st, 1862.

Williams, Frank B. Hospital Steward. (See Assistant Surgeons.)  
 Zabriskie, Albert J. Appointed Sergeant Major January 21st, 1865.

#### LINE OFFICERS.

ADAMS, ROBERT G. Enlisted as private in Company D August 23d, 1862, at Albany ; age 23 ; transferred to Company I, Second Lieutenant, January 20th, 1865 ; a Testament which was in his breast-pocket saved his life at Sutherland Station ; mustered out April 18th, 1865. Post-office address, Sioux City, Neb.

Aiken, Martin V. B. Was enrolled as Orderly Sergeant in Company A August 21st, 1861, at Paterson ; age 25 ; was promoted Second Lieutenant March 4th, 1862, then First Lieutenant December 10th, 1862 ; discharged July 12th, 1864.

Allston, Japhet. Was enrolled November 20th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 40 ; was commissioned Captain of Company E March 4th, 1862 ; resigned February 28th, 1863.

Ball, William S. Born March 12th, 1836 ; enlisted August 1st, 1862, Company C, in Rochester ; commissioned as Second Lieutenant April 16th, 1864 ; mustered out June 20th, 1865. Post-office address, Greensborough, Guilford County, N. C.

Barnes, William. Enlisted January 12th, 1864, at New York ; age 36 ; Sergeant in Company F ; promoted to Second Lieutenant May 1st, 1863 ; transferred to Company M and promoted First Lieutenant April 14th, 1864 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out April 8th, 1865. Resides in New York City.

Barnes, William B., Captain. Enrolled September 24th, 1861, in Rochester ; was conspicuous in organizing the Eleventh Heavy Artillery, afterward Third Battalion of the Fourth ; left service in July, 1863.

Bliss, George, Jr. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at New York, age 31, in Company H ; commissioned as Captain February 3d, 1862 ; he was Assistant Adjutant-General on staff of Governor E. D. Morgan ; resigned from the Fourth, December 22d, 1862. Has attained distinction in the legal profession. Resides in New York City.

Brown, Augustus C. Born October 23d, 1839, in York, Livingston County, N. Y. ; was graduated from Williams College, in 1861 ; was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company D, in Rochester, June 21st, 1863 ; age 24 ; was commissioned Captain of Company H December 17th, 1863 ; discharged December 5th, 1864. Has attained eminence in the law. Address, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Burt, William H. Enrolment November 24th, 1861, in Company C, at Oswego ; age 21 ; promoted from Corporal in Company C, to Sergeant, then to Second Lieutenant in Company E, transferred to Company B as First Lieutenant ; acted for a period as Regimental Quartermaster ; mustered out at Patrick's Station, Va., November 28th, 1864. Post-office address, 375 Washington Street, care of Sharp, Taylor & Perkins, New York City.

Burghardt, Charles H. Enlisted in Company D September 8th, 1862, at Schenectady ; age 21 ; promoted to Corporal June 4th, 1864 ; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Company B, December 10th, 1864 ; died April 17th, 1865,

at Annapolis, Md., of wounds received at Sutherland's Station April 2d, 1865.

Bemis, George W. Enrolled in Company H December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua, age 47, as Second Lieutenant, and promoted to First Lieutenant January 1st, 1863; discharged November 9th, 1863, on tender of resignation. Resides at Oneida, N. Y.

Bradt, Abram G. Enlisted in Company D November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa; age 21; promoted November 20th, 1862, to Second Lieutenant; transferred to Company F January 23d, 1864; transferred back to Company D as First Lieutenant; mustered out December 11th, 1864. Post-office address, St. John, Stafford County, Kan.

Berlin, Carl. Was commissioned First Lieutenant August 19th, 1865; date of rank, August 15th, 1865, but was not mustered.

Blodgett, Morris R., First Lieutenant; mustered out with company September 25th, 1865.

Burdick, Frank L. Enlisted August 28th, 1862, at South East; age 18; promoted to Corporal April 7th, 1864; commissioned Second Lieutenant July 3d, 1864; died of wound received in action at Ream's Station, Va., August 25th, 1864.

Berwick, Samuel. Was commissioned Second Lieutenant March 14th, 1865; date of rank, February 4th, 1865; he was not mustered.



Lieut. Chas. H. Burghardt.

Bartholomew, William C. He was transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, as Second Lieutenant in Company I, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; he was mustered out with the company.

Carpenter, Harvey L. He enlisted December 20th, 1861, at New York, as Sergeant in Company F; he was 29 years of age at this time; he was commissioned Second Lieutenant May 1st, 1863, and transferred to Company G; then he was transferred to Company D as Second Lieutenant; mustered out of Company D April 28th, 1864, to accept commission in Company K as First Lieutenant, January 29th, 1865; promoted Captain of Company H February 19th, 1865; mustered out with the company. San Diego, Cal.

Cooper, John R. Formerly served in Tenth New York Volunteers and in Tenth New York Heavy Artillery; enrolled from civil life in Company A July 8th, 1865, at Batavia (age 33), as Captain of said company; wounded June 16th and 18th, 1864, and also March 25th, 1865; he was mustered out with company.



Lieut. Wm. H. Burt.



Church, William. Enrolled as Captain in Company I May 5th, 1863, at Rochester, N. Y. ; he was discharged on tender of resignation January 25th, 1865.

Cole, Daniel. Enlisted in Company G June 17th, 1862, at New York ; age 42 ; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant October 25th, 1862 ; commissioned September 19th, 1862, as Second Lieutenant ; he was mustered out of Company G for promotion to First Lieutenant Company F September 14th, 1863 ; he died at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., of phthisis pulmonalis.



Capt. H. L. Carpenter.

Cox, Samuel. Enlisted in Company A September 4th, 1862, at Lewisborough ; age 21 ; was First Sergeant in this company ; was commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company G June 27th, 1864 ; wounded on the Vaughn Road August 23d, 1864 ; transferred as Second Lieutenant to Company I ; discharged on tender of resignation January 18th, 1865. Resides at Sea Cliff, L. I., N. Y.

Crawford, Albert. Enlisted August 5th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; promoted to Second Lieutenant (from Sergeant) March 12th, 1865, to First Lieutenant May 18th, 1865 ; he was mustered out with company.

Chichester, George. Enlisted September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa, N. Y. ; age 27 ; he was promoted Sergeant January, 1862, and Second Lieutenant September 29th, 1862 ; on January 23d, 1864, he was transferred to Company M to accept a commission as First Lieutenant ; captured at Ream's Station ; he was discharged from Company M October 31st, 1864.

Crombie, John C. Enlisted as Second Lieutenant in Company F during the campaign of 1865 ; he was promoted First Lieutenant May 17th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Coddington, Edmund D. Enlisted August 20th, 1862, at Lewisborough ; age 23 ; promoted to Corporal April 7th, 1864 ; transferred to Company I by promotion to Second Lieutenant June 8th, 1864 ; transferred to Company L ; resigned because of physical disability August 31st, 1864. He died at Flint, Mich., May 20th, 1875, leaving a widow and three children. Mrs. Coddington resides at Little Falls, N. Y.



Lieut. J. C. Crombie.

Clarke, Edward C. Enrolled and commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company H, January 19th, 1864, at Arlington, Va. ; age 27 ; discharged September 28th, 1864. Post-office address, Naples, N. Y.

Dexter, Rodney. Commissioned June 21st, 1863, Second Lieutenant Company K ; commissioned May 18th, 1863, First Lieutenant in same company ; transferred to Company M ; commissioned First Lieutenant November 4th, 1863 ; transferred to Company E as Captain April 6th, 1864 ; mustered out



Lieut. Geo. Chichester.

Cook, Elliot L. Enlisted March 6th, 1865, near Petersburg, Va. ; age 19 ; commissioned March 20th, 1865, as Second Lieutenant ; transferred to Company G ; then transferred to Company B ; mustered out with company.

Curtiss, Birdsey N. Enlisted at Rochester and mustered as Second Lieutenant in Company L June 21st, 1863 ; was discharged October 16th, 1863.

with company ; for meritorious service brevetted Major United States Volunteers. Residence, Ashland, Neb.

Dearborn, Oscar L. Enlisted September 30th, 1861, at Croton ; age 20 ; promoted to Corporal October 7th, 1861 ; mustered in as Second Lieutenant May 1st, 1863 ; captured at Ream's Station ; discharged June 3d, 1865. Post-office address, New Salem, Westchester County, N. Y.

Delaney, Thomas. Enlisted December 5th, 1863, at New York City ; age 22 ; promoted Sergeant March 5th, 1864 ; wounded June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg, Va. ; transferred to Company I in 1865 as Second Lieutenant ; commissioned as such February 20th, 1865 ; transferred to Company B February 26th, 1865 ; mustered in as First Lieutenant May 19th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.



Lieut. E. D. Codrington.

Doubleday, Stephen W., son of Colonel Thomas D. Doubleday. Enlisted September 21st, 1862, at Washington ; age 18 ; mustered in as Second Lieutenant of Company B September 21st, 1862 ; transferred to Company D for promotion as First Lieutenant January 21st, 1864 ; wounded May 19th, at Spottsylvania, in left foot ; discharged on tender of resignation October 14th, 1864. Post-office address, 44 Wall Street, New York City.



Lieut. O. L. Dearborn.

Dennis, Edgar W. Was enrolled in Company H December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; commissioned as First Lieutenant February 20th, 1862 ; mustered out July 11th, 1862, by reason of appointment to Captain and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Judge Advocate General.

Dewey, C. P. On records of War Department.

Dickens, Benjamin A. Was enrolled in Company A September 24th, 1861, at Croton ; age 25 ; promoted to Sergeant September 25th, 1861 ; promoted to Second Lieutenant February 3d, 1863 ; discharged March 9th, 1863, on resignation.

De Russy, Jr., Rene E. Was enrolled in Company D December 21st, 1863, at Fort Ethan Allen ; age 19 ; commissioned as Second Lieutenant same date ; was ambulance officer in campaign of 1864 ; discharged February 24th, 1865.

Donnell, Frank. Mustered out with the regiment September 26th, 1865.

Eddy, Adelbert S. Was born at Scipio, N. Y., September 12th, 1837 ; educated in public schools of New York City ; enlisted in Illinois April, 1861, in three months' service ; commissioned as First Lieutenant in Company C January 2d, 1862 ; on detached duty on the staff of Brigadier-General Whipple for some months in



Capt. A. S. Eddy.

1862; was promoted to Captaincy of Company B at Cold Harbor; discharged June 30th, 1864, at Petersburg; engaged in banking since the war. Post-office address, Bloomington, Ill.

Eddy, Ulysses D. Was born October 21st, 1843, at Jordan, N. Y.; was educated at University of Illinois; was commissioned as Second Lieutenant Twelfth New York Volunteers; transferred as First Lieutenant Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, March 4th, 1862; on detached duty much of the time; captured at Fredericksburg; slightly wounded at Spottsylvania; discharged at Petersburg June 29th. Has been engaged since the war as merchant; is married and has three children. Post-office address, New York City.

Edmonston, W. C. Was enrolled December 20th, 1861, at Canandaigua; age 26; commissioned October 10th, 1862; promoted to First Lieutenant, November 10th, 1863; mustered out June 26th, 1865, near Petersburg. Resides at New Hope, Ky.

Farrell, Patrick. Was commissioned as Second Lieutenant January 31st, 1865; not mustered.

Filley, Frank C. Was commissioned in Company D as First Lieutenant December 23d, 1861; age 30; left the regiment October 25th, 1862.

Fitzgerald, Michael. Was commissioned May 11th, 1865, as Second Lieutenant. Resides at Summit, Pa.

Flanagan, Ichabod. Transferred by promotion from Regimental Commissary Sergeant; commissioned as Second Lieutenant August 1st, 1864; was killed at Ream's Station.

Flint, William A. Was enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Charleston, S. C., as a private in the Monitor regiment; age 23; was commissioned as Second Lieutenant April 16th, 1864, of Company G; captured at Ream's Station; promoted First Lieutenant of Company A May 31st, 1865; mustered out with the company.

Foster, Norman. Was commissioned as Second Lieutenant May 11th, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Foster, Samuel. Was appointed from Private 34, Battery I, as Second Lieutenant to Company C; commissioned May 15th, 1864; mustered out October 23d, 1864.

Furrey, William C., of Company B. Was born April 1st, 1842, at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; was educated in public schools; enlisted November, 1861, at New York City; commissioned as Second Lieutenant March 25th, 1864; promoted First Lieutenant December 30th, 1864; was discharged October 9th, 1865; engaged since the war in hardware business. Post-office address, Los Angeles, Cal.

Gates, Edwin O. Enlisted June 2d, 1863, at Canandaigua, N. Y., in Company M (D of the Eleventh); age 21; was successively Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and commissioned Second Lieutenant May 18th, 1864, with date of rank from April 9th, 1864; was wounded at Cold Harbor, June 4th, from the effects of which he died in hospital at Philadelphia, July 1st, 1864.

Gleason, Frank J. Transferred by promotion from Sergeant Major, February 6th, 1864; commissioned Second Lieutenant 6th, 1864; discharged April 21st, 1864.

Gordon, Abram M. E. Received commission as First Lieutenant January



18th, 1864; age 22; mustered out with regiment. Died in regular service U. S. A. in Florida.

Grey, William C. B. Was enrolled January 4th, 1862, at New York; age 23; commissioned as First Lieutenant; detailed for a time on the staff of General Abner Doubleday; died at Georgetown, D. C., of disease, January 1st, 1863.

Harris, Henry G. Enrolled as First Lieutenant, one of the original officers of Company B. He was with the company at Forts Greble and DeKalb to the time of his death September 10th, 1862.

Hassler, Ferdinand R. Was commissioned as Captain of Company M December 19th, 1863; age 25; discharged February 19th, 1864, to accept a commission as Major in Thirteenth New York Artillery.

Hatch, Andrew J., of Company K. Was born at Rochester, May 12th, 1841; educated at private school; at the age of 19 engaged as Adjutant Fifty-fourth N. Y. S. N. G.; was enrolled with the Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery as Adjutant; transferred to Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; acted as Provost Marshal at Fort Ethan Allen; resigned April 10th, 1864. Died recently at Rochester, N. Y.

Hayden, Henry W., of Companies E and A. Was born October 16th, 1835, at Hartford, Conn.; was educated in common schools; enlisted September 6th, 1861; commissioned as Second Lieutenant May 27th, 1863; promoted to First Lieutenant March 25th, 1864; was discharged October 4th, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.; built gun platforms at various places, particularly at Ream's Station; engaged since the war in clock factory. Post-office address, Thomaston, Litchfield County, Conn.

Hildreth, James W., of Company F. Was born August 28th, 1837, at Acton, Vt.; educated at common schools and academy; enlisted August 29th, 1862; promoted to Second Lieutenant July 21st, 1864; on detached duty at Arlington Heights; was wounded June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg; was discharged January 20th, 1865, at Georgetown D. C. Post-office address, Mills' Mills, Alleghany County, N. Y.

Holberton, Louis. Was enrolled in Company H January 13th, 1862, at Canandaigua, N. Y.; age 18; commissioned Second Lieutenant October 31st, 1864; date of rank, October 4th, 1864; mustered out January 17th, 1865. Post-office address, New Bedford, Mass.

Horne, Daniel T. Enrolled June 13th, 1862, at New York; age 23; commissioned as Second Lieutenant July 3d, 1862; promoted First Lieutenant, Company G, May 1st, 1863; left the regiment November 18th, 1863.

Howard, Le Roy.

Huysman, Theodore. Commissioned as Second Lieutenant, Company K, July 24th, 1864; transferred to Company I February 19th, 1865; mustered out with regiment.

Ingalls, George W., First Captain Company D. Commissioned March 4th, 1862; resigned February 28th, 1863.

Jones, D. K. Smith. Was enrolled at the age of 24, January 9th, 1862, at Ballston Spa, as Second Lieutenant in Company D; in the same company became First Lieutenant November 19th, 1862, and Captain May 30th, 1863. The circumstances of his death, June 17th, 1864, have already been narrated in Chapter XXI. of this work.

Kelly, Howard L. Born August 25th, 1842, at Ballston Spa ; educated in public schools and Rochester University ; mustered as Second Lieutenant April 18th, 1863 ; promoted First Lieutenant in the same company ; slightly wounded at Spottsylvania ; was with the regiment up to the time of discharge, July 12th, 1864. Has been since in the newspaper business. Resides at Manchester, N. H.

Kimball, Horace E. Originally mustered as Senior First Lieutenant in Company G ; date of commission October 27th, 1862 ; date of rank July 25th, 1862 ; resigned April 14th, 1863.

Kinney, Ernest L. Date of commission July 12th, 1864 ; date of rank May 6th, 1864.

Kirk, Hyland C. Was born March 8th, 1846 ; was educated at common schools, Canandaigua Academy and Amherst College, attending the latter after



Lieut. Hyland C. Kirk.

leaving the army ; enlisted May 12th, 1863, at Canandaigua, in Company D of the Eleventh, afterward Company M of the Fourth ; was Private, Corporal, and Sergeant in that company, and was commissioned in Company H March 22d, 1865, as Second Lieutenant ; transferred to Company F May 19th, 1865, with which he was mustered out. Post-office address, Phelps, N. Y.

Kirkpatrick, Samuel B. Commissioned May 11th, 1865 ; date of rank April 20th, 1865 ; mustered out with regiment September 26th, 1865.

Knower, Edward C. Born in New York ; appointed in New York Second Lieutenant Fourth New York Heavy Artillery February 3d, 1862 ; First Lieutenant July 11th, 1862 ; Captain November 20th, 1863 ;

wounded in leg June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg ; mustered out September 3d, 1864 ; Captain Veteran Corps December 3d, 1864 ; mustered out December 31st, 1866 ; Second Lieutenant Forty-fifth Infantry, July 28th, 1866 ; Brevet First Lieutenant and Brevet Captain March 2d, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in front of Petersburg, Va., July 18th, 1864 ; First Lieutenant Forty-fifth Infantry March 25th, 1867 ; unassigned July 22d, 1869 ; assigned to Third Artillery December 15th, 1870, with which he still remains and is stationed at Baltimore.

Knower, William B., brother of Edward C., and Captain of Company M, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. Was born 1841 at Buffalo ; was educated at New York ; was enrolled as Second Lieutenant, Company G, at Washington in January, 1864 ; while in the service he was on detached duty from

April, 1865, to October, 1865, as Commissary of Musters Second Army Corps, and as Assistant Inspector-General of the Third Brigade, Twenty-second Army Corps ; was captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out with regiment. Post-office Box 2940, New York City.

Learned, Grant, Second Lieutenant. Commissioned February 24th, 1865.

Lee, Michael J. Enrolled in Company H September 10th, 1862, at New York ; promoted to Sergeant October 1st, 1862, and First Sergeant same day ; promoted Second Lieutenant and transferred to Company K November 17th, 1863 ; was mortally wounded at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864.

Lillie, Herman M., First Lieutenant. Enlisted at Rochester ; date of commission July 12th, 1864 ; date of rank June 30th, 1864 ; left the service July 27th, 1864 ; did not muster as Captain. Post-office address, Fairport, N. Y.

Littlefield, Frank B., originally Sergeant. Became Orderly Sergeant of Company M November 5th, 1863 ; was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in Company C January 13th, 1864 ; detailed with Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery (horse batteries) during campaign of 1864 ; promoted to First Lieutenant March 14th, 1865, and transferred to Company M ; was brevetted Captain and Major and mustered out with regiment. He resided in Michigan until his death.

Luce, Charles B. Mustered as Second Lieutenant March 30th, 1865 ; mustered out with regiment.

Lynes, Napoleon B., of Company A. Was born June 24th, 1833, at North Salem ; educated in North Salem ; he enlisted August, 1861, at Croton Falls, town of North Salem ; was wounded just above the knee at Ream's Station ; was discharged May 22d, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., at expiration of time. Post-office address, Purdy's Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

Morrison, Charles, First Captain of Company B. Enrolled October 10th, 1861 ; discharged April 12th, 1864, on resignation for disability.

Morrison, Gardner L., Captain of Company M, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery and Brevet Major. Was born February 2d, 1842, at Brooklyn ; was educated at the Academy in Albany ; he was enrolled August 15th, 1861, at Brooklyn, as First Lieutenant in Company B ; was discharged as Captain and Brevet-Major at Petersburg, Va., by reason of expiration of term of service. Post-office address, Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y.

McKeel, James M. Originally enrolled as First Duty Sergeant of Company A ; became Second Lieutenant March 4th, 1862, First Lieutenant May 27th, 1863, and Captain of Company A, with date of commission January 8th, 1864 ; date of rank December 22d, 1863 ; killed in action at Ream's Station, Va., August 25th, 1864.

More, Samuel I. Enlisted October 23d, 1861, at Moresville ; veteran ; discharged October 4th, 1864, as Second Lieutenant on resignation ; promoted Corporal January, 1862 ; Sergeant-Major June, 1862 ; Second Lieutenant April 8th, 1864. Resides at Grand Gorge, N. Y.

McPherson, Duncan D. Was originally a Sergeant in Company C and became Second Lieutenant in the same company January 25th, 1862 ; First Lieutenant August 7th, 1863 ; received his commission as Captain, but was not mustered as such ; mustered out January 16th, 1865.

Merrill, Henry P. Was mustered June 21st, 1863 ; was Captain of Company L (original organization) ; resigned November 3d, 1863.

Miller, Theodore. Was appointed direct from civil life as Captain December



11th, 1863 ; was mustered out February 23d, 1865, to accept promotion as Major of First Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

Matthews, Pitt M. Was commissioned March 9th, 1865 ; date of rank March 9th, 1865 ; not mustered.

Minard, Ansel L. Was promoted from Sergeant in Company F to Second Lieutenant in Company A ; transferred from Company A, by promotion from Second Lieutenant, to Company H as First Lieutenant ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

McNeil, John D. Enlisted April 25th, 1863, at Niagara ; age 23 ; promoted from First Sergeant to Second Lieutenant December 30th, 1864 ; transferred April 14th, 1865, as First Lieutenant to Company B ; mustered out with regiment.



John D. McNeil.

McNaughton, Henry D. Was mustered in Company C as Second Lieutenant on organization ; discharged February 25th, 1863, by reason of resignation. Residence, Rochester, N. Y.

Murphy, Thomas. Sergeant in Company K ; transferred to Company M as Second Lieutenant ; mustered out with company September 26th, 1865. Resides at Muskegan, Mich.

McCormac, James. Commissioned June 29th, 1865 ; date of rank June 14th, 1865 ; mustered out with regiment September 26th, 1865.

Marcotte, T. Nelson. Was commissioned November 12th, 1864 ; date of rank November 12th, 1864 ; discharged July 6th, 1864.

Nolan, Michael J. Was commissioned December 18th, 1862 ; date of rank November 15th, 1862 ; promoted to First Lieutenant January 13th, 1864. Residence, San Francisco, Cal.

Nixon, John W. Enlisted August 9th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; transferred by promotion April 20th, 1864, as Sergeant to Second Lieutenant Company I ; discharged December 20th, 1864.

O'Rourke, James. Was a veteran from the regular service ; served with Sheridan when he was a Second Lieutenant in Oregon ; enlisted April 27th, 1863, at New York ; age 25 ; mustered out May 18th, 1865, near Alexandria, Va. Resides in Astoria, N. Y.

Price, Richard A., of Company E, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. Was born September 29th, 1843, at Staten Island ; was educated at district schools at same place ; he enlisted January 11th, 1862, at the age of 18 at Port Richmond, S. I. ; was made Corporal January 13th, 1862 ; Sergeant June, 1862 ; First Sergeant January, 1863 ; Second Lieutenant December 30th, 1864 ; First Lieutenant May 31st, 1865. On returning to Washington, after the surrender of Lee, Captain Dexter was placed in command of the brigade, and Lieutenant Price, as senior officer at Fort Barnard, Va., commanded that post until mustered out ; was in no other company but Company E, in which he enlisted ; was discharged September 26th, 1865, at Washington. Resides in Newark, N. J.

Pear, Peter. Transferred from non-commissioned staff as Sergeant Major May 18th, 1865 ; commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company B ; mustered out with company ; veteran. Brockport, N. Y.

Peloubet, Joseph A., of Company A. Born December 21st, 1835, at New York City ; educated at Bloomfield, N. J. ; enlisted November 10th, 1862, at

New York City ; was promoted Second Lieutenant August 17th, 1864, Company M ; First Lieutenant May 18th, 1865, Company I ; was captured August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station ; was discharged October 6th, 1865, at David's Island. Post-office address, Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.

Parshall, N. Clark, of Company M, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery. Was born February 5th, 1840, at Canandaigua ; was educated at Canandaigua Academy ; enlisted in the Fourth Heavy Artillery at Canandaigua ; was discharged 1865 at Elmira, at the expiration of time. Post-office address, 340 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pratt, Sedgwick. Born in Washington, D. C. ; Second Lieutenant Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, January 11th, 1863 ; mustered out September 3d, 1863 ; discharged to accept appointment at the Military Academy ; Second Lieutenant Third Artillery June 17th, 1867 ; First Lieutenant September 21st, 1871.

Pendleton, Edward H. Was commissioned October 7th, 1863 ; date of rank May 20th, 1863 ; discharged March 21st, 1864.

Rimmer, William. Enrolled January 29th, 1862, at New York ; discharged June 17th, 1862, as First Lieutenant.

Raymond, William H. Discharged June 12th, 1865.

Reibling, August J. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, to Company A of the Fourth ; mustered out with company.

Seeley, Abner. Was transferred from the Infantry as Second Lieutenant, and mustered out with regiment.

Sanford, Henry, Second Lieutenant. Date of rank December 24th, 1863 ; discharged June 3d, 1864.

Smith, Alvah J. Enrolled in Company C July 29th, 1862 ; age 22 ; he was discharged May 11th, 1863, to accept promotion as Second Lieutenant in Company I, Eleventh New York Heavy Artillery ; transferred by promotion from First Lieutenant, Company M, January 4th, 1865, to Captain of Company K ; mustered out with company. Brevetted Major for gallant conduct. Resides at Cleveland, Ohio.

Smith, Henry L., Captain. One of the original officers of Company E ; transferred to Company B, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, November 9th, 1864 ; discharged March 8th, 1865.

Seymour, Frank. Date of commission April 14th, 1864 ; date of rank March 22d, 1864 ; promoted to First Lieutenant January 31st, 1864.

Sweetman, John W. One of the original non-commissioned officers of Company A, he rose by successive steps to Captain ; date of commission March 14th, 1865 ; date of rank February 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with regiment September 26th, 1865. The following sketch of Captain Sweetman, now deceased, was for the most part written by himself, as will appear :



Capt. John W. Sweetman.

FORT MARCY, VA., March 17, 1864.

SIR : In compliance with General Orders No. 17 from Headquarters Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, dated March 10th, 1864, I herewith transmit the following history of myself, and would respectfully request an examination by the Board of Field Officers appointed to examine and select non-commissioned officers for promotion in this regiment .

I was born in Ireland, and at the age of five years with my parents came to this country and settled in the city of New York, where we remained until the year 1856, when we removed to North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., at which place I remained until enlistment. I will be twenty years of age on October 21st next.

My father being a horticulturist I deemed this also my business when out of school, although at the latter place most of my time was occupied until entering the Army of the United States.

I was enlisted at North Salem, Westchester County, State of New York, on September 8th, 1861, by Lieutenant H. T. Lee for Captain T. D. Sears's Company of the First United States Lancers; was mustered into the service at New York City on September 25th, 1861.

My company was transferred to the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, and subsequently garrisoned Forts Snyder, Woodbury, and Alexander.

January 1st, 1863, it was ordered to Fort Marcy to form part of its garrison, at which post has been my field of labor for nearly one year and a quarter, in which space of time materials and things have vastly changed; alterations and improvements made not only in the fort but in the camp and surroundings, and in the performance of which I have endeavored to perform my part. Feeling

that my country still needed assistance, I again joined myself to the army as a veteran volunteer on November 28th, 1863. Having entered the service from patriotic motives only I desire to remain so until the country shall no longer need assistance in putting down treason.

Would also here state that in addition to my other duties have at several posts acted as Ordnance Sergeant, having the charge of magazines and other ordnance stores.

Tudor, Edward A., first Captain of Company F. Enrolled January 23d, 1862, at New York, at the age of 24; resigned September 29th, 1862.



Capt. Edward A. Tudor at Fort Bennett.

Teed, Isaac N., of Company A. Was born September 21st, 1840, at Somers, N. Y.; was educated at public and private schools; graduated from Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie; he enlisted September 25th, 1861, in Company A, First United States Lancers, at Katonah, N. Y., under Recruiting Officers H. T. Lee and R. Washburn; was transferred October 13th, 1861, to Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; was on detached duty at General Whipple's Headquarters at General Lee's house in the summer of 1862; as Sergeant of the Guard was also on detached duty at General Tidball's Headquarters at Stevensburg in the spring of 1864 until the raid to Deep Bottom; as Ambulance Ser-



geant, Artillery Brigade Second Corps, was with them from the Wilderness to the second raid to Deep Bottom, when he was sent to the hospital for the first time. Post-office address, Mattituck, Suffolk County, N. Y.

Thurber, William L., of Company M. Born June 22d, 1843, at East Otto, N. Y. ; was educated at Buffalo, N. Y. ; enlisted May, 1863, at North Bristol, in Company B, Eleventh Artillery ; commissioned Second Lieutenant May 11th, 1865 ; mustered out with regiment ; was wounded June 28th, 1862, at Gaines Mill, Va. Post-office address, Morehead, Rowan County, Ky.



Lieut. Wm. L.  
Thurber.

Trites, Lewis. Enlisted November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 39 ; promoted Sergeant April 6th, 1862 ; discharged March 9th, 1863, as Second Lieutenant.

Travers, Michael W., Corporal and Sergeant in Company G. Promoted and transferred to Company M March 20th, 1865, and to Company H May 18th, 1865 ; captured at Ream's Station and paroled ; mustered out with company.

Taylor, Thomas S. Was commissioned March 25th, 1864, with date of rank March 13th, 1864.

Vanderpool, Benjamin W. Enlisted February 25th, 1864 ; age 24 ; he was commissioned Second Lieutenant May 18th, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment September 26th, 1865.

Van Dyke, John G. Was enlisted in Northampton August 13th, 1862 ; he was promoted to Sergeant December 25th, 1864, and commissioned Second Lieutenant March 14th, 1865.

Vandeweile, John B. Was born in New York City October 26th, 1837, and at the breaking out of the war was a member of Company E, Eighth Regiment New York State Militia, in which he had served five years. He was mustered in the United States service April 22d, 1861, and made the Maryland Campaign under General Benjamin Butler, and was with him when he occupied Baltimore City after the riots in April, 1861. He then made the Virginia Campaign terminating in the battle of Bull Run, July 21st, 1861. He was mustered out in New York City, August 8th, 1861. He recruited Company B, First United States Lancers, afterward Company B, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, being mustered in as First Lieutenant November 1st, 1861 ; promoted Captain, Company F, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery September 29th, 1862, serving continuously in Virginia and through all the campaigns and battles in General Grant's Campaign ; commanding the regiment after the battle of Ream's Station, Va., August 25th, 1864, to December 10th, 1864, up to February 1st, 1865, when he was mustered out ; he was then appointed Captain in Hancock's First Veteran Army Corps May 17th, 1865, serving in the First and Eighth Regiment, being mustered out April 30th, 1866 ; he was appointed March 28th, 1867, a Captain in the Tenth Regiment United States Cavalry, serving in various Indian campaigns until he was retired March 20th, 1879. Resides in New York City.



Lieut. Wm. E.  
Van Name.

Van Name, William E. Was mustered in in the original organization in Company B as Second Lieutenant ; he was commissioned Second Lieutenant March 4th, 1862 ; promoted to First Lieutenant October 30th, 1862 ; discharged May 5th, 1863.

Walker, James. Was a Sergeant in Company C and promoted to Second Lieutenant March 27th, 1863; he also received a commission as First Lieutenant, but was not mustered; he was killed in action May 6th, 1864.

Warner, George H. Was a Sergeant in Company H when organized; he was then promoted and transferred to Company A as Second Lieutenant January 17th, 1863; he was again promoted to First Lieutenant January 12th, 1864; he was mustered out at expiration of service January 26th, 1865. Resides in Canandaigua, N. Y.



Lieut. Geo. H. Warner.

Watts, Hugh. He was enlisted September 20th, 1862, at New York; was originally a Sergeant in Company F; afterward was commissioned Second Lieutenant May 27th, 1863, to First Lieutenant February 26th, 1865; he was captured at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864; May 11th, 1865, he was commissioned Captain; he was mustered out with company. Residence, New York City.

Wood, Nathan S. Born August 7th, 1840, at Barre, Orleans County, N. Y.; educated at Millville Academy and Genesee Wesleyan Seminary and College, Lima, N. Y.; enlisted in Company C July 29th, 1862, at Rochester; age 22; was with General Miles for nearly a year and up to time of muster out in June, 1865; during service on the staff was commissioned as Captain and mustered into Company F; was brevetted Major of United States Volunteers by President, to rank from March 13th, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field; was successively Corporal, Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain, and Brevet Major; was discharged June 29th, 1865, at Alexandria, Va., by reason of resignation. Post-office address, Saginaw, Saginaw County, Mich.

Wiard, George. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery as First Lieutenant in Company K, and promoted to Captain of Company I September 1st, 1865; mustered out with company.

Waterbury, William. Born in New York; appointed from New York Second Lieutenant, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery January 4th, 1862; First Lieutenant January 6th, 1863; mustered out January 3d, 1865; First Lieutenant Nineteenth United States Infantry July 28th, 1866; unassigned March 31st, 1869; assigned to Thirteenth Infantry July 14th, 1869; Captain October 18th, 1871.

Wallace, Thomas S. Was commissioned First Lieutenant in Company K May 20th, 1865, and was mustered out with the company; he was subsequently First Lieutenant in the Third United States Infantry. His father, General Wallace, has furnished the following account of his death: "He was supposed to have been thrown from his horse, by the rapids, in crossing the Missoula River. Swimming some distance down the stream, he succeeded in reaching the opposite bank, but so benumbed with the cold he fell from exhaustion and perished. The ladies of his post, Fort Missoula, prepared with loving hands and hearts the cross and wreaths from the blighted flowers and leaves, which winter had already covered with snow, and placed them on his casket.

“ Lieutenant Wallace was a brave and gallant officer, beloved by all his comrades, and, in the language of his regimental commander, was ‘ a source of pride to the regiment.’ ”

“ ‘ Behold the emblem of thy state  
In flowers that bloom and die.’ ”

“ His young life, for he had not reached his thirty-second year, was full of bright promise for the future.

“ ‘ Few are thy days, and full of woe,  
O man of woman born ;  
Thy doom is written, “ Dust thou art,  
To dust thou shalt return.” ’ ”

Wescott, William H. Was born February 2d, 1839, in Oak Orchard, N. Y. ; he was educated at Albion Academy and State Normal School, Albion, N. Y. ; at 16 he was engaged in teaching school ; he enlisted August 18th, 1862, at Lockport as Corporal on formation of Company K, Eighth N. Y. H. A. ; was soon after promoted Sergeant ; December 2d became Second Lieutenant, and March 18th, 1864, First Lieutenant in the Fourth ; he was mustered out September 28th, 1865. Post-office address, Albion, N. Y.

White, John. Commissioned May 27th, 1863, with date of rank March 9th, 1863 ; discharged October 12th of the same year.

White, George W. Enlisted August 9th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; promoted Corporal June 10th, 1863 ; Sergeant April 27th, 1864 ; transferred May 18th, 1865, as Sergeant to Company K for promotion to Second Lieutenant ; mustered out with regiment. Post-office address, Flint, Genesee Co., Mich.

Winans, William H. Born October 3d, 1835, at Vernon, N. Y. ; educated in High School at Newburg ; enlisted August 11th, 1862, at New York City ; discharged as Second Lieutenant October 6th, 1865, at Hart's Island. Post-office address, New Britain, Hartford County, Conn.

Wilson, Samuel R. Was mustered out with regiment.



Lieut. Wm. H. Winans.

Wheeler, Edward. Was enrolled as a Corporal in Company K ; promoted May 19th, 1865, to Second Lieutenant in Company F ; mustered out with company.

Young, George W. Enrolled December 15th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 23 ; mustered as Second Lieutenant January 28th, 1862, in Company E ; resigned November 16th, 1862.





## COMPANY A.



1. Isaac N. Teed, Sergeant.
2. William H. Sweetman, Corporal.
3. Alonzo A. Knapp.
4. Louis Deion, Corporal.
5. Verdine E. Horton, Sergeant.
6. Theodore Quick, Sergeant.
7. Napoleon B. Lynes, Lieutenant.
8. William E. Kniffin, Corporal.

9. George E. Northey, Sergeant.
10. Matthew Quinn.
11. James H. Lyon.
12. David Rogers.
13. Edward A. Teed.
14. Albert Bunyea.
15. Harrison Totten, First Sergeant
16. Silas Haviland.

AIKEN, THOMAS. Enrolled December 9th at Croton Falls, N. Y. ; age 29 ; veteran ; discharged by order of Secretary of War, Special Orders No. 546.

Aldrich, Alexander H. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 23 ; died, while prisoner of war, at Salisbury, November 18th, 1864.

Allen, Abel D. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; mustered out September 29th, 1865.

Allen, David H. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at North Salem ; age 18 ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

Archer, Adelbert, Sergeant. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Bailey, Arthur D. Enrolled at Croton Falls, October 31st, 1861 ; age 19.

Bailey, Charles. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at North Salem ; age 21 ; died of wounds, June 30th, received June 18th, 1864.

Bailey, George L. Enrolled September 4th, 1862, at North Salem ; age 21 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Babbs, Thomas. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Lewisborough ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station ; died at Salisbury.

Baker, Theodore L. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Union Vale ; age 32.

Bannister, Charles A. In company, September, 1862.

Bannister, Gilbert. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders, May 3d, 1865. Howell's Depot, Orange County, N. Y.

Baldwin, Albert W. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 27 ; died, while prisoner of war, at Salisbury, November 17th, 1864.

Barnes, Smith. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Lewisborough ; age 33 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Cross River, N. Y.

Beatty, Joseph A. Enrolled January 18th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 29.

Benedict, George. Enrolled September 6th, 1862, at South East ; age 18 ; discharged March 31st, 1863.

Blamey, Samuel. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station ; mustered out June, 1865.

Bland, Edward. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at New York ; age 24.

Bogan, James C., Sergeant. Enrolled October 4th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 18 ; veteran ; discharged August 2d, 1865, under act of Congress approved July 5th, 1884. Pleasantville, N. Y.

Bradley, Charles H. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at South East ; age 19 ; died December 13th, 1862, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va.

Brewer, Jonathan. Discharged by order of Brigadier-General Gates.

Britto, Martin S. Enrolled November 5th, 1861, at Croton Falls, N. Y. ; age 19 ; veteran ; discharged August 4th, 1865.

Brown, James. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh while a prisoner of war at Andersonville, Ga.

Brown, James H., Musician. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Brown, Mitchell. With regiment September, 1862.

Brown, William S.\* Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Mount Hope ; age 21 ; died of wounds, June 24th, received June 18th, 1864.

Brooks, Mitchell W. Enrolled September 1st, 1862, at South East ; age 30 ; died February 15th, 1863.

Bunyea, Albert. Enrolled December 29th, 1863 ; age 24 ; veteran from Twenty-seventh New York ; captured August 25th ; discharged by Special Orders No. 77, War Department. Sing Sing, N. Y.

Burch, Oscar. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; died from wounds.

Burke, Joseph. Enrolled September 19th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 32 ; veteran ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

Burke, Patrick. Enrolled July 21st, 1862, at New York.

Butler, Amos. Enrolled September 21st, 1861, at Brewster's ; age 21.

Butler, Stephen D. Enrolled September 12th, 1861, at Brewster's ; age 18.

Carpenter, Orrin. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company. Stromsburg, Polk County, Neb.

Cassidy, Michael. Enrolled July 29th, 1862 ; age 44 ; discharged at Fort Marcy, January 27th, 1863.

Carr, Peter. Enrolled September 16th, 1861, at Brewster's ; age 32.

Clark, George C. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; wounded September 2d, 1864.

Clark, Patrick. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; discharged September 17th, 1865.

Clark, Walter. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; wounded May 16th, 1864.

Cole, Herman H. Enrolled August 26th, 1862, at South East ; age 39 ; discharged at Fort Allen, June 9th, 1863.



Jarvis Cole.

Cole, Jarvis. Enrolled September 13th, 1862, at Carmel ; age 43 ; discharged by order of War Department, May 2d, 1865.

Clements, George. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Union Vale ; age 26 ; discharged November 19th, 1862.

Clements, George. Discharged at Fort Ethan Allen.

Conway, John. Enrolled October 28th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Condon, Patrick. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; wounded May 6th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Condon, Edward. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Cree, Lewis G. Enrolled September 24th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 26 ; discharged at Fort Ethan Allen, November 19th, 1862.

Collard, Alexander, Sergeant. Enrolled October 15th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; veteran ; wounded April 2d, 1865 ; discharged August 2d, 1865.

Cowl, Lyndon J. Enrolled September 21st, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 18 ; discharged by reason of expiration of service.

Clancey, Thomas. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 33 ; discharged by order of War Department, May 2d, 1865.

Crane, Alonzo B., Corporal. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Bloomingburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Cronin, Patrick. Enrolled December 10th, 1861 ; age 32.

Corbon, William J., Artificer. Enrolled September 8th, 1862, at South East ; age 33 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. 32 Clay Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Cunningham, Michael. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; discharged June 16th, 1865.

Chessen, Peter, Artificer. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; wounded July 3d, 1863.

Davis, Charles. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Pawling ; age 31 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Davis, Ephraim. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at Patterson, N. Y. ; age 34 ; veteran ; died August 15th, 1864.

Davis, Josiah. Enrolled September 2d, 1862, at South East ; age 25 ; captured August 25th ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Davis, Norman. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at Patterson, N. Y. ; veteran ; died of wounds after capture, August 25th, 1864.



Davis, Oliver. Enrolled September 1st, 1862, at South East ; age 26 ; discharged June 17th, 1865.

De Golyer, Alexander. Enrolled September 19th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 19 ; veteran ; wounded April 6th, 1865 ; discharged July 8th, 1865. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

De Grunde, Francis. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

De Flonde, John. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at New York ; died July 27th, 1864.

Denney, Zephaniah. Enrolled September 4th, 1861, at Brewster's ; age 30 ; veteran ; died June 9th, 1865.

Donnelly, Bernard. Enrolled July 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 35 ; veteran ; died, while prisoner of war, at Salisbury, November 18th, 1864.

Devonport, Humphrey. Discharged by General Orders No. 77, A. G. O.

Deion, Louis, Corporal. Enrolled October 7th, 1861 ; veteran ; discharged August 2d, 1865. 526 East Forty-seventh Street, New York.

Doane, William E., Corporal. Enrolled September 12th, 1861, at Brewster's ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Dishaw, Lewis. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Doyle, Peter. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Doyle, Christopher. Wounded April 2d, 1865.

Decker, Moses D. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Dean, Bradford J. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Drews, Henry R., Corporal. Enrolled November 14th, 1861, at New York ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Dwyer, John T., Corporal. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; mustered out with company ; wounded May 6th, 1864 and March 3d, 1865.

Duncan, John, Artificer. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; wounded July 21st, 1861, August 23d, 1862, May 3d, 1863, and August 25th, 1863.

Dickens, Frank H. Discharged by Brigadier-General Gates, New York.

Delavan, Joseph. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at New York ; age 26 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Dingee, Uriah. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Yorktown ; age 22 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Mt. Kisco, N. Y.

Donnell, William. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Croton Falls, N. Y. ; veteran ; prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; died at Andersonville, Ga., March 2d, 1865.

Dutzcare, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; missing at battle of Weldon Railroad.

Dunn, Thomas.

Dickens, Samuel F. Enrolled December 12th, 1861, at New York ; age 20.

Dingee, Franklin, Corporal. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Bedford ; age 23 ; died at Salisbury, December 12th, 1864.

Dingee, Shadrack. Enrolled November 5th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 27.

Elmore, Joel J. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 36; mustered out with company.

Eastwood, Horace. Enrolled December 5th, 1861, at Patterson; age 33; discharged July 9th, 1863.

Eddy, William H., Corporal. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; mustered out with company.

Edwards, Daniel. Enrolled March 25th, 1864; age 22; wounded June 23d, 1864.

Edwards, Thomas B. Enrolled February 19th, 1864; age 23; killed in action, August 16th, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.

Fulton, Robert. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; mustered out with company.

Flynn, Patrick. Wounded May 6th, 1864.

Flynn, Peter. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh.

Fuller, Reuben J.

Ford, William S. Discharged by order Brigadier-General Gates, New York.

Feitner, Joseph. Enrolled March 16th, 1864, at New York; age 18; discharged February 13th, 1865.

Farrington, John K. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at South East; age 32; discharged by General Orders No. 77, War Department, May 19th, 1865.

Ferguson, Wright D., Sergeant. Enrolled August 22d, 1862, at Bedford; age 21; mustered out June 3d, 1865; died May 26th, 1873.

Ferguson, Gilbert G. Enrolled September 8th, 1862, at South East; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Katonah, N. Y.

Foster, Hiram L. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at New York; died November 21st, 1862, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va.

Foster, George W. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Wallkill; age 20; died January 10th, 1865, at Lincoln Hospital.

Foster, Charles H. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at New York; age 27; prisoner of war at Ream's Station; died at Salisbury, December 4th, 1864.

Gray, Thomas, Corporal. Enrolled September 20th, 1864; age 24; mustered out with company.

Gile, John.

Graham, James. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; wounded; mustered out July 18th, 1865.

Graham, Walter. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at New York; age 21; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Graham, Walter. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; mustered out with company.

Ganning, Sutton A. Enrolled September 20th, 1861, at Brewster's; age 24; died February 15th, 1862, at New York Hospital.

Grivly or Gripe, Samuel. Enrolled March 28th, 1864, at New York; age 40; died October 13th, 1864, at Annapolis, Md.

Gregory, Alvin. Enrolled December 31st, 1863; age 33; died August 12th, 1864, at Alexandria, Va.

Gallahue, Leonidas Elsworth. Was born in Belvernon, Fayette County, Pa., April 14th, 1846. He was educated in the public schools in Pittsburg, Pa., New York City, and Hudson River Institute, Claverack. When the war broke out in 1861 he joined a military company that was formed among

the students under the auspices of the school. He enlisted in Company A, Fourth New York Heavy Artillery, February 14th, 1862; connected with the defences of Washington until April 1864. He was connected with the field hospital during the battle of the Wilderness; he was taken captive at the battle at Ream's Station on the Weldon Railroad, August 25th, 1864; was sent to Salisbury Prison, where he died, February 1st, 1865. His grave in the cemetery at Salisbury, N. C., is No. 1191.

Gilbert, Charles F. Enrolled September 24th, 1861, at Croton Falls.

Huges, Patrick. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Lewisborough; age 37; captured at Ream's Station; died at New York City, March 3d, 1865.

Hysart, Aaron. Enrolled September 7th, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 25; mustered out with company.

Hyatt, James, Sergeant. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Tarrytown; age 27; veteran from Thirty-eighth New York; wounded and captured at Ream's Station, August 25th, 1864; mustered out with company. Danbury, Conn.

Hyatt, Jerome, Sergeant. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; mustered out with company. Spartansburg, Crawford County, Pa.

Hoag, Robert D., Sergeant. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Cuddebackville, N. Y.

Hubbard, Charles. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; mustered out with company.



Sergt. James Hyatt.

Hudson, William. Wounded April 2d, 1865.

Harvey, George W. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; mustered out with company.

Howe, Clark. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; mustered out with company. Union City, Erie County, Pa.

Hamilton, Thomas. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; mustered out with company.

Hynard, Albert S. Enrolled October 3d, 1861, at Croton; age 20; veteran; mustered out with company.

Hunt, William C. Enrolled September 24th, 1861, at Croton Falls; age 22; discharged by Colonel Bliss, New York.

Horton, Verdine E., Sergeant. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at New York; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 109 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

Hammill, Bernard. Discharged by Colonel Bliss, New York.

Hitt, Rufus. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford; age 26; discharged June 3d, 1865, by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Vista N. Y.

Hitt, Edgar. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford; age 29; discharged June 3d, 1865, by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Katonah, N. Y.

Harris, Cyrus. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Lewisborough; age 22; discharged June 3d by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.



Hatter, Henry C. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Bedford ; age 19 ; discharged December 20th, 1864, by expiration of service.

Haviland, Silas G. Enrolled September 21st, 1861, at Patterson, N. Y. ; age 21 ; discharged by expiration of service, September 29th, 1864.



Edgar Hitt.

Hatter, George S. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; discharged June 16th, 1865, by General Orders No. 77, War Department.

Harris, Clinton. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Lewisborough ; age 21 ; died of wounds, July 13th, 1864, received June 18th.

Heddy, James. Transferred to Company G September 30th, 1862, by Colonel H. H. Howe.

Hughes, Hugh. Enrolled March 25th, 1864, at New York ; age 23 ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station ; mustered out July 25th, 1865. N. Auburn, Neb.

Haggadorn, Henry. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; missing at Spottsylvania, May 18th, 1864.

Hubbard, George H. Enrolled September 12th, 1861, at Paterson.

Jones, John. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 44 ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

Jones, Robert. Enrolled March 30th, 1864 ; age 22 ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

Jackson, George.

Knapp, William H. Enrolled September 11th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 23 ; veteran.

Knapp, John W. Enrolled September 11th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 18 ; veteran ; missing in action at Ream's Station.

Knapp, Alonzo A. Enrolled September 8th, 1861 ; veteran ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out with company.

Knouse, Ezra.

Kent, Eli R. L. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at North Salem ; age 21 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. South Norwalk, Conn.

Knapp, Oscar, First Sergeant. Enrolled September 12th, 1861, at Brewster's ; age 23 ; mustered out on expiration of term. Sing Sing, N. Y.

King, Joseph S. Enrolled August 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 25 ; accidentally shot at Fort Marey, Va., February 10th, 1863.

Kniffin, William E., Corporal. Enrolled September 24th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; killed at Ream's Station.

Knapp, Mitchell B. Enrolled November 9th, 1861, at North Salem ; veteran ; prisoner at Ream's Station.

Kidd, Owen. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; missing at Wilderness, May 6th, 1864.

Kennedy, Abram. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Albany ; age 18.

Lockwood, Jeremiah T. In the year 1862 Mr. Jeremiah T. Lockwood, whose picture adorns this sketch, was what might be termed a small boy—a youth over whose head only sixteen summers had passed. It was during the

summer of that year that he sought to impress upon his fond parents that it was his duty to fight the battles of his country. But they couldn't see it in that light. They had one son already in the war, and this one was too young and too small. "Wait," they said, "you are too young yet." But young Lockwood didn't propose to wait, and so one day—it was August 28th, 1862—when in the city of New York, having been sent down by his father to pay an insurance premium, young Lockwood stepped into a recruiting office on Franklin Street and enlisted. The recruiting officer was Frank Williams. And so the young soldier's career began.

Mr. Lockwood was born in New Canaan, Conn., and his boyhood days were spent there and in the city of New York. At the time he enlisted he was living with his parents in Bedford, Westchester County. He received a good education in the common schools and had good home training. When he told his parents that he had enlisted they were, of course, surprised, but, like the sensible people they were, they told him to go, with words of encouragement and prayers for his safety. He stayed at home one week and then joined Company A, at Fort Franklin, Md., in the defenses of Washington.

The headquarters of the regiment at that time were at Fort Ethan Allen, Va. In December, 1862, he went with his company to Fort Marcy, Va., where he remained until March, 1864. During the whole time he was in the army Mr. Lockwood was always ready for duty, except during the time he was in the hospital suffering from wounds; he was never sick and was never away for a day except on one short furlough after he was wounded.

Lockwood was in all the battles in which his company was engaged, from the Wilderness to Petersburg. At Petersburg he received what was nearly a fatal wound. It was in the front, on June 18th, 1864. At daylight on the morning of that day his company charged through the cornfield and took one line of works. After this his company advanced out upon the Jerusalem plank-road and there stayed until 11.20 A.M. They then had orders to charge upon the last works. All together they dashed forward to make another charge. When the word came to advance it seemed a moment of life and death. And indeed it was—a moment of life to some and death to many! Lockwood was a little in advance and had gone about fifty feet from the works when he was struck by a bullet. He fell, and by that time the line had reached him. The ball struck him between the second and third ribs on the right side and passing clear through the body came out below the shoulder-blade. Then came the order to fall back, and as it was obeyed, two of his comrades helped him up and carried him into the works. Upon this spot Fort Hell, opposite Fort Damnation, was afterward built. Lockwood was then taken to the Carver United States General Hospital, where he remained until the end of the war.

When leaving home his mother had given him a Testament. This he carried in his inner pocket, and he still retains it, stained with the blood which flowed from the wound on that day. On August 28th, 1865, just three years after



J. T. Lockwood.

his enlistment, he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service.

Since the close of the war Mr. Lockwood has been engaged in business and has been quite successful. Until 1880 he was engaged in the furniture and undertaking business with Hoyt Brothers, at Katonah, N. Y., and is a member of McKeel Post No. 120, G. A. R. of that place. He now has a fine establishment of his own at White Plains, N. Y. He is one of the leading undertakers of Westchester County, and is President of the Undertakers' Association of Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland counties. One of the cherished mementoes in his possession is a letter from General Hancock, dated February 25th, 1879. It is an answer to a request for the General's photograph. The General sends two, and says :

"They are the best I have. One was taken in 1864—about January. I was not then perfectly well ; very thin. I had not recovered from my wound of Gettysburg the previous July (3d). The second was taken in 1866, when I did not take quite so much exercise as I had done during the war. I was then stationed in Baltimore, Md. I am very glad to comply with your wish. I always have a warm place in my breast for men who served under and with me.

I am very truly yours,

"WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

The extract is given as an expression of that feeling felt by many of the great commanders for the soldiers who fought in a war, not for conquest, but for principle—a war for the right and not to satisfy ambition.

Mr. Lockwood was the youngest member of his company. The only objection to Mr. Lockwood has been that he was a bachelor. Within the past year he has seen the error of his ways and taken a very attractive and amiable helpmeet. May he live long and prosper, and through his descendants increase the numerical strength of a land which, twenty-five years ago, he was so eagerly striving to depopulate.

Le Barr, Joseph.

Lyons, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; discharged November 9th, 1865.

Lane, Thomas. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Union Vale ; age 46 ; discharged by Dr. Boyle.

Loomis, Lawrence. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Hector ; age 22 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Lockwood, Benjamin F. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Address in care of J. T. Lockwood, White Plains, N. Y.

Lyon, James H. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford ; age 21 ; killed in action June 18th, 1864.

Lebanon, Ferdinand. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at South East ; age 29 ; drowned December 10th, 1862, in canal near Chain Bridge.

Light, Freeman. Enrolled November 4th, 1861, at Ramapo ; age 18 ; veteran ; captured August 25th, 1864 ; died, while prisoner of war, at Salisbury, November 12th, 1864.

Lashier, Henry C., Corporal. Wounded April 2d, 1865.



McCade, William. Enrolled March 18th, 1864 ; age 20 ; mustered out September 20th, 1865.

McCord, Mark D., Corporal. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford ; captured at Ream's Station ; discharged May 20th, 1865. Hartsdale, N. Y.

McGowan, Bernard. Enrolled October 29th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; mustered out with company.

McGloin, John. Enrolled October 29th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; wounded April 2d, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

McCausland, Alexander. Transferred from Fourth New York Battery September 4th, 1862 ; mustered out with company.

Malloy, George. Enrolled March 15th, 1864 ; age 32 ; mustered out with company.

Manley, Patrick.

Monroe, John J.

McGlora, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh.

McGloughlin, Patrick. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Patterson, N. Y. ; age 33 ; discharged August 17th, 1863.

Murdock, Albert.

Meade, Augustus. Enrolled March 17th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 37 ; mustered out with company.

Mosier, Charles. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Pawling ; age 22 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

McElroy, Robert D. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 33 ; wounded June 18th, left leg amputated ; discharged by Major-General Auger.

Miller, Eldad B. A. Was born February 23d, 1845, at Cross River, Westchester County, N. Y., in which place he attended school and engaged in the



E. B. A. Miller.



Wm. H. H. Miller.

usual occupations of youth. When his older brother, William H. H. Miller enlisted, Eldad, in spite of the remonstrances of parents and other friends, evinced such a determined purpose to follow his brother's example, that he carried his point, scoring his first victory by joining the service August 27th, 1862. He enlisted as a Private, but was so young and slightly built in appearance that he was soon excused from duty with the musket and given a drum ; this was while the company lay at Fort Ethan Allen. When it moved to Fort Marcy he became post bugler, which occupation he followed until the company

went to the front. He followed the fortunes of his company during all the battles in which it was engaged, and was discharged, June 3d, 1865, per General Orders No. 26. 2391 Third Avenue, New York City.

Merrigan, Martin H. Enrolled September 9th, 1864, at Gorham; age 20; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Miller, William H. H. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Lewisborough; age 22; mustered out June 3d by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Sing Sing, N. Y.

Morgan, Charles. Enrolled September 8th, 1862, at South East; age 22; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Flandreau, Moody County, Dak.

Morrison, Joseph, Corporal. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; mustered out with company.

Mattice, Peter. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at West Bloomfield; age 30; discharged by General Orders No. 77, War Department.

McBride, Henry J. Enrolled August 30th, 1862; age 26; killed in action, June 18th, 1864.

Morey, James. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at Patterson, N. Y.; age 23; died August 16th, 1862, at Fort Cass, Va.

McDonald, Minard, Sergeant. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; mustered out with company. Fair Haven, N. Y.

McDonald, William. Enrolled December 12th, 1861, at New York; died November 24th, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

McDonald, James, Sergeant. Enrolled September 18th, 1861, at Patterson, N. Y.; age 20; captured at Ream's Station; returned to company and was wounded April 2d, 1865; mustered out with company.

McDonald, John. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Bedford; age 25.

McDonald, John D. Enrolled March 28th, 1862, at Fort Snyder, D. C.; died October 3d, 1864, at South East, N. Y., while on furlough.

McGill, George S. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at New York; age 26; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

McNally, Bernard. Enrolled September 4th, 1861, at Patterson, N. Y.; age 30.

Nichols, Richard, Corporal. Enrolled October 6th, 1864, at Jamaica; veteran; mustered out with company.

Nichols, William H. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at New York; wounded June 18th, 1864; discharged at David's Island on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Northey, George, Sergeant. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Schenectady; age 24; mustered out at Petersburg on expiration of term.

Nixon, George R.

O'Brien, Michael. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth; mustered out with company.

Owen, Robert. Enrolled at Troy, August 27th, 1862; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Penny, Nathan D. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Pawling; age 25; veteran; wounded May 5th, 1864; discharged October 5th, 1865.

Payne, William H. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; discharged August 18th, 1865.

Parker, David. Enrolled at South East, August 30th, 1862; age 22;

wounded June 18th, 1864 ; discharged April 28th, 1865. 380 Dean Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Penny, Elijah. Enrolled September 12th, 1861, at Towners ; age 32 ; veteran ; discharged June 26th, 1863.

Purdy, Norman B. Enrolled at Croton Falls, September 8th, 1861 ; age 19 ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station ; died December 4th, 1864, at Salisbury.

Purdy, Henry M. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 17 ; discharged April 11th, 1864.

Quintard, George. Enrolled November 9th, 1861, at North Salem ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Quick, Theodore, Sergeant. Enrolled September 12th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 22 ; killed in action at Ream's Station.

Quinn, Matthew. Enrolled August 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 23 ; discharged February 11th, 1865.

Reardon, Daniel. Transferred December 8th, 1865, by General Gates. From the Twelfth New York Volunteers.

Rockwell, Joseph W. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 18 ; discharged August 4th, 1865.

Rockwell, Edwin. Enrolled October 7th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; veteran ; mustered out with company. North Salem, N. Y.

Rockwell, Timothy. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Rathbone, George. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at New York ; age 32 ; wounded April 2d, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Reynolds, Robert A., Sergeant. Enrolled October 15th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 18 ; mustered out October 20th, 1864. Katonah, N. Y.

Reynolds, Mills, Sergeant. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at South East ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Brewster's, N. Y.

Rogers, James P. Enrolled October 2d, 1861, at Towners ; age 30 ; veteran.

Rice, Harrison I., Corporal. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Rogers, Lewis B. Enrolled September 20th, 1861 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Roake, Patrick. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; wounded May 6th, 1864.

Riessen, Ferdinand. 3710 Ohio Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Robinson, George S. Enrolled September 7th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 17 ; discharged by expiration of service, September 6th, 1864. Oceanic, Monmouth County, N. J.

Rogers, David. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Rusco, Henry. Enrolled September 1st at South East ; age 32 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. South Norwalk, Conn.

Reed, David. Enrolled October 2d, 1861, at Croton Falls, N. Y. ; age 36 ; discharged by expiration of service, October 20th, 1864.



Sergt. Mills Reynolds.



Russell, James H. Enrolled August 8, 1862, at New York ; age 19 ; died, while prisoner of war, February 28th, 1865.

Shield, James, Corporal. Enrolled October 7th, 1864, in Brooklyn ; mustered out with company.

See, Clark. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at Bedford ; age 44 ; discharged by General Orders No. 77, A. G. O. Katonah, N. Y.

See, Emerson M., Wagoner. Enrolled September 11th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 17 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Sing Sing.

Shurger, Rodney, Drummer. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company. Genoa, N. Y.

Still, James H., Musician. Enrolled February 8th, 1862, at South East as drummer ; age 14 ; mustered out with company.



Jas. H. Still.



Leonard H. Secor.

Stowell, Jehial. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Clark E., Corporal. Enrolled August 29th at North Salem ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Long Island City, N. Y.

Smith, John O. Enrolled March 28th, 1864, at New York.

Smith, John B. Enrolled September 6th, 1862, at Lewisborough ; died of wounds received April 2d, 1865, at Emory Hospital, April 16th, 1865.

Swartz, Jacob.

Scott, George B. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth ; mustered out with company.

Seaman, Joseph S., Corporal. Enrolled August 30th, 1862 ; died at Salisbury, December 12th, 1864.

Shean, Theodore S.

Sears, George H. Enrolled August 30th, 1862 ; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Pleasantville, N. Y.

Swords, George H. Enrolled March 28th, 1862, at Fort Snyder, Md. ; age 18 ; discharged November 19th, 1862.

Shears, David A. Enrolled January 3d, 1862, at Patterson ; age 40 ; discharged November 20th, 1862.

Sutton, William E., Corporal. Enrolled January 31st, 1862 ; age 27 ; discharged by expiration of service. Nyack, N. Y.

Secor, Leonard H. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford ; age 25 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Brewster's, N. Y.

Smith, Gilbert. Discharged by General Orders No. 77, A. G. O.

Smith, Eugene N. Discharged by General Orders No. 77, A. G. O.

Sloate, Stanley. Enrolled September 21st, 1861; age 19; died November 26th, 1861.

Scott, Daniel V. Enrolled December 7th, 1861, at Schenectady; age 18; captured; died October 1st, 1864, at Annapolis after parole.

Sheppard, William. Enrolled January 24th, 1862; age 31; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

Sweetman, William H., Corporal. Enrolled December 30th, 1863; age 19; wounded June 18th, 1864; mustered out with company. Brewster's, N. Y.

Sutler, John. Enrolled at Albany, February 24th, 1864; age 44; missing since August 25th, 1864.

Sprague, Joseph. Enrolled September 18th, 1861, at Brewster's; age 21.

Sprague, Justus. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford; age 34.

Totten, Harrison, First Sergeant. Enrolled October 7th, 1861, at Croton Falls; veteran; mustered out with company. 208 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

Totten, Starr V. Enrolled October 15th, 1861, at Croton Falls; age 18; wounded April 2d, 1865; veteran; mustered out with company.

Totten, Henry V. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York; age 43; discharged April 1st, 1865.

Totten, William H. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Croton Falls; age 18; wounded at Deep Bottom, August 18th, 1864; veteran; discharged July 7th, 1865.

Timerson, Hamilton. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh; discharged September 9th, 1865, at Fort Richardson.

Thomas, Augustus. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Pawling; age 44; veteran; discharged January 2d, 1863.

Thomas, Augustus. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Pawling; died July 7th, 1864, at Field Hospital, City Point.

Tucker, Albert, Corporal. Enrolled August 22d, 1862, at Bedford; age 21; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Tryon, William B. Enrolled October 25th, 1861, at Croton Falls; age 34; discharged November 19th, 1862.

Turk, Joseph H. Enrolled October 3d, 1861, at Croton Falls; age 40; discharged November 24th, 1862.

Townsend, Alonzo. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Pawling; age 19; discharged by expiration of service, March 20th, 1865.

Talmadge, Isaac S. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Mt. Hope; age 21; discharged June 3d by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Terrell, David H. Enrolled at Brewster's, September 16th, 1861; age 44.

Townsend, Obed P. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at South East; age 27; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Brewster's, N. Y.

Teed, Edward A. Enrolled August 20th, 1862, at Bedford; age 18; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865; died April 10th, 1889, at Gohlen's Bridge, N. Y.

Teed, Isaac N., Sergeant. Enrolled October 11th, 1861, at Croton Falls; age

22 ; mustered out on expiration of term, October 13th, 1864. Mattituck, N. Y.

Townsend, Daniel. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Pawling ; veteran ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

Trowbridge, John S. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at Patterson ; age 28 ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

Totten, Chauncey W. Enrolled August 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 28 ; prisoner of war at Ream's Station.

Vanderburg, George S., Corporal. Enrolled November 12th, 1861, at Pawling ; mustered out on expiration of term.

Van Kerren, John S. Enrolled August 5th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; died August 28th, at Harewood Hospital, Washington, of wounds received August 23d, 1864.

Williams, William. Enrolled March 25th, 1864, at New York.

Wilcox, William H. Enrolled November 12th, 1861, at Pawling ; age 26 ; wounded May 6th, 1864 ; veteran ; killed in Alexandria, Va., July 29th, 1865.

Webb, Henry. Enrolled October 17th, 1862, at New York ; age 43 ; transferred to V. R. C., February 25th, 1865.

Wilson, Elbert B. Enrolled September 8th, 1861, at Brewster's ; age 19 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Wallard, Anthony, Sergeant. Enrolled January 9th, 1862, at Schenectady ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Schenectady, N. Y.

Wilson, Jacob. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-sixth.

- Wilson, Elijah, Corporal. Enrolled September 8th, 1861 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Whitmore, Alonzo. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Wixon, Moses J. Discharged by expiration of service.

Wallace, Isaac S. Enrolled September 24th, 1861, at Croton Falls ; age 21 ; mustered out by expiration of service. Nyack, N. Y.

Washburne, John W. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at Ramapo ; age 20 ; discharged December 27th, 1864, by expiration of service.

Winans, Theodore F. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Lewisborough ; lost a leg June 18th, 1864 ; discharged January 16th, 1865. Boutonville, N. Y.

Wixon, George W., Corporal. Enrolled September 2d, 1861, at Brewster's ; age 20 ; mustered out September 29th, 1864.

Wright, John B. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, in New York ; age 23 ; discharged by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865.

Wright, Charles E., Sergeant. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Lewisborough ; age 21 ; was on detached service with Battery B, First Rhode Island Light Artillery, during a part of the campaign of 1864 ; wounded at Ream's Station ; mustered out by virtue of General Orders No. 26, May 3d, 1865. Goshen, N. Y.

Winans, David A., Corporal. Enrolled December 31st, 1861, at Pawling ; age 25 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Yonkers, N. Y.

Washburn, Merritt. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at Patterson, N. Y. ; age 25 ; killed in action, August 23d, 1864 ; veteran.

Wagner, George. Enrolled March 15th, 1864 ; age 33 ; died July 18th, 1864, from sunstroke on march.



Warren, William. Enrolled March 17th, 1864, at New York ; age 18 ; prisoner at Ream's Station.

Waters, Moses. Enrolled December 12th, 1861, at New York ; age 24 ; mustered out June 10th, 1865.

Weeks, Sylvester B., Corporal. Enrolled December 28th, 1863 ; age 24 ; mustered out June 10th, 1865.

Wixon, Moses J. Enrolled December 12th, 1861, at New York ; age 26 ; mustered out December 27th, 1864, on expiration of term.

Wixon, George R. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Bedford ; age 21 ; mustered out February 4th, 1865, on expiration of term.

Winn, James. Enrolled September 6th, 1861, at Brewster's ; age 23.

Washburn, Albert S. Enrolled September 24th at Croton Falls ; age 22 ; discharged June 14th, 1862.

Young, James A. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.



Sergt. Chas. E. Wright.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

1. L. E. Gallahue. 2. Corpl. S. B. Weeks. 3. Star V. Totten. 4. Sergt. Anthony Wallard.  
5. Lieut. J. W. Nixon.



## COMPANY B



1.                    2.                    3.                    4.                    5. 6.                    7.                    8.                    9.

1. Lieut. Samuel J. More.  
2. Jacob Snyder.  
3. Thaddens Laymon.  
5. First Serg't James Barr.

6. A. S. Thomas.  
7. Isaac McKeever.  
8. James Porter.  
4 and 9. Geo. L. Andrus.

- ACKER, J. J. Enrolled October 18th, 1862 ; killed June 18th, 1864.  
Ames, Francis C., Sergeánt. Enrolled September 23d, 1861 ; age 21 ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Grand Gorge, N. Y.  
Apjohn, Robert D. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Cairo ; veteran ; mustered out with company.  
Appleford, George. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Jamaica, N. Y. ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.  
Andrus, George L. Enrolled October 26th, 1861, at Moresville ; mustered out October 29th, 1864. Post-office address, Roxbury, N. Y.  
Blake, Henry L. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 21 ; died August 25th, 1864 (privates shot off ; cut his own throat).

Brandow, Adolphus. Enrolled December 22d, 1863 ; age 18 ; died in Salisbury, November 3d, 1864.

Bacon, Charles H. Enrolled March 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Barker, Charles. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; veteran.

Brown, Reuben. Enrolled December 29th, 1863 ; age 22 ; died in hospital June 25th, 1865.

Banker, James. Enrolled February 13th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 27 ; captured August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out August 2d, 1865.

Bailey, James L. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at Staten Island ; veteran ; captured at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in Salisbury, November, 1864.

Brendle, William E. Enrolled September 24th, 1861 ; age 40 ; mustered out May 14th, 1862.

Bennett, Peter, Veteran Volunteer. Enrolled January 5th, 1864 ; age 19 ; died at Camp Parole, December 25th, 1864.

Beebee, Edwin H. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Bear, Ralph. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Gilboa ; died in Salisbury, November 28th, 1864.

Bertrand, Lewis. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Blair, Milo. Enrolled January 9th, 1864, at Shandaken ; mustered out with company.

Bowman, Albert. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh ; captured October 30th, 1864.

Brown, John. Enrolled January 30th, 1864 ; age 38 ; mustered out with company. Dry Brook, Ulster County, N. Y.

Busher, Philip. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Babbitt, Laban S. Enrolled January 4th, 1864 ; age 24 ; captured August 25th ; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Bennett, John. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Hurley, N. Y. ; age 20 ; missing at Ream's Station. Died in Salisbury.

Bowman, Andrew H. Enrolled August 14th, 1862 ; age 25 ; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; rejoined company and mustered out June 3d, 1865. Post-office address, Castleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

Brinkman, Frederic. Enrolled November 11th, 1861 ; age 20 ; served three years ; term expired November 10th, 1864.

Bullis, Wallace. Enrolled December 27th, 1861 ; mustered out January 3d, 1865.

Brandon, George N., Corporal. Enrolled February 24th, 1864, at Catskill ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.

Bowers, Charles M. Enrolled September 25th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 24.

Briody, Philip. Enrolled October 15th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; leg amputated ; discharged January 7th, 1865.

Batty, Samuel. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at West Troy ; discharged August 4th, 1862.



Batters, Thomas, Corporal. Enrolled December 29th, 1863 ; age 23.

Borthwick, Alexander E. Was born February 22d, 1845, at Broome, Schoharie County, N. Y. He was educated at Charlotteville, Fort Edward Institute, and Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He enlisted November 6th, 1861, at Camp Adamson, Brooklyn, and was with the company until taken with typhoid fever at Fort DeKalb, which resulted in such debility that he was discharged August 12th, 1862. He re-enlisted October 1st, 1863, in the Second New York Veteran Cavalry and saw service in Virginia and the Department of the Gulf, up Red River, and at Mobile. He was discharged November 8th, 1865. Since the war he has been engaged in mining, politics, and merchandise. He is married and has one



Alex. E. Borthwick.

son. He belongs to G. A. R. Post No. 1, at Portland, Ore., where he resides.

Barr, Niel, Drummer. Enrolled September 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Bossom, Martin, Sergeant. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Burke, John. Enrolled August 18th, 1862 ; age 23 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Brandow, Robert H. Enrolled September 1st, 1864, at Schenectady ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Barr, James, First Sergeant. Enrolled August 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 25 ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Cronenberger, Simon, Veteran. Enrolled October 10th, 1864, at New York ; mustered out with company.

Cross, Louis F., Musician. Post-office address, Wilson, Niagara County, N. Y.

Clair, William, Sergeant. Enrolled August 16th, 1862 ; captured at Ream's Station ; died in Salisbury, November 28th, 1864.

Conklin, Joseph. Enrolled November 1st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 39 ; mustered out with company.

Colgan, Patrick. Enrolled October 15th, 1861 ; age 21 ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; mustered out October 14th, 1864.

Clark, James. Enrolled December 29th, 1861, at Moersville ; died at Fort DeKalb, July 26th, 1862.

Coney, John. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 33.

Connor, Thomas J., Sergeant. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out with company.

Clark, Curtis. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Moersville, N. Y. ; discharged February 25th, 1865.

Carroll, John. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 25.

Clapper, Silvester, Sergeant. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa, N. Y.

Coom, Peter. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Copake, N. Y. ; mustered out with company.

Collins, Barney. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh.

Calkener, Hudson. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh ; mustered out January 11th, 1866, at Elmira, N. Y.

Cunningham, Patrick. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh ; wounded ; discharged June 14th, 1865.

Cummings, David. Enrolled August 19th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Castile, Almeron. Enrolled January 5th, 1864 ; age 33 ; discharged October 17th, 1864. Post-office address, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

Dawson, Peter. Enrolled September 27th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; died on Staten Island, January 22d, 1862.

De Silva, Homer. Enrolled October 19th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 19 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Troy, N. Y.

De Silva, Henry A. Enrolled October 22d, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Eldred, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Dibble, Henry. Enrolled December 17th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 21 ; veteran ; captured at the North Anna River, May 27th, 1864 ; died at Augusta, Ga., June 18th, 1864.

Duncan, Charles D. Enrolled December 17th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 39 ; mustered out December 16th, 1864.

Decker, David A. Enrolled December 26th, 1863 ; age 22 ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Andes, Delaware County, N. Y.

Davis, William, Corporal. Veteran from Sixth New York Volunteers. Enrolled February 12th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Disten, William E. Enrolled January 2d, 1864 ; died in Salisbury Prison.

Dante, James. Enrolled August 20th, 1862 ; age 22 ; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Post-office address, 531 W. 24th Street, New York.

Darling, Daniel D. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Germantown ; age 22 ; discharged July 6th, 1864. Post-office address, Gilboa, N. Y.

Dwyer, Bernard. Enrolled February 11th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 25 ; discharged December 9th, 1864. Post-office address, 523 8th Ave., New York.

Driggs, Adelbert E. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 21 ; mustered out December 5th, 1864.

Dean, Joshua P. Enrolled December 29th, 1861, at Cairo ; discharged December 29th, 1862. Post-office address, Cairo, Greene County, N. Y.

Daley, Thomas. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 35 ; transferred to the Navy, May 1st, 1864, by War Department.

Erickson, James S. Enrolled January 26th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 44 ; discharged May 12th, 1865.

Erickson, Earl S. Enrolled March 3d, 1864 ; prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; died at home, March 28th, 1865.

Egnor, Nathan A. Enrolled December 24th, 1863 ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 27th, 1865.

Esterbrook, Peter. Enrolled August 15th, 1862; age 25; discharged February 18th, 1865. Post-office address, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Ellis, David, Veteran Volunteer. Enrolled March 4th, 1864; age 25.

Ford, Amos. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Copake; age 43; died at Fort Marcy June 8th, 1864.

Farquher, Arthur H. Enrolled September 23d, 1861; age 21; veteran; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Schoharie, N. Y.

Felch, Thomas A. Enrolled March 5th, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 18; mustered out with company.

Fickle, Alfred. Enrolled November 11th, 1862, at New York; age 20.

Finch, Stephen. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa; age 20; died July 18th, 1865.

Flannelly, Timothy. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at New York; age 23; wounded June 18th, 1864; mustered out with company.

Finn, John, Corporal. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865.

Finnerty, William C. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at New York; discharged August 29th, 1864.

Fox, Elmer. Enrolled January 21st, 1863, at Greenport; age 18; last heard of in hospital.

Fitzpatrick, John. Enrolled February 4th, 1864, at New York; age 21.

Fullington, Levi. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Shandaken; age 38; mustered out with company.

Furrey, Andrew J., Corporal. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Kortright; age 18; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Los Angeles, Cal.

Fleming, John. Enrolled January 28th, 1864, at New York; age 27; died on furlough December 11th, 1864.

Freeze, George. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Albany; age 20; died in Salisbury Prison.

Ford, George. Enrolled March 12th, 1864, at New York; age 22; died December 10th, 1864, in prison.

Fetherson, Andrew. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York; age 24; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864; mustered out June 20th, 1865. Post-office address, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

Fanning, Benjamin. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa; age 28; discharged January 8th, 1862.

Gallagher, John. Enrolled August 21st, 1863, at Castleton; age 40; prisoner at Ream's Station; mustered out June 29th, 1865.

Gardener, Charles. Gilboa, N. Y.

Garmon, James. Enrolled November 13th, 1861, at New York; age 35.

Gannon, Patrick. Enrolled March 4th, 1864, at New York; age 27; discharged December 9th, 1864.

Greenwalt, Samuel. Enrolled November 2d, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 30; mustered out with company.

Guilde, Simon. Enrolled July 27th, 1864, at New Lebanon; age 30; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Gorman, John. Enrolled August 26th, 1862, at New York; age 30.

Gordon, James B. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at East Durham; served three years; term expired; mustered out January 23d, 1865.



- Gogins, James. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Troy ; age 36.
- Getty, Robert. Enrolled September 25th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 20 ; mustered out October 5th, 1864. Resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Grove, Edward. Enrolled September 20th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 25.
- Gow, John H. Enrolled September 25th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; mustered out October 5th, 1864. Post-office address, Kansas City, Mo.
- Gross, Louis J., Drummer. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.
- Hoagland, J. L. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Schenectady ; died August 21st, 1864, in camp.
- Halleck, Jefferson, Drummer. Mustered in February 9th, 1862, at Staten Island ; veteran ; age 21.
- Hartnut, Patrick. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865.
- Hartwell, Henry. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 20 ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y.
- Harris, Roscoe. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 21 ; mustered out October 5th, 1864. Post-office address, Gilboa, N. Y.
- Harrington, Edward. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Copake ; age 18.
- Harney, Michael. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 28 ; prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.
- Haurer, Edward H. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Ashland.
- Hay, Alden M. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Albany ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station ; mustered out with company. Chickapee Falls, Mass.
- Hayes, William. Enrolled November 11th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 25.
- Hoagland, John F. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Shandaken ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.
- Helfman, George. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.
- Heine, Franklin. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865, and captured near Petersburg October 30th, 1864.
- Howard, Perry. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 18.
- Hoyt, Joseph. Enrolled October 31st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 22.
- Hubbell, Solon D. Enrolled December 17th, 1861, at Staten Island ; veteran ; mustered out with company.
- Hubbell, Lyman, Sergeant. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, June 5th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.
- Humphries, James. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York ; died in Salisbury Prison, November 27th, 1864.
- Hunt, Byron. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Genoa, N. Y.
- Hay, Jefferson. Died in Salisbury Prison.
- Hanlon, James. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa, N. Y. ; age 19 ; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out September 30th, 1864.

Hadden, Lewis. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Copake ; age 44 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Hyatt, Thomas. Enrolled October 1st, 1862, at New York ; discharged June 9th, 1863.

Healy, Thomas. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Shandaken ; age 22 ; mustered out June 10th, 1865. Post-office address, Athens, Bradford County, Pa.

Hitchcock, Harvey. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Hitchcock, Vernon. Enrolled December 21st, 1861, at Conesville ; served three years ; term expired ; mustered out January 3d, 1865.

Hay, Walter S. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 23 ; served three years ; term expired ; mustered out October 5th, 1864. Post-office address, Falls City, Neb.

Hay, William H. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 21 ; mustered out October 5th, 1864.

Jenkins, John L. Enrolled October 28th, 1861, at Moresville ; veteran ; prisoner August 25th, 1864.

Johnson, John. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at West Troy ; age 40.

Jayner, Lyman. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Johnson, Levi. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; captured near Salisbury October 30th, 1864.

Johnson, Rufus. Transferred from Company I, New York Volunteers June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Kearns, John. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; discharged July 3d, 1865.

Kelly, Charles. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va. ; captured at Ream's Station.

Kelly, Patrick. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; prisoner of war October 30th, 1864.

Kenyon, William. Enrolled December 16th, 1863, at New York ; age 35 ; discharged April 11th, 1865.

Kingsley, Joseph. Enrolled January 28th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 40 ; transferred September 22d, 1864.

Knapp, Charles. Transferred from Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865.

Kolsch, George. Enrolled September 29th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 34.

Kays, Thomas. Died in Salisbury Prison.

Kennedy, Geemale. Enrolled March 18th, 1864, at New York ; age 18 ; mustered out May 24th, 1865.

Kennedy, Edward. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York.

Kinsey, Alfred G., Sergeant. Enrolled August 15th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; served three years ; term expired ; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Lake, Romantus. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at East Durham ; age 22 ; prisoner at Ream's Station ; veteran ; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Post-office address, Greenville, N. Y.

Lane, Jeremiah. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Lawyer, Francis G. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa; veteran; discharged September 26th, 1865. Middleburgh, Schoharie County, N. Y.

Lethed, John. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865.

Lloyd, George E. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at New Scotland; age 18; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Logan, John. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 31; mustered out with company.

Landrush, Anthony. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at New York; age 25; veteran; transferred May 1st, 1864, to the navy.

Landrush, James. Post-office address, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lowry, Morris. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; discharged October 21st, 1865.

Lumbard, Daniel I, Corporal. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865.

Layman, Thaddeus. Enrolled October 7th, 1861, at Gilboa; age 26; died in Salisbury Prison.

Lutes, Franklin W., Corporal. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865; discharged August 24th, 1865.

Lawrence, Robert. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at New York; age 29; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Lester, Wayne M. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865; mustered out with company.

Lee, Joel B. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Albany; age 36; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Post-office address, Ashland, N. Y.

Lemlily, George. Enrolled October 28th, 1861, at Gilboa, N. Y.; age 18; veteran; captured at Ream's Station. Gilboa, N. Y.

Lemlily, Samuel. Enrolled October 20th, 1861, at Gilboa; age 20.

Lemlily, Winslow P. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa; age 23; veteran; mustered out with company.

Mackey, James A. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Conesville; mustered out January 3d, 1865. Post-office address, Mackeys, N. Y.

Magle, Vaultem. Enrolled October 19th, 1861, at New York; age 21.

Martin, Thomas G. Enrolled October 15th, 1862, at Mount Pleasant; age 25; mustered out with company.

Mallen, Michael. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Hurley; age 23.

Martin, Francis. Transferred, as prisoner of war, August 14th, 1864, from Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, June 5th, 1865; reported sick on muster out of company.

Mangan, Bernard. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Blenheim; age 22; prisoner August 25th, 1864; mustered out November 1st, 1864.

Meagher, John. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 23; prisoner August 25th, 1864; mustered out July 26th, 1865.

Mangan, Patrick. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Blenheim; age 18; mustered out November 2d, 1864.

Mangle, Anthony. Enrolled November 11th, 1861, at New York; age 30.

Masterson, Matthew. Enrolled January 8th, 1862, at Staten Island; age 27; veteran; mustered out with company.



Marsh, Malcolm M., Sergeant. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Matthews, William. Enrolled November 1st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 40.

Mattice, Alonzo. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at New York ; age 19 ; died July 20th, 1864.

McAdam, Thomas. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at West Troy ; age 21 ; mustered out July 24th, 1865.

McKeever, Isaac. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at New York ; age 26 ; prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Grand Gorge, N. Y.

McAvoy, James. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at New York.

McCormick, William, Sergeant. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, June 5th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

McGinnis, Barney. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Germantown ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

McCarthy, T. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

McHugh, John. Enrolled December 17th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 45 ; veteran ; prisoner, etc. ; mustered out with company.

Miller, Joseph D., Corporal. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

McLean, Clark. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Ashland, N. Y.

Moon, Luman D. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 24 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Miley, William. Transferred, as prisoner of war, since June 21st, 1864, from Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, June 5th, 1865 ; reported absent on sick list on muster out of company.

Mayham, Thomas C. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 20 ; discharged May 17th, 1862.

Mosher, Alanson E. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at Conesville ; age 24 ; veteran ; September 26th, 1865.

Montague, Hugh. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at New York ; age 21.

Mosher, Martin. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Staten Island ; died October 6th, 1862, at Fort Marcy ; wounded June 18th, —.

Morehouse, John C. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Albany ; age 36 ; killed June 18th, 1864.

Mullen, Francis. Enrolled December 10th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Mullen, John. Enrolled October 19th, 1861, at New York ; age 21.

Myers, Philip. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York ; killed October 3d or November 9th, 1864, P. R. R. by sharpshooters.

Murphy, James. Enrolled January 3d, 1862, at Staten Island ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, 297 Spring Street, New York.

Murphy, Edward. Enrolled March 15th, 1864, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Murphy, Patrick. Enrolled October 3d, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 42.

Murphy, William R., Sergeant. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865; mustered out with company.

Murphy, Michael. Enrolled March 15th, 1864, at New York; age 26; prisoner; mustered out with company.

Murray, William J. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; discharged August 12th, 1865.

Monroe, Henry. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa; age 19; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864; mustered out September 30th, 1864. Post-office address, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

Munroe, Joseph. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa; age 19; mustered out September 30th, 1864.

More, Albert. Enrolled October 22d, 1862, at New York; discharged May 9th, 1863.

McCarthy, Timothy. Enrolled October 31st, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 32; discharged June 8th, 1865.

McCarty, Dennis. Enrolled January 29th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 26; enlisted in the navy; transferred May 1st, 1864.

Nolan, Michael. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at New York; age 24; died in Salisbury Prison, N. C.

O'Keefe, Michael. Enrolled March 3d, 1864, at New York; age 31; mustered out with company.

O'Callahan, Jeremiah. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York; age 23; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Oakley, Eri P. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Staten Island; age 18; discharged July 29th, 1864. Died since the war.

Oakley, William C., Sergeant. Enrolled November 14th, 1861, at Moresville; age 21; veteran; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Stamford, Delaware County, N. Y.

Oakley, Hiram T. Enrolled October 17th, 1861, at Roxbury; age 30; mustered out October 18th, 1864. Post-office address, South Gilboa, N. Y.

Parks, William. Transferred from unassigned recruits Second New York Heavy Artillery.

Peck, A. M., Corporal. Enrolled October 17th, 1861, at Gilboa; age 24; prisoner August 25th, 1864; veteran; mustered out with company. Richland, Atlantic County, N. J.

Philo, Charles. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, June 5th, 1865; mustered out with company.

Porter, James W., First Sergeant. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Staten Island; age 19; veteran; mustered out with company. Has since died.

Polion, Joseph. Enrolled March 1st, 1864, at Ship Island.

Pierce, George W. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Gallatin; age 22; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864; mustered out June 16th, 1865.



Wm. C. Oakley.

Pringle, Richard. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York ; prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Prink, William. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Pelse, Alexander. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at New York ; age 29 ; wounded in action before Petersburg ; discharged September 28th, 1864.

Riley, John. Enrolled October 24th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 22.

Riley, William. Mustered out with company.

Rockfeller, Andrew, Sergeant. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Ghent ; age 20 ; mustered out with company. Died at Prattsville, N. Y.

Rockfeller, Martin. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Ghent ; age 26 ; mustered out with company.

Richtmyer, Martin. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 26 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Roe, Daniel S. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Genesee Falls ; age 24 ; mustered out with company.

Rogers, Henry T. Enrolled November 9th, 1861, at Gilboa. Manorkill, N. Y.

Ryan, James D. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at West Troy ; age 35 ; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out October 22d, 1864. Post-office address, Grand Valley, Warren County, Pa.

Rhodes, Jacob. Enrolled January 29th, 1864, at New York ; age 24 ; prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 23d, 1865.

Roche, William F. Enrolled October 29th, 1862, at New York ; age 34 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Post-office address, 86 Collington Ave., Baltimore, Md.,

Richtmyer, Marcus. Enrolled November 16th, 1861, at Conesville ; age 19 ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; mustered out December 17th, 1864. Post-office address, Westerville, Custer County, Neb.

Sheridan, John. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at New York ; killed June 18th, 1864.

Small, Samuel. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at West Conesville ; died at Fort Marcy November 20th, 1862.

Stillwell, Hiram. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at New Scotland ; age 21 ; prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out July 6th, 1865.

Strack, George. Enrolled September 20th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 28.

Sanderson, James. Mustered out with company.

Sturz, Carl. Died June 5th, 1862, at David's Island, New York Harbor, of disease.

Sandwick, Isaac N. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Schermerhorn, Willard. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Post-office address, Gilboa, N. Y.

Schermerhorn, Hiram. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Albany ; age 18 ; prisoner ; mustered out with company.

Selleck, W. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 22 ; died August 23d, 1862, on furlough.

Secor, Reuben. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at New Lebanon ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Jamestown, N. Y.



Shaefer, George. Enrolled October 22d, 1861, at Blenheim ; age 23. Post-office address, East Maine, Broome County, N. Y.

Shields, Michael. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Shandaken ; age 33 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Sinclair, William H. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at East Durham ; age 23 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Albany, N. Y.

Smith, Charles. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at New York ; age 19.

Smith, Patrick. Enrolled February 25th, 1864, at New York ; age 28.

Smith, William R. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 42.

Smith, William H. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at Oak Hill ; discharged January 21st, 1865. Post-office address, Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Snyder, John H. Enrolled January 15th, 1864, at Ghent ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, West Conesville, N. Y.

Saxe, Charles. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa ; died in hospital October 11th, 1864.

Soule, Stephen D. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Moresville ; age 26.

Stark, John H., Sergeant. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at New York ; died in Salisbury Prison, N. C., November 16th, 1864.

Steele, Henry Y. Enrolled September 20th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 18.

St. John, Edward, Corporal. Enrolled January 30th, 1864, at New York ; age 21 ; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Post-office address, 100 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

Stevens, Edmund. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Mendon, Monroe County, N. Y.

Smith, Ferdinand. Enrolled October 7th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; discharged May 2d, 1862 (cause, disability).

Shoemaker, Abram. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 23 ; discharged July 31st, 1862. Augusta, Eau Claire County, Wis.

Shoemaker, Jacob. Enrolled October 20th, 1861, at Fulton ; age 25. Post-office address, West Salem, La Crosse County, Wis.

Silver, Amos. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 21 ; discharged December 29th, 1862.

Shufelt, Jacob J., Corporal. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Albany ; prisoner at Ream's Station ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Michael, Artificer. Enrolled October 31st, 1862, at Milton ; age 44 ; mustered out May 18th, 1865.

Snyder, Jacob. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Ghent ; age 44 ; wounded August 25th, 1864 ; leg amputated ; discharged February 5th, 1865. Post-office address, West Conesville, Schoharie County, N. Y.

Tompkins, George. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Ashland ; age 22 ; veteran ; wounded June 5th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Taylor, Henry B., Sergeant. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865.



John H. Snyder.

Tyler, Albert B. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Shandaken ; age 19 ; wounded June 18th, 1864.

Thomas, A. Sidney, Sergeant. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Gilboa, N. Y.

Thompson, John. Enrolled January 29th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; died in Salisbury Prison, N. C., November 22d, 1864.

Timmons, Phelix. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 28.

Thorpe, Edmund. Enrolled February 15th, 1862, at Fort Greble, D. C. ; age 27 ; missing.

Trask, William R., Sergeant. Enrolled August 5th, 1862, at New York ; age 28 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Post-office address, 2332 Chestnut St., St., Louis, Mo.

Treizise, William. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 28 ; had previously served in Confederate Army.

Tompkins, Burton, Veteran. Enrolled November 14th, 1861, at Ashland ; age 21 ; wounded ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 2d, 1864. Post-office address, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y.

Young, William A., Sergeant. Enrolled August 27th, 1862 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Van der Hide, Frederick. Enrolled October 7th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 40 ; died in hospital August 25th, 1864.

Van Ethan, Solomon. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 5th, 1865 ; discharged June 24th, 1865.

Van Loan, Alexander. Enrolled November 9th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 21 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Gilboa, N. Y.

Van Onnan, Oliver. Transferred from Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; discharged June 15th, 1865.

Veltman, John B. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Burlington ; age 19 ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Wakarussa, Shawnee County, Kan.

Van Loan, James L. Enrolled December 24th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 29 ; killed August 25th, 1864.

Van Segar, Frederic. Enrolled September 24th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 30 ; served three years ; term expired ; mustered out October 5th, 1864.

Weaver, John H. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; missing.

Walsh, John. Enrolled October 5th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 41.

Welch, Michael. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Moresville ; age 21 ; mustered out October 29th, 1864. Post-office address, 22 Mark St., Chicago, Ill.

Weller, James. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Fishkill ; age 21 ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; discharged October 10th, 1865.

White, Wilbur. Enrolled September 28th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 21.

White, Thomas. Enrolled January 28th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; veteran volunteer ; died at Camp Parole, November 10th, 1864.

Wakeman, Howard. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Moresville ; age 21 ; died at Staten Island, January 16th, 1862.

Whitman, Francis B. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Copake ; age 44 ; mustered out with company.

Williams, John. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Albany ; age 23.

Williams, John. Enrolled October 31st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Williams, Richard. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865.

Woolheiser, Caleb T. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Copake ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Radford Street, Yonkers, N. Y.

Wright, John N., Quartermaster Sergeant. Enrolled October 14th, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 20. Is now a practising physician and located at Grand Gorge, N. Y.

Wright, Alfred. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 30 ; mustered out June 13th, 1865.

Wright, George. Enrolled September 25th, 1863, at Fort Ethan Allen ; died in Salisbury Prison, N. C., November 2d, 1864.

Wickert, Adolph. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at New York ; age 29 ; died March 28th, 1865.

Warren, Thomas. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; taken prisoner August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 28th, 1865.

Wallace, Christian. Discharged (cause, disability).

White, Duane L. Transferred from Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; mustered out July 5th, 1865.

Whitman, Joseph. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Albany ; age 37 ; served one year ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Weismer, John W. Enrolled November 14th, 1861, at Moresville ; age 19.

Weismer, Malbone. Enrolled September 23d, 1861, at Gilboa ; age 21 ; mustered out October 5th, 1864.

Wilcox, Nathan M. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 22.

Wohlrs, Christian. Enrolled September 27th, 1861, at Brooklyn ; age 22 ; discharged May 7th, 1862.



Sergt. John N. Wright.







## COMPANY C.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15.

1. Daniel Torpy.

2. R. T. Miller.

3. John Dalley.

4. John Bradley.

5. John F. Phillips.

6. Hugh McPhillips.

7. Andrew Beattie.

8. W. D. Robinson.

9. Nelson Moore.

10. Robert A. Corey.

11. Patrick Boyle.

12. Eli R. Dusenbury.

13. George Deltz.

14. Corporal Ed. C. Smith.

15. O. T. Hubbell.

ABBOTT, NELSON O. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at North Norwich; age 2; captured May 27th, 1864; died October 22d, 1864, at Millen, Ga.

Adsit, James F. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Aldrich, Murray. Enrolled July 5th, 1862, at Norwich; age 18.

Andrews, Nathan J., Sergeant. Enrolled August 1st, 1862, at Rochester; age 24; mustered out June 5th, 1865. 169 Adams Street, Toledo, O.

Anthony, Peter B., Corporal. Enrolled December 18th, 1863, at Scottsville; age 31; mustered out with company. Dansville, Mich.

Austin, James M. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Austin, John W. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery;

captured at Hatcher's Run, October 27th, 1864; reported to regiment May 16th, 1865; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Babcock, Ransom E. Enrolled June 25th, 1862, at Norwich; age 18.

Ball, Alexander F. Enrolled November 6th, 1861, at Albion; age 42; veteran; mustered out October 5th, 1865.

Ballard, Hiram. Enrolled January 15th, 1862, at Rochester; age 25; mustered out January 17th, 1865.

Bancroft, William R. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Rochester; age 22; wounded in thigh at Petersburg; discharged August 2d, 1865. West Webster, Monroe County, N. Y.

Banister, Manly. Enrolled July 29th, 1862, at Rochester; age 21; died at Saulsbury, January 12th, 1865.

Barber, Edgar. Enrolled November 15th, 1861, at Oswego; age 27; veteran.

Barry, Patrick. Enrolled October 19th, 1861, at Hornellsville; age 25; mustered out with company.

Beard, Charles. Enrolled June 30th, 1862, at Norwich; age 39; died at Fort Ethan Allen of disease.

Beardsley, Joseph B., Corporal. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Beattie, Andrew, Corporal. Enrolled August 5th, 1862, at Caledonia; age 22; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Cohoes, N. Y.

Beckwith, Charles. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Caledonia; age 24; discharged September 12th, 1864.

Beckwith, James. Enrolled July 31st, 1862, at Newstead; age 21; mustered out July 31st, 1865. Quincy, Adams County, Ill.

Bennett, Henry. Enrolled August 4th, 1862, at Rochester; age 18; died at Saulsbury, December 3d, 1864.

Billette, James F. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Bills, Monroe. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester; age 30. Rochester, N. Y.

Bird, Robert. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Bishop, James H. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Rochester; age 18; discharged March 22d, 1863. 568 Sixth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Bissell, Nathan J. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at North Norwich; age 28; discharged December 27th, 1864.

Blackburn, Lowry. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at Scottsville; age 19; mustered out with company. Rochester, N. Y.

Blackwell, George W., Sergeant. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Albion; age 20; veteran; had previously served in Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Blanchard, Daniel D., Corporal. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; discharged August 9th, 1865.

Bloss, Lyman. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at Scottsville; age 43; discharged May 2d, 1862.

Bookey, James. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Bookey, Richard. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Bourdon, Benjamin. Enrolled October 19th, 1861, at Oswego ; age 18.

Boyle, Patrick. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out with company. Chili Station, N. Y.

Brace, George W. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 26.

Bradley, John. Enrolled August 6th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 32 ; received gunshot wound at Petersburg, by reason of which was discharged December 26th, 1864. Albion, N. Y.

Brady, Hugh. Enrolled August 4th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 40 ; discharged November 18th, 1862. Caledonia, Livingston County, N. Y.

Brickins, Thomas. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Bright, James. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Norwich ; age 22 ; captured at Ream's Station ; died November 29th, 1864, in prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Bronson, Walter D. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; transferred July 23d, 1864, to Field and Staff as Sergeant Major.

Brown, David. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 27 ; mustered out with company. Scottsville, N. Y.

Brownell, Congdon C. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Bruso, John F. Enrolled October 7th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 21.

Burlew, Uriah D. Enrolled January 23d, 1864, at Prattsburg ; age 39 ; mustered out with company.

Bunnell, Sherman E. Enrolled February 9th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

Burrows, George. Enrolled December 24th, 1861, at Norwich.

Burton, Charles. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Byrne, James M. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 8th, 1865.

Cain, Peter. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at Scottsville ; age 19 ; died June 28th, 1862, in hospital at Fort Corcoran.

Campbell, John. Enrolled August 5th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 27 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Jesus Marie, Chihuahua County, Mex.

Carley, J. W. Enrolled October 17th, 1861, at Oswego ; age 44 ; discharged September 19th, 1862. Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Carley, Solomon R. Enrolled October 22d, 1861, at Oswego ; age 27 ; died May 7th, 1865, at City Point, of disease.

Carpenter, Charles. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Carpenter, George W. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Jamaica, L. I. ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Case, Schuyler W. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Luther, Lake County, Mich.

Case, Truman E. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at North Norwich ; age 21 ; mustered out with company. Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y.

Church, Zenas S. Enrolled December 30th, 1861, at Norwich ; age 23 ; mustered out June 9th, 1865.

Clark, Asa G. Enrolled August 16th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 25 ; missing at Ream's Station.

Clark, Edward. Enrolled September 5th, 1864, at Cincinnatus ; age 27 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Rummerfield Creek, Bradford County, Pa.



Clark, Charles E. Enrolled January 10th, 1862, at Rochester ; mustered out January 10th, 1865. Rouseville, Venango County, Pa.

Clark, James W. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Chili ; age 23 ; transferred April 24th, 1865, to Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. 164 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Clark, Johnson. Enrolled September 2d, 1864, at Tully ; age 22 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Clark, Sylvester, Artificer. Enrolled August 5th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; reported missing in action August 25th, 1864. Mustered out May 31st, 1865. La Crosse, Wis.

Clow, Charles. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Webster ; age 21 ; mustered out with company. Union Hill, N. Y.

Coleman, Henry V. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 28 ; mustered out August 26th, 1865. Albion, N. Y.

Cook, John. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out June 23d, 1865.

Cook, William H., Jr. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; died at Fort Ethan Allen, October 3d, 1862.

Coon, Sylvester. Enrolled August 20th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Coon, William G. Enrolled August 20th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; died October 26th, 1862, at Fort Ethan Allen.

Cooney, James. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 30 ; veteran ; died at Belle Isle, Va., September, 1864.

Coppinger, James. Enrolled February 1st, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 18.

Coppinger, Richard. Enrolled January 9th, 1864 ; age 21 ; discharged September 27th, 1864.

Corley, John H. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Corey, Robert A. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; mustered out May 19th, 1865. Webster, N. Y.

Covert, Theodore. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at Canastota ; age 18 ; mustered out October 21st, 1864. Belmont, Alleghany County, N. Y.

Covell, Orrin B. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Cramer, Charles. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Crandall, Silas. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Otsego ; age 18 ; died February 10th, 1865, at hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Crane, Henry S. Enrolled December 6th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 21 ; captured May 6th, 1864, and released December, 1864, at Charleston ; mustered out February 20th, 1865. Elizabeth, N. J.

Curran, George E. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company. Albion, N. Y.

Curtice, Calvin L. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 24.

Curtis, William R. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery June 5th, 1865.

Dailey, John. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Rochester, N. Y.

Davis, James S. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; captured at Ream's Station ; died at Salisbury, N. C., November 2d, 1864.

Dayton, W. H. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery June 5th, 1865.

Dean, Lucien. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Dean, Rowe. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; captured in action August, 1864 ; died at Salisbury, November 10th, 1864.

Debeau, James F. Enrolled July 31st, 1862, at Albion ; age 21 ; veteran. 141 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Decker, James H. Enrolled November 29th, 1863, at Port Richmond ; age 21 ; mustered out with company. Elizabeth, N. J.

Deitz, George. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Wheatland ; age 18 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 423 South Division Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Delavan, George B. Enrolled June 6th, 1862, at New York.

De Wolf, Albert. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Dillon, Timothy. Enrolled June 20th, 1862, at Rochester ; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Doan, John J. Enrolled October 29th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 21.

Donielson, Isaac F. Enrolled August 19th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; transferred January 23d, 1865, to Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. Maple Rapids, Clinton County, Mich.

Downing, Mark. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery June 5th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Doyle, Daniel, Sergeant. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Doyle, Thomas. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Duncomb, John, Sergeant. Enrolled January 3d, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; captured August 25th, 1864 ; confined at Salisbury ; veteran. Union City, Erie County, Pa.

Dusenbury, E. R. Enrolled December 24th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 26 ; mustered out August 2d, 1865. Rochester, N. Y.

Eddy, Fidelius. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery September 26th, 1865.

Eggleston, Benjamin F. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Embury, Philip. Enrolled July 4th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; discharged September 27th, 1862.

Etherington, Albert. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Fargo, Jeremiah C. Enrolled August 16th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Farwell, George S., Quartermaster Sergeant. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; was on detached duty as search patrol at Provost Marshal's office ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. North Chili, Monroe County, N. Y.

Fitzgerald, Michael, First Sergeant. Enrolled October 26th, 1861, at Scottsville ; age 18 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Fitzpatrick, John. Enrolled February 4th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; discharged November 17th, 1862.



OFF PICKET.

Sergt. Geo. S. Farwell.

James Beckwith.

Fitzsimmons, Philip. Enrolled February 10th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; died December 8th, 1864, at hospital, City Point, Va.

Fitzsimmons, William. Enrolled January 30th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; discharged August, 1863.

Fosket, Robert M. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at West Bloomfield ; age 18 ; was wounded October 18th, 1864 ; died January 31st, 1865, at Washington, D. C.

Foster, Whitaker. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Fowler, James S. Enrolled July 24th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; discharged October 31st, 1862. Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y.

Francis, John R. Enrolled December 5th, 1863, at Scottsville ; age 25 ; mustered out with company. Wisington Springs, Jerauld County, Dak.

Franklin, Burton B. Enrolled September 6th, 1864, at Reading ; age 31 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Tioga Centre, Tioga County, N. Y.

Freeman, William. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; missing at Ream's Station August, 1864 ; discharged May 17th, 1865.

Fuller, Daniel S. Enrolled February 9th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out with company. Tekama, Burt County, Neb.



Furman, George T. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; died January 20th, 1865, at Saulsbury.

Gardner, Charles S. Enrolled December 28th, 1861, at Norwich ; discharged February 1st, 1864. Gilboa, Schoharie County, N. Y.

Gibson, Mortimer. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23.

Gleason, Frank. Enrolled January 2d, 1862, at Rochester ; promoted Sergeant Major and transferred to non-commissioned staff.

Gordon, W. H. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Granger, Leman B. Enrolled January 3d, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; veteran ; reported as missing in action since August, 1864 ; died at Saulsbury, March 21st, 1865.

Green, Abner, Sergeant. Enrolled October 18th, 1861, at Mumford ; age 29 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Oshtemo, Kalamazoo County, Mich.

Green, Isaac B. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Allen's Hill, N. Y.

Green, John S. Enrolled January 7th, 1864, at West Bloomfield ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Greene, Eugene A. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at West Bloomfield ; age 18 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out May 26th, 1865. Honeoye Falls, N. Y.

Groesbeck, Dennison E. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; transferred to Sixth Veteran Reserve Corps March 30th, 1864. Kalamazoo, Mich.

Grow, William. Enrolled October 18th, 1861, at Canastota ; age 25 ; mustered out October 19th, 1864. Excelsior, Kalkaska County, Mich.

Haight, J. H. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; discharged October 4th, 1862. North Chili, Monroe County, N. Y.

Haight, W. A. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Plymouth ; age 27 ; mustered out with company.

Hall, William. Enrolled June 12th, 1862, at Falls Church ; age 40 ; discharged May 5th, 1863.

Hallock, Daniel Y. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 27th, 1865.

Handee, Richard. Enrolled October 19th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 21.

Hanlon, Patrick. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 38 ; mustered out with company. Saginaw, Mich.

Hart, Jacob. Enrolled September 6th, 1864, at Florence ; age 28 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Harvey, John. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at West Bloomfield ; age 24 ; died November 13th, 1864, at hospital, Washington, D. C., of disease.

Hawkins, John. Enrolled December 6th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 24 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Hawley, Lawton B. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out May 22d, 1865. Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y.

Hayden, Michael. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out August 4th, 1865. Webster, Monroe County, N. Y.

Hayman, James, Corporal. Enrolled August 4th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; discharged May 1st, 1864.

Hayner, Henry H. Was captured August 25th, 1864 ; died January 21st, 1865, in hospital at Salisbury, N. C.

Henderson, James. Enrolled July 9th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 26.

Herrick, Elijah W. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Herrick, Frank J. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Hewett, Samuel. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Hodskey, Daniel. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 28.

House, William A. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Howard, Charles B. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Howard, Leroy. Enrolled August 6th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18. 306 Vermont Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Howe, Lyman C. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Hoyt, Edwin P. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Hoyt, John. Enrolled October 28th, 1861, at Genesee ; age 23.

Hubbell, Oreb T. Enrolled July 26th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out July 26th, 1865. Ogden, N. Y.

Huftalin, David. Enrolled December 28th, 1861, at Scottsville ; age 40 ; died at hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Hughes, James. Enrolled November 1st, 1861, at Scottsville ; mustered out May 30th, 1865. Toledo, O.

Hurd, Franklin. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 35 ; transferred to Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps December 8th, 1864. Woolcott, Wayne County, N. Y.

Hyde, E. H. Enrolled November 11th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 21 ; died at Salisbury, N. C., November 26th, 1864.

Isbell, Gallett H. Enrolled December 30th, 1861, at Norwich ; age 21 ; veteran ; died in prison at Salisbury, January 30th, 1865.

Jacobs, Eugene. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Jewett, Orson T. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Albion ; age 18 ; veteran ; served in Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company. New York City.

Keeler, Benjamin L., Corporal. Enrolled July 26th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865. Traer, Tama County, Ia.

Kelly, Michael. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at New York ; age 35 ; mustered out April 24th, 1865.

Kenyon, James L. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Albion ; age 23 ; discharged May 17th, 1865 ; died at Saulsbury, January 28th, 1865.

Jackson, James J. Enrolled October 22d, 1861, at Oswego ; age 22.

Keyes, Anson, Sergeant. Enrolled July 26th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Los Angeles, Cal.



Corp'l B. L. Keeler.

Kirby, John H., Sergeant. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester; age 21; captured at Ream's Station; paroled March 1st, 1865; mustered out June 27th, 1865. Oceana, Wyoming County, W. Va.



Daniel E. Keyes.

Keyes, Daniel E. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester; age 21; discharged February 1st, 1864.

Knapp, Chester R. Enrolled November 23d, 1861, at Rochester; age 18; veteran; captured at Ream's Station; died in Salisbury Prison, November 26th, 1864.

Kromer, Joseph. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Lansing, George J., Sergeant. Enrolled October 1st, 1861, at Rochester; age 25; discharged to accept promotion as First Lieutenant, Com-

pany B, Tenth United States C. T. Cortland, N. Y.

Lathrop, Milton. Enrolled August 24th, 1862, at Rochester; age 21; discharged June 10th, 1865.

Lowerec, George E. Enrolled August 1st, 1862, at Albion; age 18; discharged March 15th, 1864. 103 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.

Lubbock, Robert, Sergeant. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at West Bloomfield; age 24; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company. Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Luce, Charles B., Sergeant. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester; age 21; discharged to accept promotion to Second Lieutenant, Company L.

Lyndon, Elnathan L. Enrolled August 5th, 1865, at Rochester; age 21; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Albion, Mich.

Lyon, L. A. Enrolled December 2d, 1861, at Rochester; age 27; discharged October 31st, 1862. 527 West Forty-ninth Street, New York.

Mallory, William H. II. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Mann, Dwight. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Mapes, Medad. Enrolled January 17th, 1862, at Port Richmond; age 40; veteran volunteer; died September 16th, 1864.

Martin, Edward C. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Richmond; age 18; died April 9th, 1864.

Marsh, Orson. Enrolled March 17th, 1864, at Batavia; age 33; captured August 25th, 1864; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Marsh, William. Enrolled November 26th, 1861, at Port Richmond; age 20.

Martin, Jared W., Jr., Sergeant. Enrolled July 29th, 1862, at Rochester; age 27; discharged for promotion to Captain, Company F, Second United States C. T.

McCabe, Michael. Enrolled October 26th, 1861, at Scottsville; age 21; mustered out with company.

McCormick, Andrew. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

McCreeden, Thomas. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Rochester; age 31.



McElroy, F. G. Enrolled November 18th, 1861, at Oswego; age 21; discharged to accept appointment as Captain of C. T., United States Volunteers.

McEntee, Thomas. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Rochester; age 20; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Avon, N. Y.

McGillis, James. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

McGuire, Barnard. Enrolled December 18th, 1863, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out with company.

McGuire, John H. Enrolled December 18th, 1863, at Rochester; age 19; mustered out with company. Blair, Neb.



A HALT AT THE SALLY-PORT. TIME, MIDNIGHT.

Jas. B. Wilder.      Jas. H. Bishop.      Sergt. L. J. McVicker.

McIntyre, John J. Enrolled May 11th, 1861, in Thirty-sixth New York Volunteers; two years' service; enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester; age 21; mustered out with company. Scottsville, N. Y.

McKee, Leman H. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester; age 19; died at Saulsbury, October 28th, 1864.

McLafferty, Simon, Corporal. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

McMillen, Robert. Enrolled October 17th, 1861, at Oswego; age 18; veteran volunteer; captured August 25th, 1864; mustered out June 12th, 1865. Minneapolis, Minn.

McMillen, William. Enrolled October 17th, 1861, at Oswego; age 18; discharged February 21st, 1863.

McNaughton, J. C. I. Enrolled November 20th, 1861, at Rochester; age 18; discharged May 28th, 1862.

McNicholas, Thomas, Sergeant. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Leadville, Col.

McPhillips, Francis. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Saginaw, Saginaw County, Mich.

McPhillips, Hugh. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Scottsville ; age 19 ; veteran volunteer ; mustered out with company. Mumford, Monroe County, N. Y.

McVicker, Louis J., First Sergeant. Enrolled November 26th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Elizabeth, N. J.

Mead, Reuben S. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at North Norwich ; age 30 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Melbourne, James. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Caledonia ; age 26 ; mustered out with company. Mumford, N. Y.

Miller, Romanta T. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at Scottsville ; age 18 ; wounded and captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out December 28th, 1864. Scottsville, N. Y.

Miller, I. H. Discharged May 6th, 1862.

Millhouse, Francis W. Enrolled June 28th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 33.

Milliken, William D. Enrolled August 1st, 1862, at Albion ; age 25 ; discharged for promotion to Second Lieutenant, Company E, Twenty-second United States Colored Troops.



W. D. Milliken.

Monroe, John. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Monroe, Salmon H. Enrolled August 13th, 1864, at Norwich ; age 41 ; discharged August 3d, 1865. Norwich, N. Y.

Moore, James. Enrolled December 11th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 29.

Moore, Nelson, Corporal. Enrolled January 17th, 1862, at Rochester ; mustered out January 11th, 1865. Lock

Box F, Warren, Warren County, Pa.

Morey, Jonathan. Enrolled July 8th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; died at Saalsbury.

Morey, William. Enrolled July 2d, 1862, at Norwich ; age 43 ; discharged September 27th, 1862.

Morgan, Edwin J. Enrolled January 28th, 1864, at Jerusalem ; age 29 ; mustered out June 15th, 1865. Potter, Yates County, N. Y.

Morton, James. Enrolled March 27th, 1862, at Albany ; age 19 ; mustered out March 29th, 1865. Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mosher, Charles. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at West Bloomfield ; age 39 ; mustered out May 13th, 1861.

Moshier, James H., Musician. Enrolled January 11th, 1862, at Albion ; age 21 ; veteran ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 66 Genesee Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Muiar, Edwin. Enrolled February 24th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 26 ; discharged August 10th, 1865. Scottsville, Monroe County, N. Y.

Munson, Frank, Corporal. Enrolled October 24th, 1861, at Mumford ; age 21 ; veteran volunteer ; mustered out with company. Ben Haven, Mich.

Mygatt, William H. Enrolled January 1st, 1862, at Norwich ; discharged August 4th, 1862.

Nixon, Aaron. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at Hornersville ; age 23 ; discharged June 15th, 1863.

Nolan, Thomas. Enrolled October 30th, 1861, at Hornellsville ; age 26 ; discharged July 9th, 1862.

None, Nicholas. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Nott, Lindorf A. Enrolled December 3d, 1861, at Rochester ; age 23 ; discharged September 26th, 1862.

Oakley, Norman L. Enrolled November 4th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 21 ; veteran ; injured June 14th while crossing James River ; mustered out with company. Seattle, King County, Wash. Terr.

O'Connor, Christopher. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; transferred August 1st, 1864, to Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Died at Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y.

O'Donoghue, James. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Hornellsville ; age 19 ; wounded at Petersburg.

O'Riley, Anthony. Enrolled November 6th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 26.

O'Neil, James. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Richmond ; age 21 ; died May 24th, 1865.

Ott, Henry. Transferred from Company F.

Pageot, Joseph. Enrolled October 22d, 1861, at Oswego ; age 27 ; transferred to Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps. Keene, Cheshire County, N. H.

Palmer, Frank C., Corporal. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. National Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.

Parkinson, Alfred H. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Albion ; age 19 ; captured May 6th, 1864 ; died at Andersonville, August 4th, 1864.

Parmeter, Benjamin. Enrolled October 17th, 1861, at Oswego ; age 28 ; discharged November 13th, 1862.

Parsons, Marshall M. Enrolled August 9th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 29 ; transferred to E.

Patrick, George. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 27.

Patterson, Albion K., Corporal. Enrolled September 6th, 1864, at Salina ; age 36 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Oakland, Cal.

Patterson, Joseph. Enrolled October 19th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 21 ; died March 31st, 1862.

Pero, Peter. Enrolled December 23d, 1861, at Scottsville ; age 19 ; discharged May 28th, 1862.

Persell, Frederick. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at North Norwich ; age 20 ; discharged July 5th, 1865.

Phillips, Chauncey C. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865. Algona, Kossuth County, Ia.

Phillipps, Dorr. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; transferred to non-commissioned Staff by promotion to Hospital Steward. Osseo, Hillsdale County, Mich.

Phillips, John F., Musician. Enrolled December 7th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 26 ; mustered out with company.

Pike, Henry H. Enrolled January 1st, 1862, at Norwich, N. Y. ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Norwich, N. Y.



Pool, Rufus K. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 26 ; died February 2d, 1864.

Power, Patrick, Corporal. Enrolled November 20th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

Pratt, Oscar E. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; discharged to accept appointment as Captain of Company F, Seventh United States Colored Troops.

Purdy, Sidney, Corporal. Enrolled December 30th, 1861, at Norwich ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Queale, John, Corporal. Enrolled February 20th, 1864 ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Quinn, Daniel. Enrolled December 30th, 1861, at Camp Ward ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, 166 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York.

Quinn, John. Enrolled November 26th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 23 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.

Quinn, Patrick. Enrolled January 30th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 18 ; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Ragan, Patrick. Enrolled February 3d, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 20 ; was captured at Ream's Station, Va., August 20th, 1864 ; recaptured at Salisbury, N. C., while in arms against the Government ; voluntarily made himself known, claiming he enlisted in the rebel army to prevent starvation ; died July 9th, 1865.

Roycraft, John. Enrolled December 23d, 1863 ; age 27 ; mustered out with company.

Reed, Reuben M. Enrolled August 1st, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out April 19th, 1865.

Robinson, William D., Corporal. Enrolled July 16th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out May 15th, 1865 ; studied medicine after leaving the army, and is now a practising physician. Post-office address, 12 Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.



Wm. D. Robinson.

Reid, Robert. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Robinson, Giles F. Enrolled December 25th, 1863, in Sherburne ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Robinson, Silas W. Enrolled October 17th, 1861, at Hornellsville ; age 23.

Rogan, Michael J. Enrolled January 11th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 21 ; veteran volunteer ; mustered out with company.

Rolson, William, Sergeant. Enrolled October 22d, 1861, at Oswego ; age 30 ; discharged February 1st, 1864.

Romer, James H. Enrolled August 9th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; transferred to Company A, Sixth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps. Post-office address, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Root, James B. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; discharged May 11th, 1863 ; became captain in another regiment. Post-office address, Brockport, Monroe County, N. Y.

Rowe, William M. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out May 19th, 1865. Post-office address, Phelps, Ontario County, N. Y.

Saulsman, Elias. Enrolled January 29th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 29 ; captured June 22d, 1864 ; mustered out June 29th, 1865.

Saulsman, John H. Enrolled January 29th, 1862, at Rochester.

Schaffer, John. Enrolled June 25th, 1862, at Falls Church, Va. ; age 21.

Scheffer, Herman P. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Chili, N. Y. ; age 23 ; died December 22d, 1864.

Schenck, John. Enrolled August 15th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out with company. Chili Centre, N. Y.

Scofield, Robert C., Sergeant. Enrolled August 9th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 28 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Washington, Pa.

Secor, Almond, Artificer. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Shadbolt, George W. Enrolled November 23d, 1861, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out November 25th, 1864.

Sheche, Michael. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Milton, N. Y. ; age 28.

Sheldon, Byron, Corporal. Enrolled August 5th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 27 ; died November 19th, 1864.

Shelton, Frederick T. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out May 31st, 1865. Post-office address, Silver City, Grant County, N. M.

Sherwood, James A., Corporal. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Sherwood, John M. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Sickles, Charles. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Simmons, Cassius C. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Perinton, N. Y. ; age 18.

Simmons, Charles L. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Sherburne ; age 18 ; mustered out May 29th, 1865. Post-office address, Caton, Steuben County, N. Y.

Smith, Edwin C., Corporal. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Webster, N. Y.

Smith, John W. Enrolled October 28th, 1861, at Hornellsville ; age 21 ; veteran.

Smith, Moses O. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 34 ; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Smith, Samuel W. Enrolled August 1st, 1862, at Albion, N. Y. ; age 21 ; discharged May 30th, 1863. Post-office address, Albion, Orleans County, N. Y.

Smith, William C., Corporal. Enrolled October 24th, 1861, at Mumford ; age 21 ; died November 23d, 1862.

Snyder, Stephen. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, June 5th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Spring, Charles. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Rochester; age 28; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Scottsville, Monroe County, N. Y.

Staats, Abram M. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester; age 29; discharged November 30th, 1863. Post-office address, Webster, Monroe County, N. Y.

Standish, Charles L., Musician. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Steinberger, Henry. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at Scottsville; age 21; discharged September 20th, 1863.

Stewart, Nathan I. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out with company. Post-office address, West Webster, Monroe County, N. Y.

Stoneburner, William. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out with company.

Stratton, William J., Wagoner. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester; age 28; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Sutton, Nelson. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester; age 21; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Post-office address, Two Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Bloomington Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Sweet, Augustus, Artificer. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester; age 25; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Taft, Myron L. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at West Bloomfield; age 22; mustered out with company. Post-office address, West Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y.

Tapling, Newton, Corporal. Enrolled October 23d, 1861, at Oswego; age 18; mustered out October 21st, 1864.

Taylor, Charles. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Thomas, John. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Thurman, Henry. Enrolled September 21st, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 25; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Tomb, Charles W. Enrolled July 2d, 1862, at Norwich; age 28.

Torpy, Daniel. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Rochester; age 24; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Post-office address, Elba, Genesee County, N. Y.

Townsend, John. Enrolled January 28th, 1864, at Jerusalem, N. Y.; age 44; discharged December 23d, 1864.

Tracy, Arthur. Enrolled October 24th, 1861, at Oswego; age 43; discharged July 18th, 1862.

Tracy, Elijah. Enrolled October 21st, 1861, at Greenwood; age 18; discharged May 20th, 1862.

Trowbridge, Henry W. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

True, Franklin R. Enrolled July 7th, 1862, at Rochester; age 31; discharged February 18th, 1864.

Trumble, Robert. Enrolled January 1st, 1862, at Norwich.

Turnbridge, John E. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Rochester; age 29; discharged May 26th, 1862. Post-office address, Utica, N. Y.



Tunbridge, Thomas H. Enrolled December 13th, 1861, at Rochester ; age 21 ; discharged May 26th, 1862. His widow now resides in Utica, N. Y.

Underwood, Alfonzo. Enrolled October 22d, 1861, at Oswego ; age 23.

Van Alstyne, George W. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Post-office address, West Webster, Monroe County, N. Y.

Vanness, David H. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Constantine, Mich.

Van Pelt, David H. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at New York City ; age 19.

Van Pelt, John W. Enrolled December 1st, 1861, at Port Richmond ; discharged January 9th, 1865. Post-office address, 61 Elizabeth Avenue, Elizabeth, N. J.

Vanwormer, George. Enrolled October 22d, 1861, at Oswego ; age 43 ; mustered out October 24th, 1864. Post-office address, Volney, Oswego County, N. Y.

Vosburgh, Ira. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Post-office address, Hamlin, Monroe County, N. Y.

Wage, William P. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Wagoner, Garrett L. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Wakefield, Benjamin F. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company. Post-office address, Fairfax, Atchison County, Mo.

Wakelly, Martin. Enrolled June 24th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 24 ; discharged July 22d, 1864.

Waldron, William H. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 26 ; discharged March 9th, 1863. Post-office address, Millville, N. Y.

Walker, Archibald R., Sergeant. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Caledonia ; age 38 ; discharged October 19th, 1863.

Walter, John. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Ward, Willis F. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Scottsville ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Weldon, James M. Enrolled November 16th, 1861, at Oswego ; age 36 ; mustered out November 25th, 1864. Post-office address, Wood River, Hall County, Neb.

Wettengel, John. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

White, James I. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26.

Wickizer, John. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, June 5th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Wilcox, Charles R. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Scottsville ; age 18 ; died July 22d, 1864.

Wilder, James B. Enrolled July 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Willard, Albert J. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 27.

Williams, Alonzo. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ;

mustered out June 5th, 1865. Post-office address, Webster, Monroe County, N. Y.

Williams, Andrew J. Transferred from Company I, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Wilson, Nathan M., Corporal. Transferred from Company K, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Wiltzie, George B. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out June 17th, 1865.

Winans, Lewis E. Enrolled March 27th, 1862, at Albany ; age 19 ; mustered out June 7th, 1865. Post-office address, Wallace, St. Johns County, Kan.

Wolcott, George. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; died November 7th, 1862.

Worthy, Marion P., Corporal. Enrolled August 20th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; wounded at Ream's Station ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Post-office address, Canandaigua, N. Y.

Yeoman, John H. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 24 ; died April 25th, 1865.

Young, John E. Transferred from Company I, New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.



1.                    2.                    3.                    4.                    5.                    6.                    7.

1. Sergt. A. R. Walker.  
2. James F. Debeau.  
3. Reuben M. Reed.  
4. Lawton B. Hawley.

5. Walter D. Bronson.  
6. Corpl. Nelson Moore.  
7. Sergt. J. W. Martin.



## COMPANY D.

ABBOTT, ROBERT, Corporal. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Edinburgh ; discharged June 3d, 1865. Northville, Fulton County, N. Y.

Adams, Charles. Enrolled December 3d, 1864, at Ballston Spa ; age 43 ; veteran ; discharged July 19th, 1865. Fullerton, Nance County, Neb.

Adams, Charles H., Musician. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; veteran ; transferred to non-commissioned field and staff. Corinth, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Adams, James M. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Troy ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. 487 Ninth Street, Troy, N. Y.

Aldrich, Alonzo. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Granger ; age 27 ; mustered out with company.

Allen, M. V. B. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Schenectady ; age 28.

Anders, Thomas. Enrolled November 22d, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 32 ; captured May 19th, 1864 ; discharged December 9th, 1864.

Andrews, Albert. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Canadea ; age 24 ; mustered out with company. Fillmore, Alleghany County, N. Y.

Anible, Samuel G. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Johnstown ; age 18 ; discharged August 5th, 1865.

Anthony, James. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; discharged July 6th, 1865.

Armstrong, William A. Enrolled December 23d, 1861, at Osloom Bridge ; age 34 ; veteran ; died January 9th, 1865.

Ayers, Arnold T., Sergeant. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 23 ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Ayers, Branum. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at New York City ; discharged September 15th, 1863. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Ayers, Branum, Jr., Corporal. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 18 ; mustered out December 25th, 1864. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Barclay, Henry. Enrolled January 1st, 1862, at Northville ; age 28.

Barker, Ira I. Enrolled December 3d, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 41 ; veteran ; discharged June 2d, 1864.



Barnes, Francis L. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Barnes, John. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Northampton ; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 19th, 1864.

Barnes, Parish, Corporal. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 20 ; mustered out with company. Albion, N. Y.

Barnes, William H. Enrolled September 19th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Albion, N. Y.

Barney, Thomas J. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Edinburgh ; discharged May 20th, 1865.

Bartell, Daniel E., Corporal. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 19 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Valley Falls, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Barrett, John. Enrolled January 19th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 18 ; mustered out January 18th, 1865. Cohoes, N. Y.

Bass, Melville A. Enrolled September 4th, 1862, at Northampton ; age 19 ; discharged October 17th, 1863. Toulon, Stark County, Ill.

Bates, William A. Enrolled September 2d, 1864, at Albany ; age 33 ; wounded in action, April 2d, 1865 ; mustered out June 19th, 1865.

Beardsley, Willis I. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Hume ; age 43 ; mustered out with company.

Becker, William. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22. 15 Jefferson Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Benson, Daniel T., Corporal. Transferred from Company G, Thirty-third New York Volunteers ; discharged May 31st, 1865.

Bertell, William. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 43 ; discharged January 21st, 1862.

Betts, Francis C., Veteran. Re-enlisted February 16th, 1864 ; discharged September 26th, 1865. Batchellerville, N. Y.

Betts, William W. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Cambridge ; age 32 ; mustered out June 13, 1865. Whitehall, Washington County, N. Y.

Bills, Richard. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at West Day ; age 29 ; discharged September 26th, 1862.

Bishop, Edwin. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 36 ; discharged May 11th, 1863.

Black, Thomas C. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 21 ; discharged February 12th, 1862.

Blass, Jotham. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Blood, Albert P. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 38 ; discharged January 2d, 1862.

Bonesteel, Jacob E. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Booth, James, Corporal. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 24 ; discharged July 20th, 1864. Victor, N. Y.

Bowdish, John D. Enrolled August 31st, 1861, at Schenectady ; age 16 ; mustered out July 3d, 1865.

Brace, Vermando W., Sergeant. Enrolled December 15th, 1861, at Farman ; age 25 ; died March 17th, 1864.

Bradt, George H. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 19 ; discharged September 23d, 1862.

Bradt, William. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 32 ; discharged April 5th, 1862.

Brady, Thomas, Sergeant. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa ; age 21 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Brown, Calvin. Enrolled August 24th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Brown, Franklin B. Enrolled December 14th, 1861, at Northville ; age 21 ; discharged March 25th, 1864.

Brickley, John H. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 32 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Burras, Marcus, Sergeant. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 23 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Burnt Hills, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Burnell, H. Page, Sergeant. Enrolled August 3d, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; wounded at Spotsylvania ; mustered out June 17th, 1865. Wiscoy, Alleghany County, N. Y.

Burns, John. Enrolled July 17th, 1862, at Fort Corcoran, Va. ; age 38 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Burrough, Aaron. Enrolled November 11th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 26th, 1865. Dalton, Livingston County, N. Y.

Butler, John M. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 25.

Byington, Lester. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Campbell, Alexander. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out May 7th, 1865.

Canfield, Albert O., Corporal. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Glenville ; age 29 ; died January 7th, 1864.

Canfield, David A. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Benson ; age 26 ; died of wounds, April 29th, 1865.

Carpenter, Job H. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Glenville ; age 30 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Carey, Patrick H. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 22 ; discharged April 27th, 1864.

Castle, John. Enrolled December 28th, 1861, at New York.

Chase, Augustus A. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Hume ; age 18 ; missing in action May 19th, 1864.

Chase, Sidney M. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Centreville ; age 21 ; prisoner of war, May 19th, 1864 ; died at Andersonville, September 1st, 1864.

Crichton, Alexander, Artificer. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; mustered out December 11th, 1864.

Cipperly, George. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Clark, James. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Clement, George. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Clouse, John. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa ; age 21 ; veteran ; discharged January 13th, 1865.

Coburn, James. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; absent sick since May 29th, 1865.

Cole, Charles, Sergeant. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Canadia ; age 21 ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Cole, John A. Enrolled September 2d, 1862, at Northampton ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Edinburgh, N. Y.

Connolon, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Connoly, John. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Troy ; age 37 ; mustered out with company.

Connors, John. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Conway, Peter. Enrolled July 17th, 1862, at Fort Corcoran, Va. ; age 19.

Cooley, Eugene A. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; March 12th, 1865, transferred to Company G, Eighteenth Veteran Reserve Corps. Canandaigua, N. Y.

Cooley, Frederick S., Corporal. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1862. East Bloomfield, N. Y.



Corp'l F. S. Cooley.

Cox, Thomas. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Craig, Oliver. Enrolled August 31st, 1864, at Albany ; age 22 ; June 3d, 1863.

Crandell, John. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out August 26th, 1863.

Cremwell, Charles T. Enrolled November 14th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 18 ; died of disease, September 4th, 1862.

Cremwell, James H. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 43 ; discharged July 18th, 1862.

Crowter, John D. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Northampton ; age 22 ; died of wounds, May 7th, 1865.

Cullen, Martin. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; wounded May 5th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Cushen, Edward. Enrolled September 29th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 30 ; died of disease, September 9th, 1865.

Daniels, James. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at West Day ; age 18 ; discharged November 25th, 1862.

Darling, George. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Davidson, Francis J. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Wiscoy, N. Y.

Davidson, Thomas A. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 28 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.



Davidson, W. E. Enrolled September 13th, 1862, at West Coy ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 264 Connecticut Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Davis, John M. Enrolled August 27th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 38.

Davis, William. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Decker, Isaac B. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Binghamton ; age 28 ; mustered out with company. Towanda, Pa.

Decker, Martin V. B., Corporal. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

De Forest, Isaac. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at Hope Centre ; age 44 ; discharged September 26th, 1862.

Delong, Henry C., First Sergeant. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 23 ; mustered out December 17th, 1864. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Denny, C. Enrolled August 15th, 1862, at Southampton ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Northville, Fulton County, N. Y.

Dennis, James H., Sergeant. Enrolled January 19th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Middle Falls, Washington County, N. Y.

Dentler, Henry C., First Sergeant. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 25 ; mustered out with company.

Deveau, Peter, Corporal. Enrolled February 26th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Dickenson, George. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at West Day ; age 20 ; discharged January 1st, 1862.

Dimmick, Gordon. Enrolled December 14th, 1861, at West Day ; age 41 ; discharged September 3d, 1862.

Donalson, James, Corporal. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Dowd, Bernard. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Barker ; age 25 ; mustered out with company. 14 Long Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Douglas, James B. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at Edinburgh ; age 23 ; veteran ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; died June 5th, 1864.

Downing, Anson J. Enrolled August 12th, 1864, at Northampton ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Bismarck, Eaton County, Mich.

Dunham, Cyrus G. Enrolled August 24th, 1864, at Schenectady ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Dunham, G. O. Enrolled September 30th, 1862, at Southampton ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Northville, Fulton County, N. Y.

Dunham, J. Enrolled August 15th, 1862, at Southampton ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Dunham, T. Enrolled August 15th, 1862, at Southampton ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Dunham, Washington. Enrolled September 2d, 1864, at Albany ; age 22 ; mustered out July 8th, 1865.

Dunham, William H. Enrolled September 2d, 1864, at Albany ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Wells, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Dunlap, Samuel R. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Perry, N. Y. ; age



A. J. Downing.

28 ; wounded at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; wounded in action, Cold Harbor, June 9th, 1864 ; discharged March 24th, 1865. West Bethany, Genesee County, N. Y.

Dutton, Eugene E. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Parma, Monroe County, N. Y.

Dwyer, Edward. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Eagen, James. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Edmond, Gilbert F. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at West Day ; age 17 ; discharged June 3d, 1862.

Edwards, John H., Corporal. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Ellis, Elisha. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 44 ; discharged July 21st, 1862. Cohoes, N. Y.

Ellsworth, John. Enrolled June 22d, 1862, at Fort Corcoran ; age 38.

Emsen, Henry G. Enrolled February 12th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 27 ; transferred to Company K, Veteran Reserve Corps. Spencerport, N. Y.

Engle, William. Enrolled July 27th, 1864, at Troy ; age 17 ; mustered out July 11th, 1865.

Evans, George W. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; wounded May 30th, 1864.

Fairbanks, Charles H. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa ; age 19 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Ferguson, James. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; captured at Petersburg October 30th, 1864 ; paroled at N. E. Ferry March 1st, 1865.

Fisk, Corydon. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 32 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Wiscoy, N. Y.

Fitzgerald, James. Enrolled August 31st, 1862, at Glenville ; age 21 ; discharged February 2d, 1863.

Fitzpatrick, Francis. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Flansburgh, John F. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Niskayuna ; age 23 ; absent since November 1st, 1864.

Flannagan, William. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 15th, 1865.

Flusworth, Samuel. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 35 ; discharged March 22d, 1863.

Ford, James. Enrolled September 6th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 20 ; died of gunshot wounds, November 2d, 1864.

Ford, John B. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa ; age 33 ; discharged October 4th, 1862. Ballston Spa.

Foster, Theodore. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Wiscoy, N. Y.

Fox, Henry, Jr., Sergeant. Enrolled August 19th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. East Bloomfield, N. Y.

Fox, Luke G., Corporal. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 23 ; mustered out with company. Batchellerville, N. Y.

Fox, Robert, Sergeant. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 19 ; mustered out December 25th, 1864. New York City.

Francis, Ephraim G. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at West Bloomfield ; age 25 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Fredericks, John. Enrolled December 3d, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 35 ; died April 13th, 1863.

Fry, Andrew. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Caroga ; age 23 ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; transferred May 6th, 1865.

Fryer, Philip C. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Albany ; age 23 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. West Troy, N. Y.

Fryor, Robert. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at New York. Resides in New York City.

Fuller, Seymour. Enrolled August 15th, 1864, at Northampton ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Gailey, John. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Niskayuna ; age 31 ; killed April 2d, 1865.

Garrey, Joseph. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 18.

Gifford, Henry. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; discharged July 3d, 1865.

Gillett, Frederick A. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; died February 14th, 1864.

Glim, Thomas. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; captured near Petersburg, Va., October 30th, 1864 ; escaped March 11th, 1865.

Graham, Charles B. Enrolled July 23d, 1864, at Schenectady ; age 17 ; mustered out July 3d, 1865.

Graham, D. A. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Benson ; transferred to Company E, Fourteenth Veteran Reserve Corps. Arietta, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Granger, James M., Artificer. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 35 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Gransit, J. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Northampton ; mustered out June 16th, 1865.

Green, Rensselaer. Enrolled August 25th, 1864, at Troy ; age 22 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Green, Willard H. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Hume ; age 40 ; mustered out June 22d, 1865. Fillmore, N. Y.

Greenman, Charles H. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Northampton ; age 21 ; captured May 19th, 1864 ; mustered out June 22d, 1865. Ypsilanti, Mich.

Griffin, Charles. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 17th, 1865.

Griffen, James. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Groff, Albert. Enrolled September 20th, 1864, at Albany ; age 44 ; died of disease, December 3d, 1864.

Harkness, Brainard, Corporal. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at North Greenwich ; age 18 ; veteran ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Jamestown, N. Y.



Hall, Orin S. Enrolled July 25th, 1864, at Schenectady; age 26; died March 13th, 1865.

Hall, William. Enrolled December 3d, 1861, at Ballston Spa; age 18; mustered out December 11th, 1864. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Hanly, Charles S. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Rochester; age 27; wounded May 19th, 1864; mustered out with company.

Harris, Hiram. Enrolled August 30th, 1864, at Schenectady; age 28; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hartwell, Charles. Enrolled December 9th, 1863, at Brooklyn; age 26; discharged April 4th, 1864.

Harvey, J. B. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Northampton; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 21 Maple Street, Searsburg, Vt.

Harvey, R. E., Corporal. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Northampton; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Johnstown, N. Y.

Hatch, Orlando T. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Centreville; age 28; mustered out May 25th, 1865. Damascus, Ore.

Hefferon, James. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Heller, Frederick. Enrolled August 24th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 19; mustered out with company.

Herrick, Charles. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at West Day; age 23; wounded May 19th, 1864; mustered out June 7th, 1865. Broadalbin, N. Y.

Hickok, Samuel L. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester; age 31; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 114 Fifteenth Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hill, Charles A. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; discharged June 26th, 1865.

Hills, Ferdinand. Enrolled August 29th, 1864, at Greenwich; age 20; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hinman, Sherwood D. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester; age 31; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Wiscoy, N. Y.

Hoffman, Emory L. Enrolled January 19th, 1862, at Port Richmond; age 22; wounded May 19th, 1864; mustered out December 19th, 1864. Middle Falls, N. Y.

Hoffman, George W. Enrolled August 25th, 1864, at Greenwich; age 26; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hoffman, William. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Holbrook, Jester. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Hantz, James. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hovey, William H. H. Enrolled November 11th, 1862, at New York City; discharged December 21st, 1864.

Howard, John. Enrolled December 26th, 1861; age 15; veteran; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Howe, Edward W. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Albany; age 23; discharged November 9th, 1862.

Hunt, William A. Enrolled December 15th, 1861, at West Day; age 24; wounded May 19th, 1864; mustered out December 25th, 1864.

Hunter, Martin. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 18 ; veteran ; discharged October 7th, 1865. East Galway, N. Y.

Hasted, Samuel, Corporal. Enrolled February 22d, 1864 ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Ingalls, Edwin R., Sergeant. Enrolled November 20th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 24 ; died October 8th, 1862.

Johnson, Nelson. Enrolled December 31st, 1864, at Allen ; age 18 ; mustered out May 18th, 1864.

Johnson, Samuel M. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 28 ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Wiscoy, N. Y.

Johnson, Silas. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Allen ; age 20 ; died of gunshot wounds, June 17th, 1864.

Jones, Albert. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 25 ; killed at Spottsylvania, Va., May 19th, 1864.

Jones, John. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; killed at Wilderness, May 5th, 1864.

Jones, John P. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 22 ; discharged June 9th, 1863. Crescent, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Kelley, George. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Kelley, William. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; wounded June 16th, 1864.

Kinney, Amos. Enrolled September 20th, 1864, at Mayfield ; age 32 ; mustered out June 17th, 1865.

Kenyon, Edward B. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at North Greenwich ; age 21 ; veteran ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; discharged May 15th, 1865. Middle Falls, N. Y.

Knapp, Frederick. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Albany ; age 26 ; died of wounds, May 19th, 1864.

La Clare, Anwell. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Lark, Matthew L. Enrolled November 11th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 19th, 1865.

Lane, Lewis, Wagoner. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 36 ; mustered out December 11th, 1864. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Lansing, Jacob Lane, Corporal. The youngest of the brothers (see names following) was born March 24th, 1845, at Sand Lake, N. Y. Was brought up and educated at Ballston Spa. In the winter of 1861 he obtained permission to visit his brother, then with the regiment on Staten Island, New York Harbor. That was a long visit, for immediately on his arrival at that place he enlisted in Company D on December 18th, 1861, being only sixteen years and eight months of age. On Colonel Tidball assuming the command of the regiment he ordered that at guard mount each morning the Adjutant should select the neatest appearing man of the detail, as regards uniform and accoutrements, excusing him from doing guard duty and ordering him to report at Headquarters to act as the Colonel's Orderly during the day. As the duties of that position were not very arduous, consisting mainly of sitting in an easy-chair, occasionally carrying a dispatch to the Adjutant or some other officer, and a good night's sleep in quarters, it was considered a pretty good thing to get,

especially as it included a twenty-four hours' leave the next day and a pass across the river to Washington. While young Lansing remained a private he never failed to secure the prize whenever his detail came around. And he used to think, and does so to this day, that Colonel Tidball and Adjutant Kopper were two exceedingly fine gentlemen. He was appointed a Corporal by Captain D. K. S. Jones shortly before the regiment was ordered to the front, and at Brandy Station was ordered on detached service on the staff of General, then Captain R. C. Drum, who was in charge of the Ambulance Corps of the Army, being assigned to the Fifth Corps as assistant to Lieutenant L. H. York, attached to General Warren's Headquarters. He performed the responsible and arduous duties devolving upon him with skill and ability, meeting the entire approval of his superiors, experiencing many narrow escapes from shot, shell, and sharpshooters while engaged in those duties which often took him to the front lines. During that awful time in the Wilderness and Spottsylvania he was four days and nights in the saddle, getting an occasional few moments' sleep by throwing himself down by the side of his horse, with the bridle slung over his arm. He was present that early May morning when the rebel General Johnson was captured, together with the largest part of his troops, witnessing the refusal of that officer to take General Hancock's hand; and again at North Anna witnessing the ride of our brave Colonel bringing up the battery that saved the day—the rush and the roar of the flying battery over stumps and fences, with the gallant Tidball leading the way—truly a magnificent sight, and one never to be forgotten. His own horse even caught the spirit of the occasion and followed up until the battery swung into position, where it soon checked the rebel advance. He rejoined his company at Cold Harbor, and in that long, weary march to the James, through the heat and dust, following in the wake of a mule team, with nothing to eat and only one short halt. He was one of the Corporals Guard belonging to Company D who stuck to the mules to the last, going into camp at 11 o'clock that night on the opposite side of the road from where the mules were parked. The next day, on arriving at Petersburg, he was placed in command of a section of Battery D, doing excellent service and being complimented by his superiors. With his company he resumed his musket, and thereafter participated in all their battles, raids, and skirmishes. The hardships and privations he had passed through began to tell on his strong constitution, and at the expiration of his term of service on December 17th, 1864, he received his discharge. Though he had been fortunate enough to escape the bullet and shell, he returned to his home so broken in health that he was confined to the house the greater part of 1865. Regaining a measure of health, he, in the spring of 1867, went to the city of New York and entered business. But on the advice of his physicians, and in the hope of being benefited by the change of climate, on May 1st, 1868, he sailed for California. Arriving at San Francisco he entered business, connecting himself with the grocery trade, remaining in that city until June, 1887, when failing health again caused him to remove to Los Angeles, Cal., where he is now living. He is married, but has no children, and is a member of Lincoln Post No. 1, G. A. R. of San Francisco.

Lansing, John E. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at Ballston Spa; age 19; discharged September 14th, 1864; was clerk in War Department until his death, February 27th, 1866.



Lansing, Abram C. Enrolled August 31st, 1862, at Glenville ; age 22 ; discharged March 22d, 1863.

Lansing, A. V. H. Enrolled September 30th, 1862, at Clifton Park ; age 22 ; died of gunshot wounds, April 2d, 1862. President Lincoln signed permit for his father to pass to the front and get the body.

La Vertes, Frank. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at New York.

Lawrence, Philo R. Enrolled December 15th, 1861, at West Day ; age 21 ; discharged May 19th, 1862.

Lee, Charles. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Hume ; age 29 ; mustered out with company. Mount Morris, N. Y.

Leroy, James D. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Glenville ; age 44 ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; discharged March 10th, 1865, with loss of leg. Amsterdam, N. Y.

Leslie, Charles H., Sergeant. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Benson ; age 23 ; was twice wounded, also captured at S. S. Railroad ; mustered out with company. North Muskegon, Muskegon County, Mich.

Lewis, J. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Edinburgh ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Batchellerville.

Lewis, Moses. Enrolled December 18th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 18 ; discharged July 17th, 1863. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Lewis, W. H. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Northampton ; discharged August 11th, 1863. Edinburgh, N. Y.

Livingston, James H. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Lobdele, J. Enrolled September 14th, 1862, at Hope ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Lockwood, Ira W. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Granger ; age 24 ; was detailed and served with Battery D, Fifth United States Artillery, for a considerable period ; mustered out with company. Fillmore, N. Y.

Lowrey, George C. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa ; age 22 ; veteran ; died April 10th, 1865.

Lowrey, Henry. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa ; age 22 ; mustered out June 7th, 1865. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Loyd, Frederick M. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Johnstown, N. Y. ; age 21 ; killed in action, April 2d, 1865.

Lynch, James. Enrolled December 3d, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 37 ; discharged December 9th, 1864.

Lyon, G. R. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Northampton ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Lyon, John H. Enrolled February 26th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

McCabe, Edward. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

McClellan, James C. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Greenwich ; age



Ira W. Lockwood.

24; mustered out May 31st, 1865. Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y.

McDermott, James, Corporal. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Rochester; age 31; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

McElroy, John. Enrolled December 18th, 1863, at Hume; age 24; mustered out June 16th, 1865. Fillmore, N. Y.

McGuire, John. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at West Day; age 33; veteran; discharged February 24th, 1865. Amsterdam, N. Y.

McIlwain, John. Enrolled February 18th, 1864, at De Ruyter; age 18.

McKay, Alexander. Enrolled September 20th, 1864, at Albany; age 29; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

McMahon, Arthur. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

McMahon, James. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

McLean, James B., Drummer. Enrolled December 12th, 1861, at Ballston Spa; age 15; veteran; mustered out with company.

McLean, James B., Sergeant. Enrolled November 20th, 1861, at Ballston Spa; age 42; discharged May 7th, 1863.

Mabee, Simon. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at Albany; age 36; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Maheew, Reuben W. Enrolled November 11th, 1862, at New York; discharged January 13th, 1863.

Manning, Martin H. Enrolled November 19th, 1863, at Rochester; age 36; mustered out May 19th, 1865. Leetsville, Mich.

Mauser, B. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Benson; mustered out June 9th, 1865.

Martin, Theodore W. Enrolled September 5th, 1864, at Albany; age 15; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Northville, N. Y.

Mason, Lorenzo. Enrolled December 30th, 1861, at Northville; age 32; missing in action May 19th, 1864.

Mason, Sylvester. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Rochester; age 28; missing in action May 19th, 1865. Troy, N. Y.

Massey, Charles, Sergeant. Enrolled January 19th, 1862, at Port Richmond; age 19; mustered out January 19th, 1865. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Massey, S. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Northampton; discharged March 17th, 1863. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Mayne, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; mustered out with company. Ballston Spa, N. Y.

Mead, John H., Corporal. Born in Richmond, Va., February 23d, 1846; is of patriotic ancestry. During the Rebellion one brother, now a sergeant on the New York police force, served in the Navy and another served in the Fourth New York Infantry.



Corp'l J. H. Mead.

John H. left the blacksmith shop in New York City in which he was an apprentice, and to avoid detection on account of his age (being but sixteen), crossed over to Hoboken and enlisted in Company F, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, a nine-months' regiment. During this service he was

wounded through the left shoulder at Fredericksburg. The following letter refers to a prior incident of the same engagement :

J. D. PROBST & Co., 52 EXCHANGE PLACE,  
NEW YORK, January 24, 1889.

*John H. Mead, Esq.*

DEAR SIR : In answer to your letter of December 12th, 1888, I beg to say that I remember well the part you took as a member of Company F, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers, during the attack on Maryes Heights at the rear of Fredericksburg, which was made by the Sixth Corps on Sunday morning, May 3d, 1863 ; also the following day, when the Confederates, after whipping Hooker at Chancellorsville, were sent in and attacked us on the left between Fredericksburg and the Heights we had taken.

Our regiment, with the rest of the brigade, went back on the double-quick to the brow of the hill and repulsed the enemy, who were just then coming up ; afterward our company deployed as skirmishers and held that line all the morning.

I remember well the incident of the wounded soldier, David Schwab, of the Thirty-third New York Volunteers, who was wounded and lying between the two lines ; that you and Charles Wright, a member of the Sixteenth Massachusetts and also a citizen of Hoboken, N. J., who had joined our company and participated in the action, volunteered to bring in David Schwab, and did so under fire. I remember also that when we afterward rejoined our regiment, and before the general action which followed in the afternoon, the company being formed, I called you to the front and promised at the first opportunity to have you promoted as a non-commissioned officer. Your being wounded later in the day, and the term of service of our regiment expiring soon afterward, I was unable to carry out my promise.

I assure you it gives me great pleasure to certify to the above facts.

Yours very truly,

J. D. PROBST,

*Late First Lieutenant, Co. F, Twenty-first N. J. Vol. Infantry.*

Veteran Mead enlisted in the Fourth and was enrolled February 26th, 1864 ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Resides in Harlem, N. Y.

Mendoz, William. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Millard, John B. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 26 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Miller, Benjamin F. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Cambridge, N. Y. ; age 27 ; transferred to Forty-second Company Veteran Reserve Corps, May 4th, 1865. Lottsville, Warren County, Pa.

Miller, David, Corporal. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 19 ; died October 22d, 1862.

Miller, James P. Enrolled January 15th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 19.

Miller, James W. Enrolled August 24th, 1864, at Ballston Spa ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Milliman, E. W., Corporal. Enrolled December 15th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 26 ; October 26th, 1864, transferred to Company A, Eighteenth Veteran Reserve Corps. Logan, Harrison County, Ia.



Mischler, Joseph. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Albany ; age 28 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Schenectady, N. Y.

Moran, George. Enrolled August 30th, 1864, at Ballston Spa ; age 25.

Morgan, George. Enrolled August 20th, 1864, at Schenectady ; age 25 ; died May 12th, 1865.

Morse, Abel G. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Hume ; age 31 ; captured April 2d, 1865 ; mustered out with company. Weller, Monroe County, Ia.

Morse, William. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Hume ; age 27 ; mustered out with company. Walker, Linn County, Ia.

Mullen, Thomas. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Nelson, John. Enrolled August 24th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 26.

Nelson, Olof F. Enrolled August 24th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 26 ; mustered out with company.

Newman, Charles W. Enrolled January 16th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 19 ; discharged January 25th, 1862.

Normil, Michael. Enrolled January 19th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 18 ; mustered out January 18th, 1865. Fond du Lac, Wis.

Noyes, John. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Edinburgh ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Edinburgh, N. Y.

Olmsted, Ormon. Enrolled August 9th, 1864, at Northampton ; age 22 ; mustered out June 19th, 1865. Dolgeville, N. Y.

Ormdroff, Dewitt C. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Osborn, Harvey S. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Centreville ; age 24 ; discharged May 29th, 1865.

Osman, Edward. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Hume ; age 37 ; mustered out June 22d, 1865. Washburne, Ia.

Overtt, Abijah. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at West Day ; age 18 ; died of small-pox October 26th, 1863.

Owen, William. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Parmenter, John. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at Benson ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Athol, Spink County, Dak.

Parmenter, Spencer. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Peck, C. H. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at Wells ; discharged March 20th, 1864.

Peet, John H. Enrolled August 15th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 803 Erie Street, Toledo, O.

Peck, Oren. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 35 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Wiscoy, N. Y.

Pendall, H. K. Enrolled January 1st, 1863, at Waterloo ; mustered out August 17th, 1865.

Perkins, Charles. Transferred from Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Perkins, George A. Transferred from Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Perry, Henry P. Enrolled December 14th, 1861, at Edinburgh ; age 31 ; discharged December 25th, 1864. Batchellerville, N. Y.

Philo, John, Jr. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at Albany ; age 26 ; mustered out June 16th, 1865. Schenectady, N. Y.

Pruvve, Joseph. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Potter, Ashel W. Enrolled November 20th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 30.

Palmer, Andrew G. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Northampton ; age 21 ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; discharged May 30th, 1865. Northville, N. Y.

Quigley, William, Corporal. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Galway ; mustered out with company. Gloversville, N. Y.

Ralph, George. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa ; age 21 ; discharged June 1st, 1862.

Ressique, E. Enrolled August 26th, 1862, at Edinburgh ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Rhodes, S. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at Northampton ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Northville, N. Y.

Rich, George W. Enrolled August 26th, 1862, at Benson.

Rider, G. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Robinson, Mahlon. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at Edinburgh ; age 19.

Rooney, William S. Enrolled November 24th, 1862, at Nilton ; age 37 ; discharged March 21st, 1865.

Russell, James. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company .

Russell, Joel F., Corporal. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Northampton ; age 21 ; mustered out with company. Northville, N. Y.

Russell, William A. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Niskayuna ; age 23 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Newcombe, Washtenaw County, Mich.

Ryan, James. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 44 ; mustered out May 9th, 1865.

Saft, Milletus. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 18 ; mustered out December 17th, 1864.

Sasser, Frederick. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Schmidt, Solomon. Enrolled March 7th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Scott, Henry H. Enrolled August 29th, 1864, at Ballston ; age 36 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Severance, Benjamin. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston ; age 43 ; discharged January 12th, 1862.

Shaffer, George W.

Shaffer, Martin. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Sherman, William H., Sergeant. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; transferred to Signal Corps.

Shoales, Fifield. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; discharged August 1st, 1865.

Shusted, Philip. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Simpson, Sylvester H., Corporal. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester; age 21; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Victor, Ontario County, N. Y.

Slocum, Harris F. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at Ballston Spa; age 44; discharged May 10th, 1864.

Slover, James A., Corporal. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Milton; age 19; mustered out with company. Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Slover, Lansing. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Albany; age 21; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Scotia, Schenectady County, N. Y.

Slover, William L. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Milton; age 21; died of gunshot wound, June 13th, 1864.

Smith, Charles A. Enrolled August 27th, 1864, at Greenwich; age 19; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Edinburgh, N. Y.

Smith, George B. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Marathon; age 25; discharged October 17th, 1864.

Smith, H. B. Enrolled November 11th, 1862, at New York; discharged January 18th, 1865. 178 Howard Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Smith, John. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; wounded May 10th, 1864.

Smith, John. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; captured June 22d, 1864; mustered out June 26th, 1865.

Smith, R. P. Enrolled July 2d, 1862, at New York City; wounded at Spottsylvania; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Batchellerville, N. Y.

Smith, Samuel. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Albany; age 24; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Smith, William. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa; age 18; veteran; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Smith, William P. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Marathon; age 19; mustered out July 19th, 1865.

Snyder, Emmons. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Granger; age 22; mustered out May 13th, 1865.

Snyder, Emerson H. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Angelica; age 23; mustered out with company.

Spencer, Alexander. Enrolled September 4th, 1864, at Schenectady; age 33; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Stanard, Silas E. Enrolled December 4th, 1863, at Caneadea; age 43; died September, 1864.

Steward, John T. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Granger; age 34; mustered out with company.

Stewart, Larmon. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Granger; age 39; mustered out with company.

Stone, Silas W. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester; age 29; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Swan, George. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; mustered out with company. Northville, N. Y.

Sweet, D. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at Northampton; mustered out June 3d, 1865.



Sweet, R. S. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at Northampton, mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Tabor, John M. Enrolled August 31st, 1862, at Edinburgh; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Tanner, E. A. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Northampton; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Northville, N. Y.

Tanner, W. O. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Northampton; died November 17th, 1862.

Taylor, Horace. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Tice, John. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Tigrell, Miles O. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Traver, Simcon. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Hope; age 26; died of wounds, April 26th, 1865.

Travis, John. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Hope; age 18; died of wounds, April 7th, 1865.

Tripp, Charles A. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out with company.

Ungered, William. Enrolled August 24th, 1864, at Poughkeepsie; age 27; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Valley, Moses. Enrolled August 20th, 1864, at Poughkeepsie; age 30; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Vanaman, John W. Enrolled December 14th, 1861, at West Day; age 22; discharged November 14th, 1863.

Van Arnum, Jacob. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at Northampton; mustered out with company. Northville, N. Y.

Vanderhoof, Ezra. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Northampton; age 34; mustered out May 29th, 1865.

Vanguilker, David, Artificer. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Granger; age 36; mustered out with company. Wiscoy, N. Y.

Van Ness, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Van Vranken, Henry B., Artificer. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at Albany; age 35; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 126 La Fayette Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

Varney, Edgar. Enrolled September 2d, 1864, at Albany; age 24; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Westerville, Custer County, Neb.

Varney, James B. Enrolled September 2d, 1864, at Albany; age 18; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Grand Island, Neb.

Vought, Jewell O. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Binghamton; age 27; mustered out with company. North Rome, Bradford County, Pa.

Wadd, John J. Enrolled January 7th, 1864, at Albany; age 18; wounded April 2d, 1865; mustered out June 14th, 1865.

Walker, George. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa; age 20; discharged April 24th, 1862.

Walker, William. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Wallace, Thomas. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Walls, John, Sergeant. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 19 ; veteran ; discharged March 17th, 1864. He was commissioned in Thirteenth New York Heavy Artillery.

Walthart, Samuel J., Sergeant. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Northampton ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Ward, James. Enrolled February 17th, 1864 ; age 24 ; mustered out with company.

Warn, Chandler W. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; drowned September 7th, 1862, at Chain Bridge.

Washburne, Legrand. Enrolled February 26th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.

Weatherwax, Melanethon A., Veteran. Re-enlisted December 12th, 1863 ; discharged August 31st, 1865.

Webb, William. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 29 ; mustered out December 25th, 1864.

Weed, Edson J. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Wells, Charles H. Enrolled January 16th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 19 ; discharged September 26th, 1862.

Wessels, Albert D. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Schenectady ; age 25 ; wounded October 30th, 1864 ; transferred to Company I, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps. 175 Clinton Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

West, Villroy. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at Ballston Spa ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. 111 White Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

West, Warren. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Wetherwax, William, Sergeant. Enrolled November 24th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 18 ; mustered out December 17th, 1864.

White, M. Enrolled August 26th, 1862, at Edinburgh ; died of gunshot wound, April 10th, 1865.

Whitney, Arthur P. Enrolled January 30th, 1862, at Amsterdam ; age 21 ; mustered out January 30th, 1865. A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Whitney, Edwin M. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 35 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Whitney, Hartwell H. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Edinburgh ; age 21 ; died September 27th, 1864.

Whitney, William G., Sergeant. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out June 15th, 1865. Rochester, N. Y.

Wilcox, Marcus. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

William, David. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Willis, Charles H. Enrolled January 16th, 1862, at New York.

Willmann, William. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 23 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Willoughby, Charles. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at Ballston Spa ; age 28.

Wilson, Dennis. Enrolled September 9th, 1864, at Schenectady ; age 31 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Wilson, J. C., Corporal. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at Northampton ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Northville, N. Y.

Wolfe, Sidney R. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at North Greenwich ; age 23 ; discharged July 21st, 1862. North Greenwich, Washington County, N. Y.

Wood, James W. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Woodford, Erastus B. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 33.

Wright, John H. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery : mustered out September 26th, 1865.







COMPANY E.



1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

1. Lieut. Richard Price.  
 2. Gabrel Zabriskie.  
 3. Serg't Abram Stoothoff.  
 4. Serg't Patrick Farrell.

5. James Mullen.  
 6. Q.M. Serg't Garritt Tyson.  
 7. Serg't S. C. Van Houghton.

ALDRICH, MURRAY. Enrolled July 5th, 1862, at Norwich, N. Y. ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Marathon, Cortland County, N. Y.

Anderson, John. Enrolled March 11th, 1864 ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.

Armstrong, Joseph. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Armstrong, Levi. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Northampton, N. Y. ; age 37 ; discharged March 21st, 1865.

Ashbals, Martin. Enrolled February 11th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Avery, Dennis. Enrolled July 25th, 1862, at Albany, N. Y. ; died May 14th, 1865.

Babcock, Ransom E. Enrolled June 25th, 1862, at Norwich ; age 18 ; discharged June 26th, 1863.

Baker, Joseph. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 42 ; discharged December 10th, 1862.

Bailey, Levi D. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; discharged December 30th, 1864.

Barcalow, Jay. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Northampton ; age 28 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Barker, William. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Northampton ; discharged February 17th, 1864. Bismarck, Eaton County, Mich.

Bartel, Mority. Enrolled September 27th, 1862, at New York ; killed August 25th, 1864.

Bates, Charles. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at New York ; age 24.

Beachen, Henry. Enrolled January 11th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 29 ; discharged February 9th, 1862.

Beard, Charles. Died November 2d, 1862, at hospital near Fort Ethan Allen.

Beardsley, Augustus. Enrolled October 30th, 1862, at Portage ; age 30 ; promoted to Hospital Steward ; mustered out with regiment. Portageville, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Beasley, William H. Enrolled January 9th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 739 Marcy Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Becroft, Theodore William. Enrolled August 19th, 1862, at New York ; discharged January 9th, 1863.

Bemeqkar, August. Enrolled August 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bemore, Valentine. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Northampton ; age 23 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Bennett, Isaac. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at Northampton ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Bennett, James. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Bennett, John, Sergeant. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at Northampton ; age 19 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Hope, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Bennett, Orea. Enrolled August 22d, 1862, at Northampton ; discharged December 18th, 1862.

Bennett, Peter. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bingham, George W., Corporal. Enrolled November 4th, 1862, at Portage ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Blakely, Alexander. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bleauvelt, John H. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at New York ; age 32.

Blennan, James. Enrolled January 25th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; discharged May 28th, 1862.

Booth, William H. Enrolled January 22d, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 30 ; died at Harwood Hospital, October 31st, 1864.

Bowers, Matthew. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Blecker ; age 35 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.



Wm. H. Beasley.

Brady, Hugh, First Sergeant. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at New York ; age 34 ; veteran ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bradt, Jesse. Enrolled August 31st, 1862, at Wells ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Brennan, John. Enrolled February 19th, 1864 ; age 44 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Brewer, George W., Drummer. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Ghent ; mustered out with company.

Brien, Thomas. Enrolled March 8th, 1864, at New York ; mustered out with company.

Brown, John. Enrolled January 4th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Budd, Thomas. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at New York ; age 24.

Burbank, Robert. Enrolled January 22d, 1864 ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Burke, Thomas, Corporal. Enrolled September 28th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 32 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Burt, Edwin. Enrolled February 4th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 26 ; missing in action.

Burton, George. Enrolled August 31st, 1862, at Lake Pleasant ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Button, Japheth A. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Cade, William. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Cairns, George. Enrolled March 9th, 1864 ; age 22 ; captured August 17th, 1864 ; discharged May 31st, 1865.

Campbell, John. Enrolled January 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 36 ; discharged August 18th, 1864.

Cannon, Joseph A. Enrolled January 16th, 1864 ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Elizabeth, N. J.

Care, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; absent sick on muster out of company.

Carlin, James. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Cashen, James. Enrolled January 28th, 1864, at Brooklyn.

Casey, John. Enrolled February 17th, 1864, in Sixth District ; absent sick on muster out of company.

Cass, Augustus A. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New Haven ; age 27 ; wounded in left leg at Cold Harbor ; mustered out May 13th, 1865. South New Haven, Oswego County, N. Y.

Caton, William. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Cavanaugh, Thomas. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, in Fifth District ; age 22 ; mustered out May 18th, 1865.

Chaucer, John. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Johnstown ; mustered out June 15th, 1865.

Chandler, Rufus. Enrolled October 30th, 1862, at Portage ; died at Stone Hospital, Washington, D. C., February 2d, 1863.



Cheeseman, John B. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Churchill, Elijah P. Enrolled Jan. 4th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 18 ; wounded and transferred to Forty-second Veteran Reserve Corps. Prattsville, N. Y.

Clake, James. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at New York ; age 23.

Clarke, John, Corporal. Enrolled January 25th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; mustered out January 28th, 1865.

Coddington, Henry. Enrolled December 17th, 1861, at New York ; age 28.

Cody, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Cole, Charles. Enrolled January 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 24.

Collie, William. Enrolled March 8th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 26 ; died at City Point Hospital, June 24th, 1864.

Connor, William. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; mustered out January 26th, 1865.

Cowler, Henry. Enrolled January 22d, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 30 ; discharged May 24th, 1862.

Cowles, Edward. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Stamford ; mustered out June 26th, 1865.

Crane, Michael. Enrolled March 10th, 1864, at New York ; age 22.

Crocker, John N. Enrolled January 2d, 1862, at New York ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Croucki, Charles. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at New York ; age 29.

Crowle, Theodore. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 21 ; mustered out January 26th, 1865. Elizabeth, N. J.

Crowton, Robert V. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Northampton ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Northville, Fulton County, N. Y.

Curtice, Calvin. Transferred from Company C ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Clark, Clark County, Dak.

Curtice, Orrin S., Musician. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 27 ; mustered out July 7th, 1865.

Davy, Edward. Enrolled July 9th, 1862, at Rochester ; mustered out May 22d, 1865. Baldwinsville, Onondaga County, N. Y.

Decker, Abraham. Enrolled December 21st, 1861, at Port Richmond ; mustered out January 26th, 1865. Mariner's Harbor, N. Y.

Decker, Noah S. Enrolled January 27th, 1864, in Sixth District ; age 35 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Decker, Raymond. Enrolled February 9th, 1864 ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Decker, Vincent, Corporal. Enrolled December 21st, 1861, at Port Richmond ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Deekman, Peter. Enrolled February 11th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 27 ; discharged August 5th, 1865.

Decker, Henry E. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 19 ; veteran ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Decker, James H., Sergeant. Enrolled January 11th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; mustered out January 26th, 1865. New Springville, N. Y.

Decker, Lafayette, Veteran. Enrolled January, 1862 ; mustered out with company September 26th, 1865.

De Groff, Elbert. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company. Milford, Kent County, Del.

Decker, Howard. Travisville, N. Y.

Dusenbury, Eli, Musician. Rochester, N. Y.

Depew, Thomas, Sergeant. Enrolled December 27th, 1861 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. New Brunswick, N. J.

Dillon, Bartholomew. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 19 ; mustered out January 26th, 1865.

Dodd, David. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Dougherty, Bernard. Enrolled January 9th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 31 ; discharged October 3d, 1862.

Dowd, James. Enrolled January 12th, 1864 ; age 18 ; discharged January 20th, 1865.

Downey, John. Enrolled December 7th, 1861, at New York ; age 19.

Drake, Rensselaer D., Corporal. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Volney ; died in hospital, of typhoid fever, December 10th, 1864.

Dunham, Loren I. Enrolled August 22d, 1862, at Volney ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Dunn, Albert, Veteran. Enrolled January 28th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; discharged August 30th, 1865.

Durney, Thomas. Enrolled July 8th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 28 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Egan, James, Corporal. Mustered out with company.

Estey, Abraham. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Northampton.

Euson, William. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Fargo, Jeremiah C. Date of enrollment wanting ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Russell, Russell County, Kan.

Fagan, Matthew. Enrolled January 18th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 34 ; discharged February 17th, 1864.

Farrell, Patrick, Sergeant. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at New York ; age 19 ; mustered out January 26th, 1865.

Fasscherer, William. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 30 ; discharged September 27th, 1862. Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

Finigan, James. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Cohoes ; missing in action, August 25th, 1864.

Fisk, Abner William. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Port Richmond.

Flynn, James. Enrolled January 8th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 32.

Fox, David. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Fox, George F. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Edinburgh ; age 31 ; mustered out with company. Edinburgh, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Frank, John B. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Johnstown ; age 26 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Freeman, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; absent sick on muster out of company.

Furbush, James. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; discharged September 17th, 1865.

- Gallagher, James. Enrolled March 11th, 1864, in Fifth District ; age 23.
- Galvin, James, Corporal. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.
- Garrigan, Thomas. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Cohoes ; mustered out with company. New Brunswick, N. J.
- Gass, Frederick. Enrolled July 21st, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; died at Salisbury, N. C., while prisoner of war.
- Gates, Nathaniel. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out August 22d, 1865.
- Gerry, Frederick. Enrolled March 1st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19.
- Gibbs, Jack. Enrolled August 29th, 1864, at Lake Pleasant ; age 23 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Gibbs, Myron. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Albion ; age 40 ; died in prison at Andersonville, Ga.
- Gibson, Mortimer. Died in hospital, at Washington, of typho-malarial fever.
- Gifford, Charles, Sergeant. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 33 ; mustered out with company.
- Ginnore, John H. Enrolled January 25th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; mustered out January 28th, 1865.
- Goeden, William. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, in Sixth District ; age 38.
- Graves, Julien. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Edinburgh ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Green, Ed. H. Enrolled January 11th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 22.
- Green, Michael. Enrolled July 14th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Greenfield, Daniel. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Northampton ; missing in action August 25th, 1864, to December 20th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Greenfield, William. Enrolled July 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 28 ; missing in action August 25th, 1864, to December 20th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. West Day, Saratoga County, N. Y.
- Groskoph, Henry. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.
- Groskoph, Isaac. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.
- Haight, William A. Mustered out with company. Hamilton, N. Y.
- Hall, Henry. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at Northampton ; age 44 ; discharged September 27th, 1862.
- Hall, William R. Enrolled August 6th, 1862, at Edinburgh ; age 22 ; discharged September 27th, 1862. Northville, N. Y.
- Hampton, Elias. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.
- Harkin, John. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, in Third District ; age 23.
- Harvey, Nelson, Sergeant. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Albany ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Cohoes, N. Y.
- Hawkins, Robert. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at Lake Pleasant.
- Hayes, Alfred. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at Northampton ; died in hospital, Annapolis, Md., of anæmia, October 23d, 1864.



Hayes, John. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at Northampton ; age 21 ; died a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., November 5th, 1864.

Hayes, Timothy. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Tarrytown ; age 32 ; died a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., November 30th, 1864.

Hedenburgh, Elijah P., Corporal. Enrolled December 7th, 1861, at New York ; veteran ; mustered out July 18th, 1865.

Helme, John. Enrolled February 1st, 1862, at New York.

Henderson, Edwin. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Henderson, James, Sergeant.

Hickey, Timothy, Veteran. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at New York ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.

Higgins, John. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Schenectady ; age 34 ; mustered out with company.

Hill, Joseph. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at Cohoes ; age 28.

Hines, William, Veteran. Enrolled January 2d, 1862, at New York ; age 34 ; mustered out with company.

Hodskey, Daniel.

Hoefer, Joseph. Enrolled February 6th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 29 ; admitted to hospital ; transferred July 6th, 1864.

Houghwout, Samuel F. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Hull, Robert C. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Hultes, Isaac. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Hunter, William T., Veteran. Enrolled January 11th, 1862, at New York ; age 19 ; discharged December 22d, 1864.

Ingle, James A. Enrolled January 6th, 1862, at New York ; age 19 ; discharged January 9th, 1863.

Janson, Nicholas. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Edinburgh ; killed on picket line before Petersburg, October 4th, 1864.

Johnson, John. Enrolled February 4th, 1864, at Brooklyn. Kingsborough, Fulton County, N. Y.

Johnson, Eugene. Wappinger's Falls, N. Y.

Jones, Adam, Corporal. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Johnstown ; age 25 ; mustered out with company.

Jones, Willard. Enrolled August 20th, 1862, at Edinburgh ; age 36 ; died a prisoner of war, at Salisbury, N. C., December 4th, 1864.

Keever, James I. Enrolled February 4th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; wounded in action at Ream's Station ; transferred in May, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Keller, Jeremiah. Enrolled January 17th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 26 ; discharged December 29th, 1862.

Kelly, James. Enrolled December 30th, 1861, at New York ; age 25 ; mustered out April 8th, 1865. Cohoes, N. Y.

Kennemann, Charles. Enrolled February 11th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18.

Kennedy, James. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Keyles, Charles. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Northampton ; discharged February 17th, 1864.

Kinney, J. B. Enrolled August 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 27 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Kirk, James. Enrolled December 14th, 1861, at New York ; discharged February 9th, 1862.

Knox, John. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 35 ; mustered out January 17th, 1865.

Lamb, Chauncey B. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Northampton ; died of wounds received at Petersburg October 14th, 1864.

Lanagan, John. Enrolled December 8th, 1863, at Albany ; discharged October 31st, 1864.

Lawrence, Allen. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Leamy, Patrick. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Letson, George. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Lake Pleasant ; discharged June 15th, 1863.

Liske, William. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 28 ; veteran ; discharged May 12th, 1865.

Lombs, Charles W., Artificer. Mustered out June 28th, 1865.

Lovett, Edward. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

McBride, Hugh, Corporal. Enrolled September 16th, 1862, at New York ; discharged June 8th, 1864.

McCormick, Hugh. Enrolled March 11th, 1864, in Fourth District ; age 23 ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps April 17th, 1865.

McCoy, Richard. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 21 ; mustered out with company. Military Home, Leavenworth, Kan.

McDonald, Patrick. Enrolled February 12th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 23 ; reported on muster out roll of company.

McEver, Pierce. Enrolled September 16th, 1862, at New York ; discharged February 25th, 1863. Cohoes, N. Y.

McGuire, Philip. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Northampton ; died in hospital, at Fort Ethan Allen, July 1st, 1863.

McIntyre, Marsena H. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; captured at Fort Alexander Hayes ; mustered out with company. Hooper, Broome County, N. Y.

McKenner, Bernard. Enrolled December 13th, 1861, at New York ; age 27.

McMorse, Edmund. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Mahoney, Andrew. Enrolled March 12th, 1864, at Oswego ; age 25 ; mustered out with company.

Martin, John D. Enrolled December 19th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 34 ; died while prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.

Martin, Robert. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Matthews, Robert J., Sergeant, Veteran. Enrolled December 26th, 1861, at New York ; age 35 ; mustered out with company.

Mattison, Ira. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Mahoney, Dennis. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; one of three brothers who served in the war, shown in the accompanying cut. John served in Company B, Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry, and Michael in Bat-



John. Dennis. Michael.

THE MAHONEY BROTHERS.

tery D, Fourth U. S. Artillery. Dennis, who forms the central figure in the group, veteranized in Company E and mustered out with company. Cohoes, N. Y.

Mattison, Marcellus. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers. Princeton, Gibson County, Ind.

Mayer, Morris M. Enrolled June 16th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22.

Mendelsohn, Moritz. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out January 26th, 1865.

Merrill, John, Corporal, Veteran. Enrolled January 9th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Port Richmond, N. Y.

Merritt, Howard P. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Millhouse, Francis W., Corporal. Missing in action August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Miner, Philo. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Mitchell, George. Enrolled March 11th, 1864, at New York ; age 23.

Moore, Edward. Enrolled December 13th, 1861, at New York ; age 43 ; discharged May 20th, 1862.

Moore, Henry E. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at New York ; age 31 ; discharged June 9th, 1863.

Moore, Matthias. Enrolled February 5th, 1862, at New York ; age 27.

Morrow, Arthur. Enrolled February 17th, 1864, at New York ; age 38.

Monsey, Jacob. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 26.

Mulcahey, Michael. Enrolled February 6th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; mustered out June 9th, 1865.



Mullen, Bernard, Drummer, Veteran. Enrolled January 16th, 1862, at Port Richmond; age 18; mustered out with company. Port Richmond, N. Y.

Mullen, James, Sergeant, Veteran. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at Port Richmond; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Port Richmond, N. Y.

Mullen, John, Sergeant. Enrolled December 7th, 1861, at New York; died June 9th, 1864.

Monk, Philip P. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Lake Pleasant; age 22; captured at Ream's Station; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Hope, N. Y.

Murphy, Thomas, Veteran. Enrolled January 2d, 1862, at New York; age 26; mustered out with company.

Murray, William. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Myers, John. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 25.

Newland, Hezekiah. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Noonan, Thomas. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Cohoes; age 19; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

O'Shea, Richard. Enrolled February 18th, 1864, in Sixth District; age 31; mustered out with company.

Osterhout, Jacob. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Pangburn, William, Sergeant. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York; age 43; died at Fort Ethan Allen, January 28th, 1864.

Parker, John. Enrolled December 31st, 1861, at New York; age 35.

Parks, Joel E. Enrolled August 29th, 1864, at Avon; age 28; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Parks, R. R. Enrolled October 31st, 1862, at Portage; mustered out March 19th, 1865. Hunts, Livingston County, N. Y.

Parmenter, Lloyd M. Enrolled August 22d, 1862, at Volney; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Parslow, Abraham. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at Lake Pleasant; age 21; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Sageville, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Parsons, Marshall M. Mustered out May 13th, 1865.

Perry, Thomas. Enrolled March 2d, 1864, in Fifth District; age 20; died in hospital, at Washington, December 18th, 1864.

Pierce, George. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Northampton; age 18.

Pratt, Elwin R., Corporal. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Gorham; age 19; mustered out June 22d, 1865.

Priest, Frank. Enrolled August 5th, 1862, at Edinburgh; age 18; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Priest, George. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Edinburgh; discharged November 19th, 1862.

Raythen, Henry, Sergeant, Veteran. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at Port Richmond; age 18; mustered out September 9th, 1865.

Reynolds, Frank. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, in Fourteenth District, N. Y.; mustered out June 19th, 1865. Austin, Potter County, Pa.

Rhodes, Alvin D. Enrolled December 27th, 1863, at Northampton; age 18; died in hospital, at Albany, of typhoid fever, April 18th, 1865.

Rice, Henry. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Northampton ; age 19 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Richter, Johan. Enrolled February 11th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Reardon, John. Enrolled September 29th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 30 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Rosenstrauss, Seligman. Enrolled December 9th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 22 ; died at Fort Schuyler November, 1864.

Ryan, Thomas. Enrolled January 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 31.

Sands, Theodore B., Veteran. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at New York ; age 20 ; mustered out July 3d, 1865. 9 Albany Street, New York.

Satterley, David. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Lake Pleasant ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Satterley, John. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Lake Pleasant ; age 25 ; captured in action August 25th, 1864 ; confined in prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Scholimer, Edward. Enrolled December 16th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 28 ; mustered out with company.

Sears, William. Enrolled July 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 30.

Silberstern, Morris. Enrolled July 26th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; captured at Ream's Station ; confined at Richmond ; sent to Andersonville.

Sharrott, Abraham, Veteran. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 33.

Sharrott, James H. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 43 ; discharged November 19th, 1862.

Sharrott, Thomas, Veteran. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Shrouds, William S. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Sill, Matthew F. Enrolled July 19th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; discharged November 11th, 1862.

Simmons, Edmund. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Stamford ; age 19.

Skinkle, George. Enrolled September 29th, 1862, at New York ; age 29 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 38 Morton Street, New York.

Skye, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; discharged September 25th, 1864.

Smith, Henry A. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Northampton ; discharged February 10th, 1863.

Smith, James. Enrolled February 9th, 1864, at Lebanon ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, John H. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 18 ; killed on picket duty, August 27th, 1864.

Smith, Selah. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; died in hospital, at Andersonville, July 2d, 1864.

Steel, Jacob. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Stewart, John D. Enrolled February 5th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 27 ; died at Fort Ethan Allen.

Stewart, Oscar. Died in hospital, at Fort Ethan Allen.

Stillwell, Thomas S. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at Port Richmond ; age 23 ; died in New York Hospital, February 12th, 1862.

Stoothoff, Abram, Sergeant. Enrolled January 7th, 1862, at Port Richmond; age 31; mustered out January 6th, 1865.

Straube, Reinhart. Enrolled January 30th, 1864, at Johnstown; age 30; mustered out with company.

Sullivan, John. Date of enlistment not given. Captured at Ream's Station; mustered out June 3d, 1865. His widow now resides at 79 Linden Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Sullivan, Timothy. Enrolled December 18th, 1861, at New York; age 22; mustered out December 27th, 1864.

Templeton, David, Sergeant. Enrolled February 27th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 25; mustered out with company.

Thibadon, David. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; discharged August 13th, 1865.

Thomas, William. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Thomas, John. Enrolled December 20th, 1861, at New York; mustered out December 20th, 1864. Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee; Wis.

Thompson, John. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at New York; age 38; mustered out July 3d, 1865.

Thompson, John H., Corporal. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at New York; age 18; mustered out with company. Wells, Hamilton County, N. Y.

Titus, Isaac. Discharged April 15th, 1865. Greene, Chenango County, N. Y.

True, Franklin R. Discharged February 18th, 1864.

Traverse, Levi. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Northampton; died while on furlough at his home, Hope, Hamilton County, N. Y., February 17th, 1865.

Trayhern, Eli M. Enrolled July 19th, 1862, at Rochester; age 26; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Tuffy, William. Enrolled January 25th, 1862, at Cohoes; age 18; mustered out January 19th, 1865.

Tyson, Garritt, Sergeant. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at Port Richmond; discharged February 18th, 1864.

Van Buskirk, Cornelius. Enrolled March 8th, 1864, at New York; age 30; discharged August 5th, 1865. Port Richmond, N. Y.

Van Houghton, Samuel. Enrolled December 7th, 1861, at New York; age 30; wounded and captured at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864; discharged October 14th, 1865. 592 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

Van Pelt, George. Enrolled January 4th, 1864; age 20; mustered out June 19th, 1865.

Van Pelt, George. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Port Richmond; age 19; discharged November 19th, 1862. Elizabeth, N. J.

Van Wormer, Charles. Enrolled September 3d, 1862, at Volney; age 34; died at Salisbury, N. C.

Vaughn, William. Enrolled December 21st, 1861, at Port Richmond; age 30; mustered out December 20th, 1864.

Vauthier, Frank. Enrolled January 15th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 32; mustered out with company. Equinunk, Wayne County, Pa.

Wadsworth, Daniel. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at New York.

Wakelly, Martin. Died in Emory Hospital, Washington, July 22d, 1864.



Walters, Henry, Artificer. Enrolled January 16th, 1864 ; mustered out with company. 126 North First Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ward, Rowland. Enrolled October 29th, 1862 ; captured at Ream's Station ; discharged June 23d, 1865. Nunda, N. Y.

Webster, Charles W., Sergeant. Enrolled December 24th, 1861, at New York.

Weidman, John. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Weinberg, Isaac. Enrolled March 9th, 1864 ; discharged October 21st, 1864.

White, Marion. Enrolled June 17th, 1862, at New York ; age 43 ; discharged June 6th, 1863.

Willard, Albert J., Artificer. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Webster, N. Y.

Wood, Norman B. Enrolled August 26th, 1862, at New York ; age 36 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out June 9th, 1865.

Youmans, Walter. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Young, Benjamin F. Transferred from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; died at Salisbury, N. C.

Young, William, Sergeant. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at New York ; age 22.

Zabriskie, Gabrel, Corporal. Enrolled January 17th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; mustered out June 26th, 1865. 2154 Third Avenue, New York.





## COMPANY F.

ADAMS, ABNER POLK, Sergeant. Born July 2d, 1844, at Pike, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he was reared and educated at Pike Seminary. Enrolled February 22d, 1862, at Wiscoy, N. Y.; severely wounded June 18th, 1864; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Franklerville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Addis, Lyman. Mustered out May 18th, 1865.

Aiken, Edwin F. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Genesee Falls; age 34; mustered out May 18th, 1865.

Aldrich, Edwin A. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Genesee Falls; age 18; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Madison, Lake County, Dak.

Allen, Alonzo. Enrolled March 17th, 1864, at Corinth; age 18; captured August 25th, 1864.

Allen, Earl A. Enrolled December 18th, 1863, at Hume; age 18; mustered out with company. Cancaada, Allegany County, N. Y.

Argent, Samuel. Enrolled December 2d, 1862, at New York.

Aspinall, Joseph, Quartermaster Sergeant. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bachey, Julius. Enrolled November 28th, 1862, at New York.

Baker, Arvilla D. Enrolled February 18th, 1864, at Groveland; age 18; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Portage City, Wis.

Baker, Hiram. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry; mustered out with company.

Barney, Nathan. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 26; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Barnish, James H. Enrolled February 23d, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 23; mustered out with company.

Barrows, Byron. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Hume; age 24; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Nunda, N. Y.



1. 2. 3.

1. Serg't Joseph Aspinall.

2. Corp'l John H. Dunn.

3. John H. Sanders.

Bauer, Anthony. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 21 ; veteran recruit from Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Behee, George F., Corporal. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Bell, Henry. Enrolled September 15th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out May 18th, 1865.

Benedict, Levi. Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps December 22d, 1864.

Bentley, David. Enrolled September 28th, 1862, at New York ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Bentley, William. Enrolled September 28th, 1862, at New York ; mortally wounded June 18th, 1864.

Berry, Lewis. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; wounded in right thigh at Sutherland's Station ; mustered out June 26th, 1865. Lake City, Ia.

Berry, Pembroke. Enrolled October 1st, 1862, at New York ; died of typhoid fever at Fort Ethan Allen, November 20th, 1862.

Bertel, Henry B. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 29 ; died June 22d, 1864.

Bicknell, George. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York ; wounded and transferred to One Hundred and Fourth Company, Veteran Reserve Corps, August 29th, 1864. 243 East Forty-ninth Street, New York.

Billington, Joseph. Enrolled September 22d, 1862, at New York ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Blair, William C., Corporal. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at New York ; mustered out with company.

Blowers, George E. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Centreville ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Aurora, N. Y.

Boylin, Luke. Enrolled January 2d, 1862, at Staten Island ; age 24.

Bracken, Peter. Enrolled November 28th, 1861, at New York ; age 19.

Brady, James. Enrolled January 2d, 1862, at New York ; age 27 ; veteran ; discharged October 12th, 1864.

Brewer, Charles W., Regimental Commissary Sergeant. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; mustered out with regiment. Farmingdale, N. J.

Brewer, Edward S. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Ghent ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Lordville, Delaware Co., N. Y.

Britton, William W. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 19 ; veteran ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Brower, Elias. Enrolled September 8th, 1864, at Monroe ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Brower, John. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.



Serg't Chas. W. Brewer.



- Brower, Josiah. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at Staten Island ; age 29.
- Burt, Caleb. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 35 ; discharged March 13th, 1865. Bridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn.
- Burton, William. Enrolled December 18th, 1861, at Mohawk ; age 27.
- Butler, Seymour B. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Cain, James. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.
- Caldwell, Robert. Transferred from Company G ; discharged March 21st, 1864.
- Campbell, Thaddeus, Corporal. Enrolled February 12th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 25 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Starrucca, Pa.
- Carey, James. Enrolled August 22d, 1862, at Smithtown, L. I. ; age 30 ; mustered out May 9th, 1865.
- Caryl, Frank. Enrolled August 22d, 1864, at Hume ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Rochester, N. Y.
- Caryl, Frederick. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Genesee Falls ; age 23 ; received three wounds at Petersburg, June 18th, 1864 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 296 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Chase, Avery W. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Pharsalia ; age 36 ; discharged March 23d, 1865. Hastings, Neb.
- Clarke, Charles. Discharged August 19th, 1863.
- Clark, Lewis M. Enrolled August 22d, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Pittsburg, Crawford County, Kan.
- Clark, William H. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 38 ; mustered out with company.
- Clapsaddle, Albert E. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 23 ; discharged June 7th, 1865.
- Clayton, G. L. Enrolled January 8th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; accidentally shot September 2d, 1862.
- Clothier, Richard H. Enrolled March 7th, 1864, at Corinth ; age 33 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Cumberland, Barron County, Wis.
- Condon, John. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Conklin, David, Veteran. Enrolled November 26th, 1861, at New York ; age 18 ; died July 8th, 1864.
- Cook, Charles. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Granger ; age 26 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.
- Cook, Frank M. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; died February 10th, 1865.
- Cooper, Harvey L. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out May 29th, 1865. Lake View, Mich.
- Cowey, James. Enrolled November 15th, 1864, at New York ; age 25.
- Cowing, James R. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Hume ; age 29 ; mustered out January 5th, 1865. Menominee, Dunn County, Wis.
- Cronk, Edward B., Corporal. Enrolled September 21st, 1863, at Caneadea ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Duke Centre, Pa.
- Cunningham, Thomas. Enrolled February 29th, 1864 ; age 42 ; died of fever June 4th, 1864.

Cushman, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out with company.

Dailey, John. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at Staten Island ; veteran ; missing ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Daly, Peter. Enrolled January 21st, 1862, at Staten Island ; discharged November 14th, 1862.

Daniels, Charles R. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Caneadea, N. Y.

Daniels, David D. Mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Davis, John. Enrolled October 4th, 1862, at New York ; discharged January 14th, 1863.

Decker, Willard. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Caneadea ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Decker, William H. Transferred from Company A, Forty-seventh Light Artillery ; wounded April 2d, 1865 ; mustered out June 26th, 1865.

Denigan, Francis. Enrolled December 12th, 1863, at Schenectady ; age 38 ; died December 18th, 1864.

Detrich, Orlando, Corporal. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Dey, Austin. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Allen ; age 33 ; killed in action August 25th, 1864.

Dill, Lewis. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; captured August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station ; mustered out June 29th, 1865. Rossburg, Allegany County, N. Y.

Dixon, William. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Dodge, Myron L. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume.

Donohoe, John. Enrolled December 5th, 1861, at New York ; age 23.

Dorrie, Richard. Enrolled November 27th, 1861, at New York ; age 20 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Downey, David S. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; discharged August 19th, 1863.

Drake, Jeremiah. Discharged January 14th, 1863. Goshen, N. Y.

Drew, Amos F. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Hume ; age 37 ; discharged March 2d, 1865.

Drew, Hiram. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Hume ; age 27 ; missing.

Driggleby, William. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out June 10th, 1865.

Deubert, Henry. Enrolled February 20th, 1864, at New York ; age 18 ; wounded June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg. 2431 Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Duffy, Nicholas. Enrolled December 5th, 1862, at New York.

Dunn, John H. Enrolled January 22d, 1862, at Staten Island ; age 19 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Earles, Stephen J. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Easterbrook, Whitmore B. Enrolled February 27th, 1864 ; age 24 ; mustered out June 2d, 1865.

Edward, Francis, Corporal. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Eello, Franklin B., Corporal. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; discharged August 6th, 1865.

Eldridge, John. Transferred from First Light Artillery ; wounded April 2d, 1865 ; discharged November 7th, 1865.

Eldridge, Lomas. Enrolled September 28th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 8th, 1865.

Elldridge, Mark, Sergeant. Enrolled September 27th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out with company.

Ellenwine, Henry. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Elmer, George. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Hume ; age 41 ; mustered out May 31st, 1865.

Elmore, Wilber. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Oramel, Allegany County, N. Y.

Emmons, Levi. Enrolled September 25th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Engrem, Anson, Corporal. Enrolled March 17th, 1864, at Troy ; age 32 ; mustered out with company.

Field, Horace. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry ; mustered out June 22d, 1865.

Finch, Daniel. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Hume ; age 34 ; died September 22d, 1864.

Fish, John C. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; age 29 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Fitch, Leander. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out January 9th, 1865.

Fizelle, Henry Clay. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; disabled at Petersburg ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 135 Java Street, Brooklyn.

Flanington, John, Musician. Enrolled December 2d, 1861, at New York ; age 19.

Fleming, Thomas. Enrolled December 12th, 1861, at New York ; age 43 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Foley, Patrick. Enrolled December 17th, 1861, at New York ; discharged December 17th, 1864.

Fox, Rodolph. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Centreville ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Freeland, Robert. Enrolled January 30th, 1862, at Staten Island ; disabled at Fort Ethan Allen, Va. ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps in May, 1864. Warsaw, N. Y.

Fuller, Carroll. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Genesee Falls ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Creamery P. O., Cerro Gordo County, Ia.

Fuller, Omer W. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out May 17th, 1865. Granger, Allegany County, N. Y.

Gegan, Christian. Enrolled November 27th, 1861, at New York ; age 25 ; died September 17th, 1864.

Gill, George W. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Albany ; age 21 ; mustered out May 19th, 1865.



Goble, Charles E. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 24 ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Gorden, Roger. Enrolled December 2d, 1861, at New York ; age 33 ; captured August 25th, 1864 ; missing.

Gould, Samuel F. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; discharged June 3d, 1865.

Grannis, Gurdon E. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Columbus ; age 18 ; mustered out June 16th, 1865. Greene, Chenango County, N. Y.

Gude, George A. Enrolled January 18th, 1862, at Staten Island ; age 19 ; discharged November 14th, 1862.

Guptill, Joseph N. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Granger, Allegany County, N. Y.

Hadden, John W. Date of enrollment wanting ; died of acute rheumatism April 19th, 1864.

Haggerty, John. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 25 ; veteran ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Haley, Thomas. Enrolled March 10th, 1864 ; age 24 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Hall, Robert. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Genesee Falls ; age 28 ; mustered out with company. Granger, N. Y.

Harvey, Henry. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Harris, George W. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford ; age 25 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Harris, Morris. Enrolled November 27th, 1861, at New York ; age 32 ; died November 21st, 1864.

Hartigan, Thomas. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at North Salem ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hartley, Edward. Enrolled December 31st, 1861, at New York ; age 25.

Hatch, John W. Enrolled September 26th, 1862, at New York ; discharged December 29th, 1864.

Hatch, William H., First Sergeant. Enrolled December 6th, 1861, at New York ; age 20 ; discharged December 5th, 1864. 437 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York.

Hathaway, Thomas. Enrolled December 11th, 1862, at Pike ; previously served in Seventy-eighth New York.

Hayden, William. Enrolled November 29th, 1861, at New York ; age 26.

Heady, James S. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; died November 29th, 1864.

Healey, Michael. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Healey, William H., Corporal. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 31 ; suffered sunstroke, and was discharged November 27th, 1862. 203 Wolf Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

Heidenreich, John. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 19 ; mustered out January 14th, 1865. 421 and 423 West Fifty-third Street, New York.

Henry, William. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at New York ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Herrbage, Charles. Enrolled March 10th, 1864, at New York ; age 19 ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Herrick, Robert. Enrolled February 29th, 1864 ; age 45 ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Hewson, James. Enrolled December 22d, 1862, at New York ; age 40 ; mustered out June 24th, 1865.

Hildreth, Algeoroy. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Genesee Falls ; age 32 ; mustered out June 24th, 1865.

Holley, Asa J. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Genesee Falls ; age 23 ; mustered out June 8th, 1865. Waupaca, Waupaca County, Wis.

Holley, Henry H. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Genesee Falls ; age 22 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Hunts, N. Y.

Hoover, Paschal. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Hoyt, John. Enrolled December 20th, 1864, at New York ; age 23.

Hubbard, Leander. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out May 22d, 1865. Greenleaf, Washington County, Kan.

Hulse, Joseph W., First Sergeant. Enrolled January 9th, 1862, at New York ; age 19 ; captured at Ream's Station ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Asbury Park, N. J.

Hutchings, Edward. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at South East ; age 22 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hyde, Wallace, Wagoner. Enrolled September 27th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out with company. Bethel, Fayette County, Ia.

Hyde, Samuel P., Artificer. Enrolled September 27th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out with company. Dalton, Livingston County, N. Y.

Istead, Charles W. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Menomonee, Dunn County, Wis.

Isbell, Galette H. Prisoner at Ream's Station. Died in Salisbury.

Jackson, John H., Artificer. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Jaycox, Charles E. Enrolled September 2d, 1862, at Bedford ; age 19 ; mustered out May 22d, 1865.

Jennings, John. Enrolled November 27th, 1861, at New York ; age 27.

Johnson, Eugene, Corporal. Enrolled August 26th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Wappinger Falls, N. Y.

Johnson, James. Enrolled January 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 39.

Johnson, Thomas W. Enrolled August 20th, 1862, at Smithtown ; discharged February 13th, 1865.

Jones, Charles. Enrolled December 12th, 1863, at New York ; age 37 ; died of wounds received on picket October 25th, 1864.

Jones, James. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; discharged for disability May 29th, 1865.

Jones, William H., Corporal. Enrolled January 15th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; veteran ; died March 13th, 1865.

Julian, George. Enrolled February 25th, 1864, at Dunkirk ; age 43 ; died of typhoid-fever October 1st, 1864.

Kane, Lewis, Corporal. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Pike ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Keegan, Edward. Enrolled February 23d, 1864, at Tompkinsville ; age 27 ; mustered out with company.

Keegan, Thomas W. Enrolled September 27th, 1862, at Brooklyn ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Keeling, Peter. Enrolled December 24th, 1861, at New York ; age 26.

Keesey, Henry. Enrolled April 17th, 1862, at Fort De Kalb, Va. ; drowned while bathing in Potomac River, July 28th, 1863.

La Due, William. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; captured August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out January 29th, 1865.

Lombard, Rowell. Enrolled November 26th, 1861, at New York ; age 40 ; discharged April 4th, 1864. San Francisco, Cal.

Laville, Peter. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Genesee Falls ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Kendall, Monroe Co., Wis.

Lawrence, Henry P. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 27 ; died of wounds received April 2d, 1865.

Lawrence, John B. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 45 ; died June 1st, 1864.

Lawrenson, John, Corporal. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 32 ; discharged March 17th, 1864. 1121 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

Layton, John S. Enrolled January 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; veteran ; discharged March 20th, 1865.

Layton, Josiah. Enrolled January 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 20 ; veteran ; died of wounds received at Petersburg, June 18th, 1864.

Layton, Nelson. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; died February 23d, 1862.

Lehman, George W. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 23 ; wounded left hand May, 1864.

Leslie, Henry. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at New York ; age 19 ; killed in action June 18th, 1864.

Leslie, William. Enrolled December 10th, 1861, at New York ; age 21 ; discharged December 27th, 1864.

Lester, Michael. Enrolled December 16th, 1863, at New York ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Ling, John. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 40 ; captured at Wilderness, Va., May 6th, 1864.

Ling, John H., Musician. Enrolled February 10th, 1862, at Staten Island ; age 40 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Lockey, Franklin. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at New York ; age 18 ; discharged August 7th, 1865.

Lockwood, Robert. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; died of typhoid fever November 16th, 1863.

Lombard, Samuel. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; wounded May 10th, 1864.

Loughlin, Michael. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Genesee Falls ; age 34 ; wounded May 25th, 1864, at North Anna River ; discharged October 13th, 1864. Granger, N. Y.

Lynch, Thomas. Enrolled December 12th, 1861, at New York ; age 35 ; discharged July 16th, 1862.



Marshall, Thomas P. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York.

Mack, Patrick. Enrolled December 5th, 1861, at New York ; age 23 ; veteran.

Mahan, John. Enrolled February 26th, 1864, at New York ; age 28 ; discharged May 30th, 1865.

Marsh, Hiram. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Mars, Samuel S. Enrolled September 25th, 1864, at New York ; mustered out July 1st, 1865. Cuba, Allegany County, N. Y.

Marsh, Virgil. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

McAllister, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out with company.

McAntee, Patrick. Enrolled September 27th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 26 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

McAvoy, Thomas. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out June 17th, 1865.

McCarty, Thomas. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

McChesney, Samuel. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 20 ; discharged January 20th, 1862.

McCracken, William. Enrolled January 30th, 1862, at Staten Island ; age 24 ; veteran.

McCracken, William, Sergeant. Enrolled September 23d, 1863, at New York ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Rockville, Allegany County, N. Y.

McDermott, John. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Genesee Falls ; age 34 ; mustered out with company.

McDonnell, John. Enrolled January 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 20 ; died March 29th, 1862.

McEwen, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out with company. South Dayton, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

McGomery, George. Enrolled January 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 35 ; discharged November 27th, 1862.

McMahon, Patrick. Enrolled December 8th, 1861, at New York ; age 22.

McNamarrh, Michael, Musician. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

McNamarrh, John. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out May 22d, 1865.

Meginty, Borden. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 20 ; veteran ; discharged July 18th, 1865.

Mershan, Leason. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry.

Metzger, Charles B., Sergeant. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 24 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 90 Main Street, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Miller, Daniel. Enrolled February 27th, 1864, at New York ; age 27 ; discharged August 6th, 1865.

Miller, Michael. Enrolled February 24th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 29 ; wounded April 2d, 1865 ; discharged December 1st, 1865.

Moltrup, Gilbert. Enrolled September 21st, 1862, at New York ; killed in action June 18th, 1864.

Moore, Edward E. Enrolled September 9th, 1862, at New York ; discharged August 19th, 1863.

Moore, James. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; wounded June 22d, 1864.

Moore, Julian B. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Guilford ; age 33 ; died August 21st, 1864.

Morse, Isaac L. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Hume ; age 19 ; died of fever July 12th, 1864.

Morse, Theodore. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Hume ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. East Dayton, Tuscola County, Mich.

Mount, Joseph, Corporal. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 30 ; veteran ; mustered out August 22d, 1865. Redbank, N. J.

Munson, Jeremiah. Enrolled September 22d, 1862, at New York ; died December 5th, 1864.

Murphy, Patrick. Enrolled September 27th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 34 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Mynard, Amel, Sergeant. Enrolled September 13th, 1862, at Hume ; discharged January 31st, 1865.

Nash, Adelbert E., Corporal. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Portage ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Hunts, Allegany County, N. Y.

Neady, James M. Enrolled January 10th, 1864, at Columbus ; age 18 ; killed in action April 2d, 1865.

Newman, Abram R., Sergeant. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 20 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Newman, James L., Corporal. Enrolled January 9th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. Manasnagan, Monmouth County, N. J.

Nichols, Charles R. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Nobles, Ezekiel. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, to Veteran Reserve Corps ; wounded June 18th, 1864.

Nungezer, Horace G. Enrolled January 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 19 ; veteran ; wounded June 18th, 1864 ; died July 14th, 1864.

Nye, Daniel. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Nye, Dewitt. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Oakley, Andrew J. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out May 31st, 1865. Hume, N. Y.

O'Brien, Patrick. Enrolled October 2d, 1863, at New York.

O'Donnel, Samuel. Enrolled February 10th, 1862, at Staten Island ; discharged November 14th, 1862.

O'Donnelly, Michael. Enrolled December 2d, 1861, at Staten Island ; discharged November 27th, 1862.

O'Keefe, John J., Sergeant. Enrolled December 2d, 1862, at New York ; mustered out with company.

O'Lahan, Larry, Sergeant. Enrolled December 16th, 1861, at New York ; age 29 ; discharged December 24th, 1864.

Ovenden, Roverdenas, Corporal. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Palmer, Andrew J. Enrolled August 22d, 1864, at Hume ; age 25 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Rossburg, N. Y.

Palmer, Marcelus. Enrolled September 21st, 1862, at Rushford ; discharged January 14th, 1863.

Parcelo, Henry S. Enrolled February 18th, 1864, at Portage ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Parker, Melvin W. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Parsell, John. Transferred from Company D, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; captured at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864.

Parkhurst, Melvin. Enrolled October 1st, 1862 ; discharged November 22d, 1864.

Patterson, William M. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 36 ; mustered out with company. Dansville, Pa.

Pearll, Thomas. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Pearson, Egbert, Corporal. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Hume ; died August 20th, 1864.

Peck, A. J., Sergeant. Enrolled December 28th, 1861, at Staten Island ; age 27 ; discharged December 29th, 1862.

Perkins, John. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Perrin, Edward A., Corporal. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company. Batavia, N. Y.

Perry, George. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Petteys, Edwin J. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Hume ; age 36 ; mustered out with company.

Platenburg, Peter. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; died June 25th, 1864.

Pratt, Albert. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Pike ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Pratt, Martin. Enrolled October 27th, 1862, at Castile ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Montevideo, Minn.

Priest, Frederick. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry.

Prill, John. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; age 35 ; mustered out May 18th, 1865.

Puff, Goodley. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out May 30th, 1865.

Purdy, Augustus. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Centreville ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Fillmore, N. Y.

Quin, James. Enrolled November 27th, 1861, at New York ; age 23 ; discharged November 26th, 1864.



Ransier, Lorenzo J. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Riley, Patrick. Enrolled November 27th, 1861, at New York ; age 24.

Riley, William. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Genesee Falls ; age 24 ; died January 31st, 1865.

Ringer, Alonzo. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out May 13th, 1865.

Robison, William O. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Rogers, Joseph H. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Providence ; captured August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 22d, 1865.

Ronan, Thomas. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Rose, Frederick. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; discharged October 4th, 1864.

Rose, Philander. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; discharged September 23d, 1864.

Rosenbower, Nicholas. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; mustered out with company.

Ross, Robert. Enrolled September 6th, 1862, at New York.

Rowel, Charles H. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Portage ; age 18 ; killed in action June 18th, 1864.

Ryan, John. Enrolled January 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 30 ; mustered out January 19th, 1865.

Ryan, Thomas. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; veteran.

Sanders, John H. Enrolled December 2d, 1861, at New York ; age 19 ; veteran ; mustered out with company.

Sandford, George. Enrolled November 26th, 1861, at New York ; age 35 ; died from a fall April 22d, 1862.

Sanford, Charles. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 135 North Elliott Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sarles, Charles M. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at South Salem ; age 22 ; mustered out July 5th, 1865. North Salem, N. Y.

Sawtell, James B. D. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Scott, William. Enrolled November 26th, 1861, at New York ; age 19.

Schultz, Isaac K. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Shafer, George W. Enrolled September 28th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Valley Springs, Minnehaha County, Dak.

Sharp, Benjamin W. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at New York.

Shepherd, George H. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Granger ; captured at battle of Wilderness May 6th, 1864.

Sherman, George W. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Canadea, N. Y.

Short, Michael. Enrolled September 28th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 43 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Smith, Abner. Enrolled January 27th, 1862, at Staten Island ; age 19 ; veteran ; killed in action June 9th, 1864.

Smith, Jacob M. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Manning. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 16th, 1865. Wiscoy, N. Y.

Smith, Peter. Enrolled March 7th, 1864, at Providence ; age 19 ; mustered out May 15th, 1865. 39 Second Street, Saratoga, N. Y.

Smith, Silas H., Artificer. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Thomas. Enrolled December 12th, 1861, at New York ; age 28 ; discharged December 24th, 1864.

Smith, Thomas. Enrolled December 31st, 1861, at New York ; age 29.

Sowle, George W., Wagoner. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Spencer, James S. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Portage ; age 18 ; mustered out June 2d, 1865.

Spencer, Warren. Enrolled September 8th, 1862, at Bedford ; age 19 ; died of diphtheria April 5th, 1863.

Springstead, George W. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry ; discharged July 6th, 1865

Stenson, Thomas G. Enrolled March 1st, 1864, at New York ; age 24 ; mustered out with company. Mendon, New Haven County, Conn.

Stephens, Theodore. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Steves, Martin. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out May 29th, 1865.

Stewart, George. Enrolled December 13th, 1862, at New York ; died October 31st, 1864.

Spicknell, William, Sergeant. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Pike ; discharged June 30th, 1865. Warsaw, N. Y.

Streeter, Stephen. Enrolled November 26th, 1861, at New York ; age 43 ; discharged July 15th, 1862

Thomkins, J. L. Enrolled December 9th, 1861, at New York ; age 44.

Timmerson, Oliver. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Townsend, Stephen. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Infantry.

Trall, Sheldon, First Sergeant. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Hume, N. Y.

Trall, Spencer, Corporal. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at Hume ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Hume, N. Y.

Tyrrell, William R. Enrolled December 21st, 1861, at New York ; age 19 ; captured August 25th, 1864.

Van Outerstep, John, Corporal. Enrolled January 15th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; died June 22d, 1864.



Thos. G. Stenson.

Vogel, Edward. Enrolled December 14th, 1861, at New York ; age 19 ; captured at North Anna, Va., May 25th, 1864.

Wager, Howard. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Gallatin ; age 40 ; captured before Petersburg June 18th, 1864.

Wait, Darwin, Corporal. Enrolled September 11th, 1862, at Eagle ; wounded October 1st, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Castile, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Wait, T. D. Enrolled November 18th, 1861, at New York ; age 24 ; discharged December 24th, 1864. Hermitage, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Walsh, James H. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; discharged August 7th, 1865.

Washaw, John. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Watson, Charles. Enrolled September 28th, 1862, at New York ; discharged August 19th, 1863.

Weaver, Ira R. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Buffalo ; age 43 ; killed April 2d, 1865.

Welsh, Michael. Enrolled September 22d, 1862, at New York ; discharged July 5th, 1865.

Whitney, Charles W., Sergeant. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Wicks, Peter W. Enrolled as recruit October 7th, 1862.

Wilber, Albert E. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Williams, John. Enrolled December 29th, 1861, at New York ; age 24.

Wilson, James H., Sergeant. Enrolled January 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; veteran ; mustered out with company. 215 Allen Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Wilson, Rolla. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Wilson, Simon A. Enrolled September 28th, 1862, at New York ; missing in action at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864.

Wilson, Thomas, Sergeant. Enrolled December 5th, 1861, at New York ; age 33 ; discharged December 6th, 1862 ; died at Washington, D. C., December 17th, 1883, of pneumonia ; was a clerk in A. G. O. at time of his death.

Wilson, Thomas. Transferred from Company G, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery. A. G. O., Washington, D. C.

Wood, Stephen B. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at Bedford ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Newton, Fairfield Co., Conn.

Wood, William H. Enrolled February 23d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 24 ; mustered out May-26th, 1865.

Woodhouse, Francis C. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 33 ; died of wounds July 31st, 1864.

Wright, Aaron H. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Hume ; age 32 ; Veteran Reserve ; last served in Company I, Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Wynkoop, William W. Enrolled January 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 30 , mustered out January 23d, 1865.





## COMPANY G.

ANDERSON, EDWARD. Enrolled June 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 32 ; discharged February 17th, 1864.

Abblett, William H. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. National Soldiers' Home, New Hampton, Virginia.

Albrecht, Joseph. Enrolled October 12th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 25 ; mustered out June 7th, 1865. Sidney, Neb.

Adams, John. Enrolled July 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 41.

Allard, James. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Angle, Philip S., Corporal. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Stamford, N. Y. ; age 22 ; killed June 18th, 1864. Referred to in account of that battle by Major Knower.

Austin, William. Enrolled June 26th, 1862, at New York ; age 21.

Baker, John. Enrolled July 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bain, Lawrence. Enrolled July 4th, 1862, at New York ; age 33.

Barley, Charles. Enrolled July 10th, 1862, at Rondout, N. Y. ; age 28 ; discharged January 6th, 1863.

Bartels, William. Enrolled July 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 26.

Basett, George. Enrolled July 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 21.

Bautel, Sebastian. Enrolled October 12th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 28 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Belcher, George. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Lawrence ; age 18 ; died June 9th, 1864.

Benson, Marion R. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Walkkill ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bentler, Albert. Enrolled July 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

Bergen, Charles, Sergeant. Enrolled August 15th, 1862, at New York ; age 23.

Backer, Simeon. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Beach, John C., Corporal. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Beckwith, Henry C., First Sergeant. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Benjamin, William F. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bergen, Thomas, Corporal. Enrolled July 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 43 ; discharged February 18th, 1864.

Bernhardt, Elias. Enrolled June 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 21.

Berry, Daniel. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Best, John. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Masonville ; age 18 ; missing August 25th, 1864.

Beya, Richard F. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Mount Hope ; age 29 ; died October 18th, 1864.

Blackmore, Charles. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Blackcreek, George. Enrolled January 5th, 1864 ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bliss, William. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Bore, Peter. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at New York ; age 27.

Botee, Gustavus E. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 18 ; mustered out July 5th, 1865.

Brannigan, Thomas. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 33 ; wounded June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg.

Bronson, Daniel N. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Scriba ; age 32 ; mustered out June 26th, 1865. East Oswego, N. Y.

Brown, Charles. Enrolled December 6th, 1863, at Schenectady ; age 36 ; mustered out May 13th, 1865.

Brown, George. Enrolled August 10th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Brown, James. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; missing May 27th, 1864 ; supposed to have been prisoner of war.

Brown, Joseph K. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Brown, Thomas. Enrolled November 1st, 1862, at Brooklyn ; age 25.

Brown, William. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Salem ; age 26 ; discharged March 9th, 1864, for disability, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va.

Brownell, Artemus D. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bryant, Henry. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; discharged February 17th, 1864.

Bucannon, Archibald. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Buck, James H. Enrolled August 31st, 1864, at Castile ; age 22 ; died December 4th, 1864.

Bulacher, Frank. Enrolled July 30th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 38 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bonnibard, Oscar. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-

fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Excelsior, Richland County, Wis.

Burch, William F. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico ; age 38 ; died July 3d, 1864.

Burns, Francis. Enrolled July 6th, 1862, at Rondout, N. Y. ; age 21.

Burns, John. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Burr, Martin. Enrolled October 31st, 1862, at Brooklyn ; age 21.

Burrus, Samuel. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Scriba ; age 26 ; died November 11th, 1864, in prison, at Salisbury, N. C.

Bush, James. Transferred from Company H. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Callaghan, Terence. Transferred from Company H. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Caldwell, Robert. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 28 ; transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Carlin, Peter. Enrolled July 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; missing in action August 25th, 1864 ; paroled prisoner ; rejoined December 20th, 1864 ; wounded April 1st, 1865 ; discharged June 15th, 1865.

Carey, Richard. Enrolled June 27th, 1862, at New York ; age 30 ; drowned August 19th, 1862, in Potomac, near Fort DeKalb.

Casson, James W. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Clark, Charles. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford ; age 24 ; transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company I.

Collins, Timothy. Enrolled June 25th, 1862, at New York ; mustered out June 24th, 1865.

Comaskay, Thomas. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Conklin, Joseph. Enrolled June 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 28.

Connolly, Bernard, First Sergeant. Enrolled July 10th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Died since discharge.

Connelly, John. Wounded June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. ; discharged June 26th, 1865. Cohoes, N. Y.

Conroy, Robert. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Cook, Peter. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico ; age 36 ; died August 28th, 1864, in hospital, at Washington.

Corwin, Alsop L. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Mount Hope ; age 44 ; discharged April 28th, 1865, for disability, at United States Army Hospital, near Troy, N. Y. ; also served in Company F, Twenty-third New York Volunteers.

Cotter, William. Enrolled July 28th, 1862, at New York.

Cowley, Charles. Enrolled January 8th, 1864, at Springfield ; age 28 ; killed in action August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va.

Cowhay, Martin. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at New York ; age 34 ; mustered out May 12th, 1865.

Cox, Daniel. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 23 ; died April 16th, 1865, of disease, at his home, while on furlough from United States Army General Hospital, Baltimore, Md.

Crary, James R. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 15 ; mustered out June 26th, 1865.



Creane, Henry. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Infantry ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Cunningham, John, Corporal. Enrolled July 14th, 1864, at New York ; age 38 ; captured August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Currie, Pierre. Enrolled July 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 44 ; discharged October 16th, 1862.

Currier, Oliver. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Curtis, William. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Cusack, Joseph. Enrolled December 10th, 1863, at New York ; age 41 ; discharged April 4th, 1864, for disability, at camp, near Stevensburg, Va.

Daniels, David. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Darrow, Isaac. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Davenport, Henry J. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Davis, Charles. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Mount Hope ; age 24 ; wounded in action May 30th, 1864, at Totopotomoy Creek ; missing in action August 25th, 1864.

Day, Benjamin. Enrolled February 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 22.

Decker, William. Enrolled August 26th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Dennis, Charles L. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Mexico ; age 40 ; wounded and transferred October 11th, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps, Fourth Company, Second Battalion. Texas, Oswego County, N. Y.

Derby, Charles, Corporal. Transferred from Company H, New York Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Dersen, Franklin. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Donnelly, Arthur. Enrolled July 31st, 1862, at New York ; age 29 ; missing August 25th, 1864 ; paroled prisoner ; rejoined December 20th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Dougherty, Michael. Enrolled July 3d, 1862, at New York ; age 33 ; wounded June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Douglas, Philip W. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Dornin, Nicholas. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Dovetan, James. Enrolled July 10th, 1862, at New York ; age 25.

Doyle, Charles H., Corporal. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Drake, Manning. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Drew, John. Enrolled November 1st, 1862, at Brooklyn ; age 27.

Drum, Henry, Corporal. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 21 ; wounded at Ream's Station ; died January 3d, 1865, of disease, in First Division, Second Corps Hospital.

Drummond, William S. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 43 ; discharged February 7th, 1864.

Dullard, Kearin. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at New York ; age 18 ; missing August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Dunwell, George W., Sergeant. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at New Lebanon ; age 19 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Dutcher, Edward H., Corporal. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; discharged July 11th, 1865.

Dyer, William, Sergeant. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; discharged August 16th, 1865. Saginaw, Mich.

Eastwood, Augustus. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 20 ; discharged November 19th, 1864, for disability, at General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor.

Emerson, Israel L. Enrolled August 6th, 1864, at Troy ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 514 Fulton Street, Troy, N. Y.

Emmett, John. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, June 4th, 1865 ; date of discharge wanting.

Endres, Rudolph. Enrolled August 9th, 1862, at New York ; age 26.

Eveleigh, Henry. Enrolled October 30th, 1862, at Brooklyn ; age 32.

Fahey, Cornelius. Enrolled January 23d, 1864, at New Lisbon ; age 23.

Farrand, George A. Enrolled September 7th, 1864, at Springwater ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Farmer, James E. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Orwell, Oswego County, N. Y.

Farrell, Owen. Enrolled July 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 33 ; discharged October 1st, 1863.

Fagan, Michael. Enrolled July 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 42 ; missing in action August 20th, 1864 ; prisoner of war ; rejoined ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Findinger, John C. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Fitzgerald, William. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at South Salem ; age 21 ; transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Fitzpatrick, Edward. Enrolled July 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 32 ; captured August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station ; recaptured August 27th, 1864, at Richmond, Va. ; discharged June 10th, 1865.

Foley, James. Enrolled June 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 20 ; killed in action June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

Foster, Thomas. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 27 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.



Israel L. Emerson.

Fleisch, Anton. Enrolled November 21st, 1863, at New York, age 34 ; discharged April 4th, 1864.

Francisco, Harvey. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Italy, N. Y. ; age 18 ; discharged August 6th, 1865.

Franck, Felix. Enrolled July 2d, 1862, at New York ; age 29.

Frazer, Andrew J. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Frazer, John W. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Syracuse ; age 18 ; prisoner of war August 25th, 1864 ; died November 2d, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.

Frey, Martin. Enrolled August 6th, 1862, at New York ; age 24.

Gharaughty, Thomas. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York ; age 25 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Garden, Lester C. Enrolled July 10th, 1862, at New York ; age 35 ; discharged January 6th, 1863.

Garland, Joseph, Sergeant. Enrolled January 23d, 1864, at New York ; age 36 ; missing in action August 25th, 1864 ; paroled prisoner of war ; promoted Corporal August 31st, 1864, and Sergeant July 1st, 1865 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Garvey, Dominick. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 25 ; missing in action August 25th, 1864.

Gibney, Richard. Enrolled July 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 43 ; died February 6th, 1864, of disease, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va.

Gibson, John, alias ; John Bergin correct name. Assumed the name Gibson to prevent parents finding him. Had previously served 3 months in Sixty-ninth New York Infantry ; enrolled February 2d, 1864, at New York ; age 19 ; was detailed in Battery B, First Rhode Island Battery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Mountain View, Santa Clara County, Cal.

Gillespie, James. Enrolled September 5th, 1864, at Eagle ; age 22 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Arcade, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Gleadle, James. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Rochester ; age 36 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Glynn, Patrick. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Goldsmith, Peter W. Enrolled December 24th, 1863 ; age 21 ; killed in action August 15th, 1864, at Deep Bottom, Va.

Gonnie, Joseph. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Graham, William. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Grant, Oscar, Corporal. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Milford ; age 15 ; wounded in action April 2d, 1865 ; discharged July 19th, 1865. Manson, Calhoun County, Ia.

Gray, Charles. Enrolled July 11th, 1862, at New York ; age 32.

Gregg, William, Jr. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Gregory, Daniel W. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Wallkill ; age 20 ; died November 19th, 1864, of disease, at Mamakating, N. Y.

Griffin, Daniel. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Griffin, Michael J. Enrolled July 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 38.

Grover, Lorenzo H. Enrolled July 14th, 1862, at New York ; discharged July 30th, 1863.



Grutsig, William. Enrolled October 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 19.

Guarrand, Pierre. Enrolled October 28th, 1862, at Carmel ; age 32.

Hadden, John W. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at South East ; age 36 ; transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Haggerty, John. Enrolled June 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 22.

Hale, Robert. Transferred June 8th, 1865, to Company I.

Hallett, George W., Sergeant. Enrolled November 25th, 1863, at New York ; age 32 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Hammond, David A., Corporal. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at New Haven ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. North Scriba, Oswego County, N. Y.

Hammond, Jacob, Corporal. Enrolled December 1st, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 24 ; died November 26th, 1864, at Salisbury.

Handry, James. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Hansbrow, Thomas. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 23 ; promoted Sergeant January 1st, 1863 ; reduced to Private at his own request ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hardin, Frank M. Mustered out June 8th, 1865.

Harris, Charles. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Pawling ; age 41 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Harris, George W. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at Bedford ; age 25 ; transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Harrison, Stephen E. Enrolled December 5th, 1863, at New York ; age 23 ; was commissioned as Second Lieutenant, but not mustered in ; was afterward in the navy, and blown up on a gunboat on the Mississippi. Resides in Bridgeport, Conn.

Hartigan, Thomas. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at North Salem ; age 18 ; transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Hartley, John. Enrolled June 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 27 ; discharged March 23d, 1865, for disability, at General Hospital, David's Island, New York Harbor.

Hartley, James, Corporal. Enrolled August 5th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; wounded April 8th, 1865 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Hautsch, Frederick. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 29 ; transferred March 18th, 1864, to Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New York Volunteers.

Havens, Charles B.

Havens, Edwin.

Hay, Jeffrey. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Morris ; age 15 ; missing in action August 25th, 1864 ; probably killed.

Heden, James. Enrolled July 3d, 1862, at New York ; age 27.

Heiman, Bennett. Enrolled September 4th, 1864, at Lewisborough ; age 26 ; discharged September 8th, 1864.

Henderson, James, Sergeant. Enrolled July 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 30 ; promoted Corporal August 31st, 1864, Sergeant April 1st, 1865 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Henderson, William.

Hendricks, Richard. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and

Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; died August 1st, 1865, of disease, at Dangerfield Hospital, Virginia.

Henrietta, Owen. Enrolled September 7th, 1864, at Pike; age 43; mustered out June 3d, 1865. East Pike, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Hartman, John. Enrolled July 8th, 1862, at Rondout; age 31; mustered out September, 1865.

Hibbard, Reuben, Veteran. Enrolled January 30th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 35; wounded June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.; discharged December 2d, 1864.

Hoffman, Jacob. Enrolled November 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 32; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Hogan, Michael. Enrolled July 2d, 1862, at New York; age 24.

Holstein, John. Enrolled July 30th, 1862, at New York; age 33; promoted Sergeant June 1st, 1863; wounded June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Horton, Martin. Enrolled July 21st, 1864, at Bath; age 41, mustered out September 26th, 1865. He resided in Pultney, Steuben County, N. Y., until the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1886.

Howe, Joseph. Enrolled July 12th, 1862, at New York; age 27; discharged May 9th, 1865.

Hughes, John. Enrolled July 26th, 1862, at New York; age 27.

Hunter, William. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Lansingburg; age 22; captured at Ream's Station, Va., August 25th, 1864; mustered out June 23d, 1865.

Ingersoll, John J. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Pawling; age 18; died December 24th, 1864, of hardship and disease, while a prisoner of war, at Salisbury, N. C.

Jacob, Meliar. Enrolled October 27th, 1862, at New York; age 35.

Jacobs, Isaac. Enrolled July 12th, 1862, at New York; age 19; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jackson, Frederic, Corporal. Enrolled November 19th, 1864, at New York; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

James, William. Enrolled December 10th, 1863, at New York; age 35; transferred October 19th, 1864, to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Johns, Samuel. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Johnson, Eugene.

Johnson, James. Transferred from Company F, New York Volunteers; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Johnson, Peter. Enrolled December 4th, 1863, at New York; age 42; discharged October 23d, 1865.

Johnson, Thomas. Enrolled July 2d, 1862, at New York; age 29; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Johnson, William H. Enrolled June 18th, 1862, at New York; age 31.

June, Solomon. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; discharged August 14th, 1865, at Fort Barnard, Va.; by order of War Department.

Kane, Charles. Enrolled July 24th, 1862, at New York; age 34; reported as having probably died in an ambulance August 13th, 1864.

Kastner, Michael, Corporal. Enrolled November 21st, 1863, at New York ; age 19 ; promoted Corporal August 1st, 1865 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 111 S. Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Kehoe, William. Enrolled July 14th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; discharged March 23d, 1863.

Kenkel, Otto, Sergeant. Enrolled July 5th, 1862, at New York ; age 28 ; wounded August 23d, 1864 ; discharged January 28th, 1865. Warren, Warren County, Pa.

Kelly, James, Sergeant. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at New York ; age 25 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Kelley, Philip, Sergeant. Enrolled October 29th, 1862, at Brooklyn ; age 27 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Kelly, Stephen. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 29 ; discharged March 20th, 1864.

Kennedy, John. Enrolled December 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 40 ; discharged April 10th, 1864.

Kerck, Elert. Enrolled August 29th, 1864, at New York ; age 25 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Kinchlow, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out July 5th, 1865, at Philadelphia, per order of War Department.

Kinney, Dennis. Enrolled January 27th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 31 ; captured at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 10th, 1865.

King, Charles W. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 27 ; mustered out June 17th, 1865, per order of War Department.

King, James J. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico ; age 25 ; prisoner of war August 25th, 1864 ; died December 10th, 1864, at Salisbury.

Kipp, James. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Mount Hope ; age 18.

Kirkpatrick, James. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Lansingburg ; age 20 ; died September 20th, 1864, from effect of gunshot wound received June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

Kirkwood, Hugh. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Mount Hope ; age 28 ; wounded June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg ; discharged June 8th, 1865.

Kniffin, Albert F. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Wallkill ; age 29 ; veteran ; former service not stated ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.

Knight, Daniel. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Manchester ; age 26 ; wounded April 4th, 1865 ; discharged July 7th, 1865. Port Gibson, Ontario County, N. Y.

Kurk, Edward P. Enrolled January 26th, 1863, at New York ; age 33 ; missing in action August 25th, 1864.

Kurk, Patrick. Enrolled June 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 38 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Laddy, Philip.

Lane, Maurice. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at New York ; age 40 ; died April 14th, 1864, of disease, at hospital, Brandy Station, Va.

Leary, John. Enrolled July 5th, 1862, at Rondout ; age 21 ; mustered out October 9th, 1865.

Lee, James. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at New York ; age 19.



Lent, Milton G. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 40 ; mustered out May 29th, 1865.

Lewis, Homer, Sergeant. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at New Lebanon ; age 18 ; mustered out July 7th, 1865.

Long, Joseph. Enrolled December 5th, 1863, at New York ; age 45 ; discharged April 11th, 1864.

Madden, Edward. Discharged January 20th, 1865.

Mahoney, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Mangan, Thomas. Enrolled June 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 41 ; discharged February 18th, 1864.

Mapes, Seth, Jr. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Walkkill ; age 33 ; wounded in action June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va. ; mustered out September 21st, 1865. Montezuma, Gray County, Kan.

Martin, Charles. Enrolled August 1st, 1862, at New York ; age 42 ; discharged February 18th, 1864.

Martin, Charles. Enrolled February 12th, 1864, at New York ; age 29 ; killed August 25th, 1864.

Martin, John. Enrolled October 12th, 1864, at New York ; age 31.

Martin, Otto. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at New York ; age 19.

Martin, William. Enrolled January 23d, 1864, at New York ; age 36 ; mustered out June 2d, 1865.

Mapes, William H., Corporal. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Walkkill ; age 28 ; died August 26th, 1865.

Marsden, Henry. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico ; age 19 ; wounded June 3d, 1864, at Cold Harbor ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y.

Massey, Robert. Date of enrollment wanting ; age 25 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

McAdory, Alexander. Enrolled July 24th, 1862, at New York ; age 33.

McCaffery, Lawrence. Enrolled November 21st, 1863, at New York ; age 38 ; discharged April 11th, 1864.

McCormac, James, Sergeant. Enrolled March 17th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 25 ; discharged August 10th, 1865.

McDermott, Patrick. Enrolled July 26th, 1862, at New York ; age 36 ; missing in action August 25th, 1864.

McDonald, John. Enrolled December 8th, 1863, at New York ; age 39 ; discharged April 11th, 1864.

McEntee, Owen. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Avon ; age 32 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

McGloughlin, John. Enrolled November 25th, 1863, at New York ; age 41 ; veteran ; discharged April 11th, 1864.

McGee, John. Enrolled September 12th, 1862, at New York ; age 28.

McGovern, Hugh. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 21.

McGowan, Patrick. Enrolled June 20th, 1862, at New York ; age 18.

McGuire, James. Enrolled June 28th, 1862, at New York ; age 33 ; discharged March 22d, 1863.

McNally, Thomas, Corporal. Enrolled November 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

McNamee, James, Corporal. Enrolled June 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 25.

Meehan, James. Enrolled July 11th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Meier, Frederick. Enrolled October 12th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 38 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Meimiller, Charles. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 31.

Meyer, Ernst. Enrolled July 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 31 ; wounded in the leg at Ream's Station, Va. ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Deer Plain, Calhoun County, Ill.

Michael, George W. Enrolled January 29th, 1864, at Pawling ; age 18 ; wounded April 8th, 1865 ; mustered out July 8th, 1865.

Meir, Henry. Enrolled July 9th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; wounded March 31st, 1865 ; mustered out May 17th, 1865.

Miller, Abram G. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Poughkeepsie ; age 18 ; died July 2d, 1864.

Miller, James. Enrolled July 24th, 1862, at New York ; age 34.

Miller, Tighlman H. Enrolled July 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 27.

Minton, John. Enrolled July 9th, 1862, at New York ; age 27.

Moore, Seth. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Mount Hope ; age 38 ; died August 17th, 1864, of disease, in Orange County, N. Y.

Moran, John.

Moran, Patrick. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Mosher, Marion W. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Portage ; age 18 ; died October 16th, 1864, in Prison Hospital, Andersonville, Ga.

Morgan, Franklin W., Corporal. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Morse, Hezekiah. Enrolled June 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 21.

Murphy, Cornelius. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Lansingburg ; age 24 ; killed June 20th, 1864.

Murphy, John. Enrolled September 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 22.

Murphy, Stephen. Enrolled July 1st, 1862, at New York ; age 41 ; mustered out July 7th, 1865.

Murphy, William. Enrolled July 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 40 ; drowned September 14th, 1862, in the Potomac River.

Murtaugh, James. Enrolled July 11th, 1862, at New York ; age 44 ; transferred March 7th, 1865, to Thirty-seventh Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Muttner, John. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Myers, Francis. Enrolled July 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 23.

Oakley, William. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 26th, 1865, at Philadelphia, per order of War Department.

O'Banks, William M. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Pawling ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

O'Brien, James. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 23d, 1865.

- O'Brien, Jeremiah. Enrolled July 15th, 1862, at New York ; age 26.
- O'Brien, John. Enrolled September 21st, 1864, at Alabama ; age 20.
- O'Brian, Michael. Enrolled October 15th, 1862, at New York ; age 23.
- O'Connell, John. Enrolled June 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 30.
- Ogden, Stephen T. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, to this company as absent prisoner of war since May 10th, 1864.
- Ogler, Max. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at New York ; age 33 ; discharged February 18th, 1864.
- Ottman, Madison J. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Troy ; age 18 ; wounded, and transferred October 26th, 1864, to Twenty-second Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.
- Owens, Henry. Enrolled June 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 34.
- Palmer, George E. Enrolled June 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 31 ; mustered out June 17th, 1865.
- Parkhurst, Melvin. Transferred from Company A. Transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.
- Patterson, William. Enrolled August 9th, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; discharged June 9th, 1863.
- Perkins, John. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico ; age 35 ; prisoner of war August 25th, 1864 ; died December 16th, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.
- Pettengill, Simon. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico ; age 33 ; killed in action June 3d, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
- Phillips, Charles V. Enrolled July 18th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; wounded in the heel at Petersburg, also August 23d, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va. ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.
- Picket, James, Corporal. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.
- Potter, Charles. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Union Vale ; age 25.
- Plank, Ezra. Enrolled August 15th, 1862, at New York ; age 33 ; promoted 1864 to Regimental Commissary Sergeant.
- Plank, Sylvester. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at New Lebanon ; age 20 mustered out September 26th, 1865.
- Platt, Alanson. Transferred from Company A ; died March 14th, 1863.
- Platt, Horace. Transferred from Company A ; died February 16th, 1863.
- Predmore, Delos H. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; discharged September 10th, 1865. Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y.
- Preston, Joseph. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 37 ; mustered out June 19th, 1865, at Philadelphia, per direction of War Department.
- Prey, James. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 30.
- Provo, John. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Burns ; age 28 ; prisoner of war August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y.
- Quanst, Christian. Enrolled September 24th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 31 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Reilley, Edward, Corporal. Enrolled July 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 21.
- Reynolds, John. Enrolled July 28th, 1862, at New York ; age 36 ; discharged March 8th, 1864.



Riber, Gottlieb. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Rice, Orlando A., Sergeant. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Springfield ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Euclid, N. Y.

Riley, Thomas. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at New York ; age 44.

Rodgers, James. Enrolled January 6th, 1863, at Washington ; age 22.

Roberts, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Ryen, William. Transferred from Company A.

Sampson, George A., Sergeant. Transferred from Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers, as Corporal ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Sanders, John, Corporal. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Albany ; age 18 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Merrick, Hampden County, Mass.

Sanderson, William. Enrolled July 3d, 1862, at New York ; age 41.

Sarles, Charles M. Transferred from Company A. Transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Saunders, John. Enrolled June 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 36 ; died September 16th, 1862.

Scannell, James. Enrolled June 13th, 1862, at New York ; age 38.

Schwinder, Joseph. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers, as a Corporal ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Sebert, John S. Enrolled September 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 31 ; discharged July 16th, 1864.

Secley, Isaac D. Transferred from Battery H, First New York Artillery ; wounded at Culpeper while on battery drill ; mustered out July 11th, 1865. Wilmington, O.

Semback, Jacob. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Seers, James. Enrolled February 25th, 1864, at New York ; age 39 ; died October 29th, 1864, of disease, at United States Hospital, Beverly, N. J.

Seymour, Charles H. Enrolled August 4th, 1862, at New York ; age 44.

Shail, John. Transferred from Company A ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Shee, Lawrence. Enrolled July 6th, 1862, at Rondout ; age 24.

Sherman, Lewis. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; reported wounded.

Sheridan, George. Transferred from Company A.

Sheridan, William. Enrolled December 9th, 1863, at New York ; age 43 ; died July 15th, 1864.

Shohen, John. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Simpson, Henry. Enrolled July 3d, 1862, at New York ; age 27.

Slater, James D. Enrolled July 28th, 1862, at New York ; age 42 ; mustered out May 23d, 1865. National Soldiers' Home, New Hampton, Virginia.

Smith, Charles, Sergeant. Enrolled September 16th, 1862, at New York ; age 23 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Afterward in U. S. A.

Smith, David T., Sergeant. Transferred from Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Smith, Hiram. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at New Lebanon; age 24; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Afterwards in U. S. A.

Smith, John. Enrolled June 27th, 1862, at New York; age 30.

Smith, John, Sergeant. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 33; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Smith, John D. Enrolled December 16th, 1863, at Cohoes; age 19; died December 19th, 1864.

Smith, James B. Enrolled June 14th, 1862, at New York; age 25.

Smith, Thomas, Sergeant. Enrolled June 20th, 1862, at New York; age 20; died June 28th, 1864, from wounds received June 18th.

Smith, William. Enrolled August 6th, 1864, at Troy; age 18; died May 1st, 1865.

Solomon, Philip. Enrolled December 15th, 1863, at Brooklyn; age 22.

Spellman, Thomas. Enrolled February 12th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 18; transferred August 6th, 1864, to Tenth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Spencer, Warren. Transferred from Company A. Transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Speer, William, Corporal. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Walkkill; age 33; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Speiss, Peter. Enrolled August 10th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 32.

Stephenson, William. Enrolled June 13th, 1862, at New York; age 26; discharged March 8th, 1864.

Stevens, William. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico; age 35; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Texas, Oswego County, N. Y.

Stone, Henry. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; for record and discharge, see One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Stone, James W. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Poultney; age 38; wounded in the head June 18th, 1864; had his head bandaged and returned immediately to duty; died September 4th, 1864.

Suits, Erastus. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Mexico, N. Y.; age 35; discharged April 17th, 1865. Texas, N. Y.

Syers, Robert M. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at New York; age 28.

Tallman, Walter B., Corporal. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Artillery; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Perry, Wyoming County, N. Y.

Taylor, William. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; missing.

Thompson, Edward. Enrolled July 26th, 1862, at New York; age 30.

Thouringer, Joseph, Corporal. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York; age 29.

Tibbitts, Edward. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Artillery, as Corporal; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Tindell, Thomas. Enrolled July 16th, 1862, at New York; age 40; discharged May 2d, 1864.

Toomey, William. Transferred from Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Torrey, Frank. Enrolled January 26th, 1864, at Albany ; age 17 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Tower, James. Enrolled September 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 24.

Towner, William D., Musician. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Copoke ; age 19.

Travis, Albert. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Walkkill ; age 19 ; mustered out May 13th, 1865.

Travis, Harrison. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Walkkill ; age 23 ; died November 25th, 1864.

Travis, Moses G. Enrolled December 7th, 1863, at Gorham ; age 24 ; mustered out June 24th, 1865. Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y.

Turner, Lewis. Enrolled October 7th, 1862, at New York ; age 31.

Tuthill, Henry C. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Mount Hope ; age 18 ; killed August 23d, 1864.

Van Blaricum, Samuel I. Enrolled July 11th, 1862, at New York ; age 38 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. 712 Washington Street, New York.

Van Welden, Frederick. Enrolled August 4th, 1862, at New York ; died November 26th, 1862.

Wade, Jesse F., Corporal. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Walkkill ; age 29 ; died April 17th, 1865.

Wakefield, David A. Enrolled December 25th, 1863, at Ticonderoga ; age 32 ; died June 27th, 1864.

Waldon, John. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1864.

Walker, Andrew. Transferred from Company A ; discharged November 10th, 1862.

Walsh, William. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Ward, Henry C. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Weed, Adelbert. Enrolled January 8th, 1864, at Springfield ; age 18 ; died January 26th, 1865.

Wesley, Charles. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Tompkins ; age 18 ; died July 20th, 1864.

Weyenberg, John. Enrolled July 12th, 1862, at New York ; age 44 ; discharged February 21st, 1864.

White, William B. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Eaton ; age 34 ; died November 10th, 1864.

Wild, John. Enrolled July 29th, 1862, at New York ; age 38.

Williams, Charles. Enrolled June 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 26.

Williams, Charles E.

Wiley, Lamiah E. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Burns ; age 21 ; died November 15th, 1864.

Williamson, John. Enrolled July 28th, 1862, at New York ; age 27.

Wilson, Charles. Transferred from Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; discharged August 30th, 1865.

Wilson, Stephen. Enrolled October 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 19.



Wilson, William. Enrolled November 23d, 1863, at New York ; age 23.

Winnans, William H. Transferred from Company K ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Wixon, Alvah. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 44 ; wounded twice, June 18th, 1864 ; discharged October 7th, 1864.

Wood, James K. P. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 19 ; killed June 18th, 1864. Shot through the head.

Wood, Stephen B. Transferred from Company A. Transferred October 4th, 1862, to Company F.

Woodruff, Caleb. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Walkill ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865 ; shot through the head.

Wolsey, John, Corporal. Enrolled June 21st, 1862, at New York ; age 39 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Wright, Andrew. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at New York ; age 34 ; killed in action June 18th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

Yont, Sabatic. Enrolled October 27th, 1862, at New York ; age 36.

York, Richard, Corporal. Enrolled July 3d, 1862, at New York ; age 36 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.





## COMPANY H.



1.

1. First Serg't T. A. Theban.  
2. Serg't D. B. Jones.



2.



3.

3. E. W. Burge.  
4. Serg't G. W. Brownell.



4.

ABBEY, CHARLES E., Corporal. Enrolled December 8th, 1863 ; age 20 ; shot in the face at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; was afterward promoted Corporal ; mustered out with company.

Annisty, George R. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Adams, Erastus D. Enrolled January 15th, 1864, at Middlesex ; age 21 ; wounded May 19th, 1864, before Petersburg ; discharged June 15th, 1865. Middlesex, Yates County, N. Y.

Allardice, James H. Enrolled December 21st, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; wounded June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg, and died in hospital.

Allen, Henry. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Arnold, Jonathan D. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Angelica ; age 27 ; mustered out with company.

Bennett, John. Enrolled August 31st, 1864, at Albany ; age 19 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Billings, Oscar H. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Beecher, Wellington, Corporal. Enrolled August 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865. Yates, Orleans County, N. Y.



Wellington Beecher.

Bloodgood, Charles. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Booth, Irving. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Junius ; age 20 ; mustered out July 6th, 1865.

Brown, Henry. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Brownell, George W., Sergeant. Enrolled December 7th, 1863, at Gorham ; age 19 ; mustered out with company. Marshall, Calhoun County, Mich.

Burke, Patrick. Enrolled July 31st, 1862, at New York ; discharged October 23d, 1863.

Burns, Isaac. Transferred from Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 27th, 1865.

Benedict, Gould R., Artificer. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Canandaigua ; shot through head at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864, and killed instantly ; first man killed in the company.

Baldwin, Richard H. Enrolled September 9th, 1862, at New York ; killed October 28th, 1864, while on picket duty.

Bannon, James. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died May 17th, 1865.

Barber, Carlton. Enrolled August 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 33 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in Salisbury November 27th, 1864.

Barnum, Elisha F. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Yates, N. Y.

Bayles, Benjamin F. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Bristol, N. Y. ; age 18 ; discharged October 5th, 1864. Kalamazoo, Mich.

Bagley, William. Enlisted February 29th, 1864, at Troy ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Bell, William. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Canandaigua ; age 19 ; wounded at Spottsylvania ; mustered out with company. A practising physician, and located at Smyrna, Ionia County, Mich.

Blair, Frederick. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at Cohoes, N. Y. ; age 22 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; discharged August 5th, 1865.

Blodgett, Augustus T. Enrolled August 29th, 1862, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; promoted Artificer vice Benedict, killed in action ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in prison.

Boardwell, Charles. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at Cohoes ; age 21 ; promoted Sergeant ; mustered out with company.

Bowen, Thomas. Enrolled February 13th, 1864, at Seneca ; age 19.

Brandow, Hiram G. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 20 ; mustered out with company. Canandaigua, N. Y.



Brant, Alexander. Enrolled September 23d, 1862, at New York ; wounded May 19th, 1864, at Spottsylvania ; discharged in consequence.

Brooks, William. Enrolled January 12th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 20 ; veteran volunteer ; mustered out with company.

Brooks, William. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Brown, Charles. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Buchanan, Albert. Enrolled October 16th, 1862, at New York City ; discharged at Fort Marcy March 17th, 1864.

Buckley, John H. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 32. North Greece, Monroe County, N. Y.

Bucklin, Charles. Enrolled September 23d, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; died in hospital April 25th, 1865.

Bullock, George H. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at New York ; age 29 ; wounded May 19th, 1864, at Spottsylvania ; promoted to Corporal January 1st, 1865 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Pawtucket, R. I.

Burge, Elnathan W. Enrolled December 7th, 1863, at Bristol ; age 18 ; captured at Spottsylvania and escaped ; mustered out with company. Since the war has taught common schools and held several important offices in his native town, and is now a very successful agent in the prosecution of pension claims. Bristol Centre, N. Y.

Burgess, William. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; age 18 ; mustered out January 2d, 1865. Middlesex, N. Y.

Burgess, Charles. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Burroughs, C. M. Date wanting.

Butler, Charles M. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 18 ; shot in the leg in the charge of June 18th, 1864.

Brockelbank, Levi C. Enrolled August 7th, 1862, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 25 ; shot in the arm at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; died of wounds received June 10th, 1864.

Canton, William. Transferred from One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; reported as having deserted to the enemy in front of Petersburg, Va., October 15th, 1864.

Carahan, Peter. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Chapin, George B. Enrolled September 23d, 1862, at New York ; discharged December 18th, 1862.

Churchill, Calvin. Enrolled August 18th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; died September 29th, 1862.

Close, Peter. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Cook, William H. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; died October 3d, 1862.

Coney, Patrick H., Musician. Transferred from Company H, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; was brigade and division dispatch-bearer in Second Corps until wounded, June 16th, 1864, at Petersburg ; mustered out with company. Topeka, Kan.

Conklin, John. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Carman, Sylvester. Enrolled September 2d, 1862, at Hempstead, L. I. ; shot himself through the head, while temporarily insane, killing himself instantly, July 1st, 1864.

Chapman, William. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at Bristol, N. Y. ; age 25 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in prison February 10th, 1865.

Cline, William H., Corporal. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Centrefield, N. Y. ; age 30 ; mustered out with company. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Cole, Samuel C. Enrolled August 20th, 1862, at Middlesex, N. Y. ; age 28 ; shot in the foot at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; discharged June 10th, 1865.

Cole, Lorenzo S. Enrolled December 20th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 19 ; mustered out with company. Cohoes, N. Y.

Collins, George. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; wounded May 14th, 1864 ; died in hospital.

Conley, John. Record wanting.

Conner, Michael. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at New York City ; age 22 ; shot in the leg at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; leg amputated ; died at New York.

Covert, Bedell. Enrolled September 18th, 1862, at New York City ; age 21 ; sick in hospital August, 1865.

Covert, Washington. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Jamaica, L. I. ; age 24 ; wounded in the Wilderness May 6th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Coy, Isaiah. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 36 ; mustered out with company.

Curran, Francis. Enrolled January 26th, 1864, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 19. Canandaigua, N. Y.

Daley, Patrick. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; last record at Fort Barnard, Va., August 3d, 1865.

Dalton, Martin. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Daniels, James. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at West Day ; age 18 ; discharged November 25th, 1862.

Didley, Anthony. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Deitz, Stephen, Quartermaster Sergeant. Enrolled at Port Richmond ; age 42 ; discharged at Fort Marcy, March 14th, 1864. Cohoes, N. Y.

Diver, Sidney. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; died at his home June 24th, 1865.

Doane, William E. Enrolled September 12th, 1861, at New York City ; age 23.

Dolan, Patrick. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; captured August 25th, 1864 ; no further record.

Davis, John P. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out with company. Mechanicsville, N. Y.

De Mooney, Philetus. Enrolled February 24th, 1864, at Walworth ; age 37 ; discharged February 22d, 1865.

Derry, Francis, Corporal. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York City ; age 27 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Canandaigua, N. Y.

Dodd, Hobart. Enrolled September 15th, 1862, at New York City ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Doty, George W. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at New York City ; age 18 ; wounded in the charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg ; discharged June 17th, 1865. Burlingame, Osage County, Kan.

Ellis, Silas. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Victor ; age 22 ; absent sick last record.

Eagan, Owen, Veteran Volunteer. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; held until March 1st, 1865 ; mustered out with company. 178 Twenty-Seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eastman, John. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 22 ; wounded April 1st, 1865.

Eddy, Herman J. Was transferred from the De Epineul Zouaves to Doubleday's Artillery, afterward numbered the Fourth Heavy Artillery. He went out as Orderly Sergeant of Company H. He was elected unanimously Second Lieutenant to fill a vacancy in the company, but being jumped by a junior sergeant, he was successful in being detailed by General Heintzelman to his headquarters ; afterward by special order to the Headquarters of the Department of Washington ; and in July, 1863, to the office of the Secretary of War, where he was appointed officer of the countersign. He furnished and sent the countersign to the army. Often when safe telegraphic communication was interrupted, he had to *carry* the countersign to the different corps commanders, often in the immediate front. After Grant assumed command of the army this part of the secret service bureau of the War Department was given still greater importance. An account of the difficulties and dangers of getting the countersign to the army during some of its rapid movements and oft-shifting headquarters, like the march to and the battles of Chancellorsville, Burnside's, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg, or of getting the mystic word to Crook, Wright, and Custer in the Shenandoah Valley, would fill a book of incidents very interesting to those who remember those days, and were accustomed to wonder how "the magic word" came to them. In this service Sergeant Eddy finished his last three years, and was mustered out with the three-years' men, serving about four years all told. Residence New York City.



Serg't H. J. Eddy.

Elliott, James. Enrolled September 15th, 1862, at New York City ; age 22 ; was sent out to bring off the wounded after the charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg, and never returned ; supposed to have been killed.



Emery, John K. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York ; left in hospital at Fort Ethan Allen March 27th, 1864.

Farrell, Matthew. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Troy ; age 24 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864.

Fitzsimons, William. Enrolled January 30th, 1862, at Port Richmond ; age 18.

Ferguson, William W. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; wounded at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; mustered out January 18th, 1865. Lake City, Hinsdale County, Col.

Ferrin, Alonzo E. Enrolled December 25th, 1863, at West Bloomfield ; age 26 ; mustered out with company.

Francisco, Amos. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Middlesex ; age 18 ; mustered out October 16th, 1865. Vine Valley, Yates County, N. Y.

French, Sylvester H. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 44 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Prattsburg, Yates County, N. Y.

Gass, Joseph. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Geneva, N. Y. ; age 27 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in prison.

Galapo, Joseph. Enrolled September 14th, 1864, at Albany ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Gibson, Henry B. Enrolled July 8th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; discharged November 23d, 1863, to accept promotion in Thirteenth New York Battery.

Gibson, Richard R. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; discharged April 10th, 1862. Canandaigua, N. Y.

Gibson, Thomas W. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; discharged to receive promotion as First Lieutenant in Thirteenth New York Battery.

Gilbert, William. Transferred from Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh New York volunteers ; veteran volunteer ; mustered out with company.

Golder, William T. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at New York ; died May 19th, 1863.

Gay, James. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Hopewell ; age 24 ; wounded in foot at Totopotomoy Creek May 31st, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Gilbert, Cheney S. Enrolled January 21st, 1861, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Gilbert, Oscar A., Corporal. Enrolled September 23d, 1862, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out June 15th, 1865. Kentland, Newton County, Ind.

Goldberg, Jacob. Enrolled August 23d, 1863, at New York City.

Goodale, Charles S. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at Bristol ; age 20 ; mustered out with company. Cheshire, Ontario County, N. Y.

Gotier, Peter. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864.

Granger, Francis. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 31 ; mustered out with company.

Haight, Lewis. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out July 5th, 1865.

Harris, William B. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York ; discharged November 29th, 1862. Rushville, N. Y.

Harrington, John. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; discharged August 6th, 1865.

Havkshurst, Giles S., Artificer. Enrolled September 8th, 1862, at New York ; age 34 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hillyard, John J. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York ; died November 2d, 1862.

Hoff, Joseph. Enrolled September 2d, 1864, at Albany ; age 30 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Hollister, Charles G. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 15th, 1865.

Haley, William. Enrolled October 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; shot in hand and suffered sunstroke at Deep Bottom, August 13th, 1864 ; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant ; mustered out with company. 1523 Mission Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Hall, Isaac. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 34 ; mustered out with company. Cheshire, Ontario County, N. Y.

Hamlin, Charles S. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Middlesex ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Newcomb, Col.

Harding, Edwin. Enrolled August 28th, 1862, at New York ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in hospital December 10th, 1864.

Hastings, Herbert. Enrolled December 12th, 1863, at Cohoes, N. Y. ; age 35 ; died at Culpeper, Va., April 18th, 1864.

Hawkins, David A. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in hospital.

Heaton, Thomas G. Enrolled February 20th, 1864, at Farmington ; age 32 ; sent to hospital from Brandy Station March, 1864.

Hendershot, Benjamin. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 30. Cheshire, Ontario County, N. Y.

Hicks, Walter G. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Seneca ; age 22 ; shot in both arms in charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg.

Horton, William J. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Naples ; age 23 ; mustered out June 8th, 1865.

Harned, Samuel L., Corporal. Enrolled at Hempstead, L. I. ; age 28 ; shot through both legs at Spottsylvania ; then transferred to Invalid Corps. Rochester, N. Y.

Holampy, Roger B., Corporal. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out with company. Lemars, Plymouth County, Iowa.

Housel, Joseph, Jr. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 19 ; shot through the heart at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; body brought off and buried by the side of Benedict.

Isham, William, Wagoner. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 36 ; mustered out with company. Cheshire, Ontario County, N. Y.

Ide, Nelson. Enrolled August 9th, 1864, at Gilboa ; age 29 ; mustered out with company.

Jacobs, William. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York City ; age 24 ; mustered out May 12th, 1865. 692 Grove Street, Oakland, Cal.

Jerome, Louis. Enrolled January 12th, 1862, at Cohoes, N. Y. ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; held until February 28th, 1865 ; mustered out May 27th, 1865. Cheshire, Berkshire County, Mass.

Johnson, Charles F. Enrolled December 12th, 1863, at Italy; age 18; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in transit from prison on board steamer State of Maine.

Johnson, Charles H. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Canandaigua; age 18; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died on the way home from prison.

Johnson, Luman A. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Syracuse; age 20; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in prison.

Jones, Joseph C., Veteran; served two years in Eighteenth New York Infantry. Enrolled December 12th, 1863, at Canandaigua, N. Y.; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out with company. Cheshire, Ontario County, N. Y.



Serg't J. C. Jones.

Jones, David B., Sergeant. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Bristol; age 23; captured at Spottsylvania, and died while on way to be exchanged December, 1864.

Jones, Leicester, F. S. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Pultney; age 33; left in hospital at Fort Ethan Allen March 27th, 1864; discharged August 4th, 1864.

Jumpf, Joseph E. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at Cohoes; age 19; veteran volunteer; mustered out with company. Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y.

Kelly, Thomas H. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Cohoes; age 19; mustered out with company.

Kelly, John. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Cohoes; age 20; left in hospital at Fort Ethan Allen March 27th, 1864.

Kennedy, Adam. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Richmond, N. Y.; age 26; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864; mustered out with company.

Kimber, James. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at New York; age 21; wounded at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864; also at Petersburg June 18th, 1864; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Kelley, William. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Kohn, Simon. Enrolled September 15th, 1862, at New York; discharged May 8th, 1863.

Korlin, John. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; mustered out with company.

Kirscher, John. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Phelps, N. Y.; age 22; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Verona, Dane County, Wis.

Knower, Timothy. Enrolled December 7th, 1862, at New York City; age 39; acting Quartermaster Sergeant August, 1864; mustered out June 6th, 1865; died at West Troy, June, 1867.

Lake, David H. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua; discharged April 10th, 1862.

Lambert, George. Transferred from Company K, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers; mustered out with company. Carson, Ia.

Lown, Henry A. Enrolled January 23d, 1862, at New York; discharged December 29th, 1862.



Lock, Elijah F., Sergeant. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; age 27 ; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant *vice* Dietz ; remained with company until August, 1864, when he went to the hospital sick ; mustered out January 4th, 1865.

Lincoln, Lewis L., Sergeant. Enrolled December 25th, 1861, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 28 ; taken prisoner at Five Forks April 2d, 1865 ; and re-taken April 9th, 1865 ; mustered out with company. Canandaigua, N. Y.

Lyke, William B., Sergeant. Enrolled June 27th, 1862, at Middlesex ; age 22 ; acting First Sergeant after Theban was wounded until he was taken prisoner at Ream's Station ; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Norwalk, O.

Laker, Edward. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864.

Lewis, George. Transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864. Manchester, N. Y.

Lewis, George D. Last record at Fort Marcy, February 12th, 1864.

Lusk, Christopher B. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Naples, N. Y. ; age 35 ; sent to hospital from Culpeper April, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Lyke, Albert E. Enrolled August 14th, 1862, at Middlesex, N. Y. ; age 21 ; shot in the face at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; discharged October 23d, 1864. Rochester, N. Y.

Lyke, Edward H. Enrolled January 20th, 1862, at Middlesex, N. Y. ; age 18 ; shot through the body in charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg ; died in hospital.

Lynch, Bartholomew. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Cohoes, N. Y. ; age 38 ; wounded at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; jumped off cars on way home from Washington, and was killed.

Lyle, Elihu R. Enrolled December 9th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 19 ; discharged April 11th, 1864, at Stevensburg, Va.

Lyon, Ira D. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 31 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in hospital April 2d, 1865.

McAuliffe, Michael. Enrolled November 11th, 1862, at New York ; wounded while on picket October 2d, 1864 ; died October 15th, 1864, at City Point of wounds.

McCumber, John A. Enrolled January 23d, 1862, at New York ; veteran volunteer ; sick in hospital August, 1864.

McDermott, Patrick. Enrolled January 28th, 1864, at Watervliet ; age 21 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out August 7th, 1865.

McCaralian, Robert. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

McCombe, Robert, Corporal. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; discharged September 14th, 1865.

McFall, John H. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; discharged June 26th, 1865.

McJennette, Robert. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua.

McNanic, John. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Mannel, George. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Hopewell; age 20; mustered out August 5th, 1865. Norwalk, Wis.

Mason, Silas W., Musician. Enrolled May 20th, 1862, at Fort Corcoran; age 17; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Middleton, Richard. Enrolled September 20th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 32; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Miller, Chauncey. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers; mustered out July 26th, 1865.

Miller, John. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Miller, John M. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers. Transferred to Company G, Eleventh Veteran Reserve Corps.

Milton, Mitchell. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Martin, James G., Corporal. Enrolled September 2d, 1862, at Hempstead, L. I.; age 22; wounded June 18th, 1864; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

McDonnell, George. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York; discharged January 22d, 1864.

McLaughlin, Charles H. Enrolled September 4th, 1862, at New York; age 26; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in prison May 3d, 1865.

McManus, James. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Cohoes; age 22; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in prison at Richmond.

Macumber, Charles. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at East Bloomfield, N. Y.; transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864.

Mahew, George W. Enrolled February 26th, 1864, at Albany; age 42; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864; mustered out with company.

Mainka, Charles. Enrolled August 4th, 1862, at Rochester, N. Y.; age 27; wounded at Five Forks April 2d, 1865.

Matthews, William. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua; died December 14th, 1862.

Mainka, Harmon. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester, N. Y.; age 18; sick in hospital August, 1864; died May 11th, 1865.

Maynard, George W. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers. Cohoes, N. Y.

Mainka, Rudolph. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester, N. Y.; age 18; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864; died in prison.

Marky, Joseph. Enrolled October 9th, 1862, at New York City; age 23; shot in the leg in the charge of June 18th, 1864; discharged July 4th, 1865.

Marsh, Charles, Corporal. Enrolled August 6th, 1862, at Rochester; age 23; captured at Ream's Station. Tyler, Lincoln County, Neb.

Marriott, William. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York; transferred to Navy May 1st, 1864.

Marshall, William. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua, N. Y.; veteran; transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864.

Mead, Henry. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York City; age 23;

promoted Corporal ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; promoted Sergeant ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Freeport, N. Y.

Mead, William R. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York ; killed at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; body recovered and buried by an apple-tree near the Harris House, in which he was shot.

Merrill, Sidney J., Sergeant. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Naples ; age 27 ; wounded in the charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg ; mustered out with company. Naples, N. Y.

Milliken, E. A. Enrolled December 12th, 1863, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 22 ; mustered out with company. 187 West Maumee Street, Adrian, Mich.

Morris, John. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at New York City ; transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864 ; died June, 1864, of wounds.

Moshier, John M. Enrolled February 13th, 1864, at Seneca ; age 28 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Mott, Joseph. Enrolled August 25th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station, Va., August 25th, 1864 ; died in prison November, 1864.

Murphy, Michael. Enrolled September 4th, 1862, at New York ; age 28 ; sick in hospital August, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Newell, Francis. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua veteran volunteer ; died of small-pox in hospital at Fort Ethan Allen January 23d, 1864.

Niles, Samuel H. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Nott, Sibley E. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 20 ; wounded April 2d, 1865, at Five Forks ; discharged August 19th, 1865. Cheshire, N. Y.

Nutt, Merritt. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 8th, 1865.

O'Brien, Harry. Enrolled September 13th, 1862, at New York City ; age 30 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in prison at Salisbury February 17th, 1865.

O'Brien, James. Enrolled September 20th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 35 ; mustered out July 27th, 1865.

O'Conner, John, Corporal. Enrolled September 23d, 1862, at Canandaigua ; age 18 ; captured while on reconnaissance August 23d, 1864.

Oustelrhout, William A. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Parkhurst, Spencer. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Hopewell ; age 18 ; discharged May 15th, 1865.

Pease, Edward S. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 19 ; transferred to One Hundred and Fourteenth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Pollard, Henry. Enrolled September 15th, 1864, at McDonough ; age 26 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Preston, John. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Bristol ; age 27 ; mustered out with company.

Perry, John E. Enrolled August 8th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; wounded in charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg ; died July 14th, 1864.



Pestle, John. Enrolled at Bristol, N. Y. ; sick in hospital August, 1864 ; discharged October 5th, 1865. Canandaigua, N. Y.

Phelps, Frederick A. Enrolled January 7th, 1862, at Canandaigua ; age 19 ; veteran ; wounded slightly in side at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Pichette, Joseph. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; left in hospital March 27th, 1864 ; reported to company before Petersburg, and went to hospital ; mustered out with company.

Post, Mordicia R. Enrolled September 17th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; promoted Sergeant ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Pye, William. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Ontario ; age 30 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died at Annapolis on his way home from prison.

Polley, Stanley H., Corporal. Enrolled August 30th, 1862 ; age 18 ; wounded twice June 23d, 1864 ; mustered out July 3d, 1865. Beloit, Barton County, Mo.

Rackham, George. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Middlesex ; age 21 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Middlesex, N. Y.

Raynor, James B. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York ; transferred to Navy May 1st, 1864. Freeport, N. Y.

Raynor, William H. Enrolled September 17th, 1862, at New York ; discharged at Fort Marcy February 8th, 1864.

Reed, William M., Artificer. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 29 ; detailed to light artillery ; mustered out with company.

Reynolds, Elizer. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 20th, 1865.

Rhodes, Richard E., Corporal. Enrolled September 2d, 1862, at New York City ; age 18 ; suffered sunstroke at Deep Bottom ; mustered out June 26th, 1865. Central Park, Queens County, N. Y.

Richards, Ezra C., Sergeant. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill.

Rolman, Frederick, Corporal. Enrolled December 7th, 1863, at Albany ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

Reed, Alanson H., Corporal. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at Canandaigua ; detailed as clerk, March, 1864 ; discharged July 19th, 1865. Vinton, Benton County, Ia.



Corp'l A. H. Reed.

Roscoe, Joseph. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Root, Chauncey. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; wounded April 2d, 1865, at Five Forks ; veteran volunteer ; mustered out August 17th, 1865.

Rose, Ellestis. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 34 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in prison.

Russell, James H. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Rose, Hamilton. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 33 ;

wounded in charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg ; died August 1st, 1864, in hospital of wounds.

Rose, Selah P. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 40 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864.

Root, Henry F., Musician. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; age 17 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Ross, James. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; discharged at Fort Marcy March 17th, 1864.

Ruess, Albert. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York City ; age 26 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died December 30th, 1864.

Ryan, Michael. Enrolled February 17th, 1864, at Cohoes, N. Y. ; age 18 ; shot in the face in the Wilderness May 6th, 1864 ; mustered out May 19th, 1865.

Saxon, Daniel. Transferred from Company G, One-Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 27th, 1865.

Seater, David. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; deserted May 24th, 1864.

Shaw, Christopher. Enrolled August 31st, 1864, at Albany ; age 20 ; mustered out with company.

Shelly, Maklin. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Slater, Edward. Enrolled August 31st, 1864, at Albany ; age 18 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Snedeker, Albert Mead. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; discharged April 9th, 1862. Manchester, N. Y.

Sprague, Joseph. Enrolled September 18th, 1861, at New York City ; age 21.

Steiger, Anton. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Walworth ; age 44 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Stephenson, William. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Smart, George W., Sergeant. Enrolled October 26th, 1861, at New York ; was acting hospital steward until about May 1st, 1864, when he was discharged at Culpeper, Va.

Smith, Judson A., Sergeant. Enrolled at Geneva, N. Y. ; shot through both knees at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864, and was carried off the field, but died in the ambulance from loss of blood, and was buried near the hospital.

Stufele, Gottleib. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers.

Sanford, Charles F. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; wounded at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; died in hospital of wounds June 2d, 1864.

Schmidt, John A. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 23 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Schutt, Martin. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864.

Scovil, Charles. Enrolled February 6th, 1864, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; sick in hospital August, 1864.

Sennotte, William Patrick. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 22 ; shot through the heart June 23d, 1864, before Petersburg ; buried by O'Conner and Blodgett.

Sheehan, Malachi F. Enrolled January 22d, 1864, at St. Louis ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Sheldon, George O. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Canandaigua ; age 18 ; wounded in foot June 19th, 1864, before Petersburg ; mustered out with company.

Shepard, Charles W. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 20 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in prison January 25th, 1865.

Sherman, Levi B. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died March 19th, 1865.

Shortsleeves, Joseph. Enrolled September 12th, 1863, at Albany ; age 23 ; wounded at Totopotomoy Creek May 31st, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Skinkle, William L. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Cohoes, N. Y. ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Allen R. Enrolled September 25th, 1862, at New York ; age 18 ; wounded at Spottsylvania May 19th, 1864 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Smith, Asa. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at New York ; shot through the body in charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg ; died in hospital June 22d, 1864.

Smith, Coral. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua.

Smith, Hector. Enrolled August 30th, 1863, at New York ; died in hospital July 9th, 1864.

Smith, Judson A. Enrolled January 17th, 1862, at Canandaigua ; age 19 ; died of wounds May 19th, 1864.

Smith, Zadock. Enrolled September 19th, 1862, at New York ; age 28 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in Libby Prison, October 28th, 1864.

Snediker, John. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; veteran ; transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864.

Solomon, Joseph. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at New York ; age 34 ; broke his arm, and sent to hospital June, 1864 ; mustered out June 10th, 1865.

Spring, Hubbard. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at East Bloomfield, N. Y. ; age 24 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864, and died in prison December 24th, 1864.

Stanton, Trefia. Transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864.

Steanburg, William. Veteran ; had served on the gunboat Seneca. Enrolled October 9th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; wounded in shoulder by a shell at Cold Harbor ; discharged December 27th, 1864. Paul Smith's, Franklin County, N. Y.

Stephens, James K. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in hospital November 6th, 1864.

Stevens, Jacob. Enrolled August 6th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out June 15th, 1865.

Struble, Charles M. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Avon ; age 18 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865.



Struble, Henry S. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, at Richmond ; age 22 ; in hospital ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Tedman, Andrew. Enrolled August 13th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 36 ; discharged February 18th, 1863. Fairport, N. Y.

Terrell, David J. Enrolled September 10th, 1861, at New York City ; age 44 ; mustered out January 15th, 1862.

Thompson, William. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers June 7th, 1865.

Tipton, Matthew. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York ; discharged December 22d, 1862.

Tobin, Robert. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; transferred to Company E, Seventh United States Infantry.

Tompkins, Henry. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; transferred to Third Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Tompkins, John N. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; discharged June 19th, 1865.

Town, George S. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Trembly, Isaac H. Enrolled August 9th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 19 ; died November 27th, 1862.

Turner, Stephen C. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Theban, Theodore A., First Sergeant. Veteran from Sixty-ninth New York Infantry ; captured at first Bull Run battle. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at New York City ; age 22 ; wounded in shoulder at Spottsylvania, Va., May 19th, 1864 ; wounded again, in leg, at Petersburg, Va., June 18th, 1864 ; leg amputated ; recovered and was discharged at New York ; he was promoted Second Lieutenant, but did not get his commission until after his discharge. Post office, New York City.

Thayer, Henry H. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; veteran ; died in hospital at Washington, January 18th, 1864, from injuries received by being run over by a carriage in the street.

Thornton, John, Sergeant. Enrolled February 5th, 1864, at Seneca, age 20 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out with company 79 Peck Street, Muskegon, Mich.

Tiffany, Horace W. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Bristol ; age 35 ; mustered out May 22d, 1865.

Travis, Rufus W. Enrolled September 10th, 1862, at New York ; age 27 ; taken prisoner at the Wilderness while in hospital and escaped ; injured and taken prisoner again at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; transferred to One Hundred and Nineteenth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. Bristol Centre, N. Y.

Troy, John, Corporal. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 19 ; taken prisoner near Ream's Station August 23d, 1864, with O'Conner, while on a reconnoissance ; mustered out with company. 22 Dill Street, Auburn, N. Y.

Turner, Peter. Enrolled January 16th, 1862, at Canandaigua ; age 21 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died at Camp Parole.

Turrell, Aretas. Record wanting.

Vischer, Isaac N. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Troy ; age 18 ; wounded three times in charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg ; discharged May 6th, 1865. Phoenix, Oswego County, N. Y.

Vanandale, Peter. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers.

Vanniss, John. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Wagner, Casper. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Seneca ; age 28 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in prison.

Walsh, Michael. Enrolled September 20th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 29 ; promoted Sergeant ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Warner, Gilman. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 35 ; wounded ; discharged April 24th, 1865.

Warner, Chauncey W. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 18 ; discharged December 29th, 1862.

Warner, Jasper. Enrolled August 11th, 1862, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 28 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Watson, James. Enrolled October 17th, 1862, at Brooklyn, N. Y. ; age 26 ; left sick in hospital March 27th, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen ; mustered out with company.

Warden, Lyman. Enrolled August 12th, 1862, at Rochester ; age 23 ; died November 24th, 1862.

Westover, Charles E. Enrolled December 10th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 19 ; died in hospital July 18th, 1864.

Whalen, Jeremiah. Enrolled December 3d, 1863, at Avon ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Watervliet, Mich.

Whitman, Henry B. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Middlesex ; age 18 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out July 22d, 1865. Utica, N. Y.

Wilkow, Francis. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Middlesex ; age 22 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Prattsburg, Steuben County, N. Y.

Williams, Henry. Enrolled January 23d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; deserted from Fort Marcy February 12th, 1864.

Weaver, Charles H. Transferred from Company B, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 29th, 1865.

Webner, Charles. Transferred from Company E, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; discharged July 4th, 1865.

Welch, Michael, Sergeant. Enrolled December 22d, 1861, at Canandaigua ; veteran volunteer ; mustered out with company.

West, Charles. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out June 8th, 1865.

West, Peter. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Eleventh New York Volunteers ; mustered out May 15th, 1865.

Williams, David. Transferred from Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Williams, James. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at New York ; died April 1st, 1864.

Williams, Thomas. Enrolled July 21st, 1862, at Rochester ; age 21 ; last record at Fort Marcy, Va.

Winn, James. Transferred from Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Wohlexs, Christopher. Enrolled September 29th, 1861, at New York ; age 22.

Williams, William H. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; wounded in charge of June 18th, 1864, before Petersburg.

Willis, Alfred F. Enrolled August 23d, 1862, at New York ; age 31 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Wilson, William S. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at New York ; age 24 ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 17th, 1865.

Wiltsie, George B. Transferred from Company C ; taken prisoner at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; died in prison.

Wood, William. Enrolled August 30th, 1862, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 30 ; killed at Five Forks, April 2d, 1865.

Worthington, George. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Canandaigua ; sick in hospital August, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Wheat, John M., Corporal. Transferred to the Invalid Corps ; mustered out January 2d, 1865. Lima, Livingston County, N. Y.

Wheeler, Thomas H., Corporal. Enrolled August 27th, 1862, at New York ; transferred to the Navy in 1863 at Fort Marcy ; was afterward promoted Ensign in the Navy.







## COMPANY I.

ABRAMS, COLES. Enrolled at Freeport, Queens County, N. Y. Further record wanting.

Agan, John. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Albany ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Algo, Alfred. Absent sick at muster out of company.

Allen, James. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24.

Allen, William. Enrolled May 6th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Anderson, George. Enrolled February 20th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Anderson, John. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at New York ; age 34 ; mustered out with company.

Andrew, John J. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 19.

Andrews, William. Enrolled January 23d, 1864, at Claverack ; age 44 ; captured and died November 3d, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.

Arbogast, Philip. Enrolled May 17th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 19 ; wounded and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Armstrong, Henry. Enrolled June 4th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 44 ; died October 7th, 1863, at Fort Richmond, N. Y.

Ayers, Ames. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Bacher, Charles. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at New York ; age 44 ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Balcom, George. Enrolled April 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Barnes, Peter. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 33.

Bartholomew, William O. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Baxter, Edward. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Batavia ; age 23 ; discharged November 17th, 1863.

Barnum, Charles H. Enrolled January 14th, 1862, at Canandaigua, N. Y. ; age 26 ; in Company H ; transferred to Company I January 22d, 1864 ; mustered out with company.

Babcock, William Oscar. Enrolled June 18th, 1863, at New York ; wounded at Ream's Station ; also at South Side R. R., April 2d, 1865 ; transferred to Company G, Sixteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, January 23d, 1865. Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.

Beattie, Thomas. Enrolled March 2d, 1864, at New York ; age 34 ; discharged January 26th, 1865.

Belcher, William. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Addison ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Bentley, Andrew. Enrolled March 30th, 1863, at Albion ; age 18.

Bennett, Peter. Enrolled June 19th, 1863, at Albany ; age 28 ; mustered out with company. 59 Columbia Street, Albany, N. Y.

Beary, Jacob. Enrolled May 6th, 1863, at Fayette ; age 21 ; was on detached service with First Rhode Island Battery during campaign of 1864 ; mustered out with company. Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y.

Beecher, Andrew. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 45.

Berry, Albert. Enrolled April 11th, 1864, at New York ; age 29.

Blackman, John. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Reed's Corners ; age 23.

Blackman, Samuel H. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Corning ; age 39.

Blackwell, John. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at New York ; age 22.

Blanchard, Thomas. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 19 ; captured at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; returned to duty February 7th, 1865 ; mustered out with company.

Bodine, Theodore. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Waterloo ; age 18 ; discharged August 14th, 1865.

Bonacina, George M. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21.

Bressenham, Morris. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 40 ; mustered out with company.

Broadwell, Edward C. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Balcomb, George. Died March 13th, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen.

Brien, David. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at New York ; age 42 ; died August 12th, 1864, at Alexandria, Va., of disease.

Brown, Benjamin. Wounded April 6th, 1865, place not stated ; discharged October 17th, 1865.

Brown, Joseph. Absent sick at muster out of company.

Bridgwater, Theodore. Enrolled December 29th, 1863 ; age 29 ; discharged April 27th, 1864.



Wm. O. Babcock.

Brunell, Peter, Sergeant. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 23 ; discharged September 2d, 1865.

Burrell, Isaac. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26 ; discharged November 17th, 1864.

Buckley, James. Enrolled March 18th, 1863, at New York ; age 29 ; was wounded at Petersburg, Va. ; mustered out with company. Yorkville, Ontario, Canada.

Burroughs, Ira H. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Centreville ; age 29 ; captured at Ream's Station ; died December, 1864, at Salisbury, a prisoner.

Burton, George. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21.

Bush, James. Transferred from Company G ; discharged September 2d, 1865.

Callahan, Bernard. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Cammisky, Thomas. Mustered out with company.

Campbell, Allen. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 43 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Campbell, John. Enrolled February 18th, 1864, at Tompkinsville ; age 21.

Caple, Robert. Data wanting.

Cornell, S. H. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Jamaica, L. I. ; age 27 ; wounded at the battle of the Wilderness ; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Pearsall's, Queens County, N. Y.

Carlton, Perry E. Mustered out with company. Stromsburg, Polk County, Neb.

Cary, John, Corporal. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 32 ; mustered out with company.

Cassidy, Patrick. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at New York ; age 23 ; discharged June 15th, 1865. 78 Washington Street, New York City.

Casson, James. Record wanting.

Caulkins, Uriah. Enrolled May 2d, 1863, at Painted Post ; age 44.

Chafee, William E. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at Corning ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Charles, George R. Enrolled April 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 32 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Clark, George W. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at Waterloo ; age 18.

Collins, Jeremiah. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Cook, George D. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Troy ; age 39 ; discharged August 19th, 1864.

Cook, Stephen. Enrolled March 16th, 1863, at Albion ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Cathlin, W. H. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 25 ; mustered out with company. Kendall, Kan.

Caulkins, James B. Enrolled May 2d, 1863, at Painted Post ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Cole, George H. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Granger ; age 27 ; died September 26th, 1864, at Washington, D. C.

Crocker, Herrick C. Enrolled March 31st, 1863, at Batavia ; age 37 ; died October 25th, 1864, at City Point, Va.



Clifton, Henry M. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Rochester; age 40; transferred to Twenty-second Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Crandall, Delos M. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Belfast; age 18; captured at Ream's Station; died December 11th, 1864, at Salisbury, N. C.

Cree, Nelson. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 44; mustered out with company.

Culling, Patrick, Sergeant. Enrolled April 18th, 1863, at Batavia; age 18; mustered out with company.

Cunningham, Abram. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Jamaica, L. I.; age 18; discharged April 27th, 1864.

Daily, William. Enrolled March 24th, 1863, at Rochester; age 19; mustered out with company.

Dalton, Rexford W. Died March 8th, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen.

Davidson, Jonathan. Enrolled June 17th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21; mustered out with company.

Downs, Michael. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at New York; age 37; mustered out with company.

Davis, Darius. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Ghent; age 43; mustered out June 9th, 1865.

Deal, William. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at New York; age 30; discharged August 20th, 1864.

Denning, William. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Cohoes; age 19; mustered out with company.

Desson, Frank.

Dooly, John. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Buffalo; age 19; mustered out with company.

Dunn, Jesse. Enrolled May 21st, 1863, at Rochester; age 19; mustered out with company.

Ensign, Henry. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Rochester; age 23; discharged November 17th, 1863.

Erway, William. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21.

Espie, James. Transferred to Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Evarts, Daniel F., Corporal. Enrolled February 25th, 1864, at Hector; age 25; mustered out with company. Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y.

Evarts, James D. Enrolled June 5th, 1863, at Waterloo; age 21; mustered out with company. Forest City, Ia.

Fee, John W. Enrolled March 15th, 1864, at Steuβen; age 22; mustered out with company.

Ferguson, Lyman. Enrolled January 24th, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 44; entered hospital at City Point June 22d, 1864.

Fillmeyer, John C.

Finlin, Shanly. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at Corning; age 25.

Finn, Matthew. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Buffalo; age 21.

Fisher, George W., Sergeant. Enrolled February 6th, 1864, at Rochester; age 23; mustered out with company.

Foley, Timothy. Enrolled April 1st, 1863, at Batavia; age 21; discharged March 20th, 1864. Batavia, N. Y.

Freeman, William. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21; discharged February 1st, 1864.

- Frewin, Conley B. Enrolled September 5th, 1862, at New York.
- Frayer, Andrew J. Mustered out with company. Nunda, Livingston County, N. Y.
- Fulton, Isaac. Enrolled January 26th, 1864, at Claverack ; age 18 ; died October 1st, 1864, at City Point, from gunshot wound—amputation of thigh.
- Gardener, Charles. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Ghent ; age 37 ; mustered out with company. Gilboa, Schoharie County, N. Y.
- Gardner, Jonathan. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Jamaica ; age 31.
- Gates, William A. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 42 ; discharged April 4th, 1864. Albany, N. Y.
- Gage, Franklin. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 27 ; died November 25th, 1864, at Fort Schuyler.
- Gates, Peter. Enrolled April 17th, 1863, at Batavia ; age 25.
- German, Charles W. Enrolled February 17th, 1864, at Cartwright ; age 27 ; discharged March 4th, 1865.
- Graham, William. Mustered out with company.
- Gable, C. E. Enrolled at Rembock, Ia.
- Graney, Thomas. Enrolled February 18th, 1864, at New York ; age 36.
- Grant, Henry. Enrolled May 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44 ; discharged February 1st, 1864.
- Griffiths, Edward. Enrolled April 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44 ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps. Spencerport, Monroe County, N. Y.
- Grant, Osmer. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Masonville ; age 29.
- Gregg, William. Mustered out with company.
- Guernsey, Samuel P. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Grangers ; age 43 ; mustered out May 25th, 1865.
- Hardin, Frank. Mustered out with company.
- Hanson, George W. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Hilton ; age 28 ; mustered out with company.
- Haggerty, Charles H. Enrolled June 18th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.
- Harens, Edward. Enrolled February 26th, 1864, at Hector ; age 21 ; absent sick on muster out of company.
- Harens, Charles. Data wanting.
- Hale, Robert. Data wanting.
- Hare, George S. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Copake ; age 32 ; mustered out May 15th, 1865.
- Harrington, Bruce, First Sergeant. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 20 ; killed in action at Ream's Station.
- Harris, Abraham. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Fishkill ; age 23.
- Hall, John. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Albany ; age 21.
- Harrington, Wallace, First Sergeant. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Buffalo, N. Y.
- Heagney, John W. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Cartwright ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.
- Henry, Joseph. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at New York ; age 33 ; mustered out with company.
- Herbert, George A., Sergeant. Enrolled April 21st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; discharged February 24th, 1864, to accept promotion.

Heiser, Frank P., Corporal. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Waterloo; age 32; mustered out with company.

Hildon, James. Mustered out with company.

Holmes, Augustus O. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Corning; age 21; mustered out with company. Bath, N. Y.

Howland, Herschel W. Enrolled January 26th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 13; discharged June 21st, 1864.

Hodge, George, Corporal. Enrolled April 17th, 1863, at New York; age 25; died September 12th, 1864, near Petersburg, of wounds received on the picket line.

Howard, John H. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at New York; age 40; mustered out with company.

Huxford, Jerome. Enrolled February 25th, 1864, at New York; age 25.

Janison, John. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at New York; age 32.

Jones, William. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at New York; age 29; mustered out with company.

Johns, Henry D. Data wanting.

Johnson, John. Enrolled May 6th, 1863, at Corning; age 22.

Jocelyn, William. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Johnson, Theodore. Mustered out with company.

Johnson, William. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Buffalo; age 21; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Judge, Peter. Enrolled September 20th, 1864, at Avon; age 40; died at New Store, Va., April 9th, 1865.

Kavanagh, John F. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester; age 24; discharged April 21st, 1864.

Kaufman, Adam, Bugler. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at Batavia; age 44; transferred to Sixteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Kelsey, George. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at Buffalo; age 22; died at David's Island, July 7th, 1864.

Keegan, Francis. Enrolled January 9th, 1864, at Cohoes; age 18; mustered out with company.

Kexnan, Barney. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at New York; age 18.

King, William R. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester; age 44; mustered out May 19th, 1865.

Kibbe, Nelson. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Utica; age 23; discharged August 12th, 1865.

Kirby, Robert. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Buffalo; age 21.

Knapp, Abram S. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 18; mustered out with company. Katonah, Westchester County, N. Y.

Lane, Peter. Enrolled April 18th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21; mustered out with company.

Lange, John. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, at Red Hook; age 23; mustered out with company. Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Lasher, Abram. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Copake; age 26; mustered out with company.

Lane, Daniel. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at Rochester; age 39; discharged June 16th, 1865.



La Grange, John W. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Addison ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Lautenslager, William. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Waterloo ; age 26 ; died at City Point, January 9th, 1865.

Laker, Edward. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; died at Washington, D. C., February 14th, 1864.

Lappin, William G. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20.

Larned, Grant, First Sergeant. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 32 ; transferred to Company F.

Lewis, Charles J. Enrolled April 10th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; captured at Ream's Station ; escaped from Salisbury, N. C. ; discharged October 15th, 1864.

Lewis, George. Enrolled January 25th, 1864 ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Lennon, Charles P. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Gallatin ; age 35 ; mustered out with company.

Leonard, Oscar. Enrolled February 18th, 1864, at Tompkinsville ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Love, Julian. Enrolled April 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Lovett, Thomas. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 33 ; mustered out with company.

Lord, Horatio. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Claverack ; age 21 ; veteran from Eightieth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Lockwood, James C. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Matthew, John. Enrolled February 13th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

May, Philip. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 33 ; mustered out with company.

Marshall, Willis. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; mustered out with company.

Manning, Redman. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Batavia ; age 43 ; mustered out with company.

Mason, Robert. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.

Macomber, Charles. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; mustered out February 7th, 1865.

Mabee, Albert. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21 ; wounded and transferred to Ninety-second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. Waterloo, N. Y.

Maddron, John. Enrolled February 2d, 1864 ; age 19.

Martin, Jules. Enrolled January 25th, 1864 ; age 24.

Mahoney, John, Sergeant. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 24 ; mustered out with company.

McChesney, John, Sergeant. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 , mustered out with company.

McCune, James. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20 ; mustered out July 28th, 1865.

- McCulley, John M. Enrolled February 26th, 1864, at Cartwright ; age 36 ; on detached duty, Artillery Brigade, at muster out.
- McCoy, Henry. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 24.
- McCann, Michael. Enrolled April 3d, 1863, at New York ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.
- McIntosh, Lafayette. Died September 15th, 1864, at Washington, D. C.
- McHarg, William, Corporal. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21 ; discharged August 10th, 1865.
- McManus, Patrick. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.
- McMann, John. Enrolled April 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 31 ; discharged September 25th, 1863.
- McShean, Hugh. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Troy ; age 21 ; died October 3d, 1864, at hospital near Petersburg.
- Merkle, Lawrence. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Troy ; age 38 ; mustered out June 9th, 1865.
- Miggins, John. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Cohoes ; age 27 ; mustered out with company.
- Millspaugh, Nicholas, Sergeant. Mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Morris, John. Enrolled August 21st, 1862, at New York ; died June 21st, 1864, at Chester Hospital, Pa.
- Morehouse, Samuel. Mustered out June 5th, 1865. Lawrenceville, Pa.
- Murray, Martin, V. B. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Jamaica ; age 27 ; wounded in front of Petersburg ; mustered out with company. East Rockaway, Queens County, N. Y.
- Neil, George H. Enrolled February 17th, 1864, at New York ; age 21 ; veteran ; served in Sixty-second New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.
- Newstattle, Simon. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.
- Newberry, James. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. ; age 18 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865. Coxsackie, Green County, N. Y.
- Newman, Oscar H. Enrolled February 16th, 1864 ; age 21 ; discharged August 6th, 1865.
- Nixon John W. Discharged December 20th, 1864.
- Nugent, Francis. Enrolled February 17th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 23 ; discharged March 30th, 1864.
- O'Brien, Daniel. Enrolled October 5th, 1864, at Kingston ; age 28 ; mustered out with company.
- Ogden, John. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Angelica ; age 27 ; died at Fort Williams, Va., July 9th, 1865.
- Orser, David H. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at New York ; age 44 ; veteran ; served in Eighty-sixth O. V. I. ; discharged September 17th, 1865.
- Orser, Albert W., Sergeant. Date of enrolment wanting ; mustered out with company. Resides at Sunfield, Eaton County, Mich.
- O'Toole, Luke. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 24 ; died March 17th, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen.
- Palmer, William. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 24.
- Petrie, Alexander. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 20 ; mustered out with company.

- Piffer, Charles W. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.
- Potter, Merritt. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Corning ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Westfield, Pa.
- Potter, Ira. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Corning ; age 35 ; mustered out June 7th, 1865. Corning, N. Y.
- Prior, George. Enrolled June 4th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18.
- Putnam, Lewis, Corporal. Mustered out with company.
- Razor, John J., Corporal. Enrolled April 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 45 ; discharged September 25th, 1863.
- Richmond, Henry A., Drummer. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 15 ; mustered out with company. 16 Broadway, Rochester, N. Y.
- Riley, Jeremiah. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 36 ; discharged July 11th, 1864.
- Rogers, John. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at New York ; age 38 ; mustered out with company.
- Rorison, Charles E. Enrolled May 4th, 1883, at Waterloo ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.
- Rogers, Harris. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 45 ; discharged March 20th, 1864. Freeport, Queens County, N. Y.
- Ryerson, John. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at New York ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.
- Ryan, Peter. Mustered out with company.
- Ryan, Walter. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 18 ; discharged April 11th, 1864.
- Ryan, Patrick. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 37 ; discharged November 23d, 1864.
- Santorn, Trefle. Enrolled January 13th, 1862, at Cohoes ; age 28 ; mustered out June 18th, 1865.
- Savage, Thomas J. Enrolled February 12th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. 423 Green Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Schenkoenig, Frank. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, at Red Hook ; age 21 ; mustered out with company. Reeseville, Logan County, Kan.
- Schmitt, Charles. Enrolled March 18th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 30. Freeport, N. Y.
- Schutt, Martin. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; discharged September 12th, 1864.
- Schwanoll, John. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Jamaica, L. I. ; age 34.
- Searles, Andrew J. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 28 ; mustered out with company.
- Sitterly, George. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Cohoes ; age 16 ; mustered out with company.
- Sharp, Norman. Enrolled June 3, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 2d, 1865.
- Shephard, Andrew J., Corporal. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out May 29th, 1865.
- Shephard, George. Enrolled June 19th, 1863, at Albany ; age 19 ; mustered out May 22d, 1865.
- Shirley, Levi, Corporal. Enrolled May 6th, 1863, at Fayette ; age 36 ; mustered out with company. Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y.



Shirley, Jacob B. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Fayette ; age 24 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Shultz, Ferdinand. Enrolled June 16th, 1863, at New York ; age 32.

Siever, Charles. Enrolled May 10th, 1863, at New York ; age 22 ; discharged June 9th, 1865.

Simons, Caleb. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Tuscarora ; age 37 ; mustered out with company. Borden, Steuben County, N. Y.

Simpson, William. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21.

Sitterly, Henry. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 42 ; mustered out with company.

Sitterly, Martin. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Charles. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Jamaica, L. I. ; age 33 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, David. Enrolled January 26th, 1864, at Claverack ; age 20.

Smith, George W. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at Greenport ; age 46 ; discharged September 2d, 1865.

Smith, Hanford, Sergeant. Enrolled April 6th, 1863, at Ogden ; age 24 ; discharged March 26th, 1864.

Smith, William S. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Milford ; age 18 ; discharged August 6th, 1865. Hancock, Delaware County, N. Y.

Snedicker, John H. Enrolled December 27th, 1861, at Canandaigua ; veteran volunteer.

Snyder, David. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Tuscarora ; age 42 ; discharged October 26th, 1864.

Spencer, James. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; in hospital at muster out of company.

Spillesey, Andrew. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23 ; died at Fort Ethan Allen, February 2d, 1864.

Sprague, William. Enrolled February 25th, 1864, at Kingston ; age 29 ; mustered out May 23d, 1865. Shandakin, Ulster County, N. Y.

Stacy, Daniel H. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Poughkeepsie ; age 23 ; mustered out May 31st, 1865.

Stevens, Thomas. Enrolled April 10th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 35 ; died September 12th, 1863, at Fort Richmond, New York Harbor.

Stivers, Alexander. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 41 ; discharged June 24th, 1864.

Steel, Jacob. States that he was captured at Harper's Ferry in 1862, and was a prisoner about six months, and was discharged from the regiment at Hart's Island, N. Y., in 1865. He resides in Webberville, Ingham County, Mich.

Stratton, William. Enrolled March 31st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 27th, 1865.

Sullivan, John T. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Taggart, Charles. Enrolled February 27th, 1864, at New York ; age 33 ; mustered out with company.

Templer, Chester. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Corning ; age 21.

Terhune, Andrew. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at New York ; age 22 ; in hospital on muster out of company.

Thomber, William. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21.

Tongue, Hiram. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Addison ; age 35 ; mustered out with company. Tioga, Pa.

Van Alstyne, Thomas J. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 30.

Varley, James. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18.

Walker, James. Enrolled May 13th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 25.

Wall, Jacob. Enrolled February 11th, 1828, at Brooklyn ; age 28 ; mustered out with company.

Ward, John. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 22.

Ward, Neville. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Waterloo ; age 24 ; in hospital on muster out of company.

Werner, John. Enrolled December 11th, 1863, at New York ; age 42.

Westervelt, Alonzo G. Enrolled January 23d, 1864, at Greenport ; age 44 ; transferred to Sixteenth Veteran Reserve Corps.

Whitham, George. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18 ; discharged June 17th, 1865.

Wilcox, Walter. Enrolled April 9th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 29 ; mustered out with company. Centreville, Ia.

Weldman, William. Enrolled February 25th, 1864, at Jamaica ; age 38 ; mustered out June 13th, 1865.

Williams, Marcus. Veteran volunteer ; served in Eighty-sixth New York Volunteers ; mustered out with company.

Wilsea, George W. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, at Red Hook ; age 35 ; discharged August 6th, 1865.

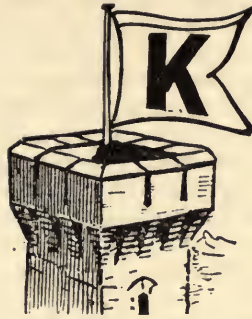
White, Hamilton. Enrolled June 5th, 1863, at Addison ; age 21 ; mustered out July 6th, 1865. Lindley, Steuben County, N. Y.

Wooley, Andrew J. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at New York ; age 37 ; discharged January 12th, 1864.

Wright, Eli. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Livingston ; age 23 ; in hospital on muster out of company.

Wright, James. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Addison ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.





COMPANY K.



First Serg't Samuel Beswick.  
Serg't Chas. H. Gascoigne.

Wm H. Boyce.

Corp'l M. A. Smith.

ALDERMAN, MELVIN. Enrolled April 6th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21; wounded in right elbow May 19th, 1864; transferred December 2d, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps. Hedgesville, Steuben County, N. Y.



Alexander, Frederick. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; discharged August 6th, 1863.

Allen, Erasmus D. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Allen, Henry. Enrolled March 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38.

Allen, William. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Austin, Henry S. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Babcock, Simon. Enrolled March 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Bailey, George M. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; discharged September 12th, 1865.

Baird, Richard T. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 44 ; mustered out June 22d, 1865.

Barron, Patrick. Enrolled January 9th, 1864, at Caneadea ; age 24.

Benning, Benjamin H. Enrolled March 12th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Bennett, Robert. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Beisheim, Justus. Enrolled January 22d, 1864, at Rochester ; age 28 ; transferred July 7th, 1865 ; veteran volunteer ; former service in Band Twenty-six, New York Volunteers.

Beswick, Samuel, First Sergeant. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21. Transferred from Company L November 26th, 1864.

Bidwell, Frederick. Enrolled June 18th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bingham, Casey. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Centreville ; age 24 ; died August 11th, 1864.

Binsworth, David. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Oswego ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Black, William. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 34.

Blosied, William. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Baum, Charles. Enrolled January 30th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 39 ; mustered out July 8th, 1865.

Boland, Michael. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. 418 Ninth Avenue, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Bowman, George. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Rochester ; age 17 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Boyce, William H. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Albion ; age 25 ; suffered sunstroke at Deep Bottom ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Owasso, Shiawassee County, Mich.

Boydland, Owen. Enrolled January 23d, 1864, at Rochester ; age 35.

Bradley, William. Enrolled February 4th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 41 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Brenon, James. Enrolled March 12th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Breman, Michael. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23.

Britton, George. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 36.

Brown, Charles H. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Brown, Aaron R. Enrolled March 5th, 1863, at Rochester.

Brown, David. Enrolled April 17th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Brown, John. Enrolled May 7th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 26.

- Bruner, Owen. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.
- Browning, Jacob. Enrolled March 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 42.
- Bryant, John. Enrolled July 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. 818 Tenth Avenue, New York.
- Budd, William. Enrolled March 12th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 21.
- Bunnell, Benjamin. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 28.
- Burke, William. Enrolled April 9th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.
- Burnes, James. Enrolled June 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Burrows, William. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 40 ; killed May 19th, 1864.
- Bushnell, John. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 30.
- Butler, Thomas. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Caleb, Thomas. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Cady, Francis. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18 ; died April 1st, 1865.
- Campbell, Arthur. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.
- Campbell, John. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at New York ; age 27 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Calendar, Alexander. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38.
- Calkins, John P. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 34 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Coudersport, Pa.
- Callin, Francis. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 27.
- Capron, Edward. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 43.
- Carr, James. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 28.
- Cassady, James. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.
- Champion, William. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Clare, Michael, Corporal. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at Albany ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Clark, Adam. Enrolled May 6th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44.
- Clark, Curtis. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; discharged May 17th, 1864.
- Clark, George W. Enrolled February 20th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44.
- Clair, Henry. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at Albany ; age 21.
- Clark, John G. Enrolled September 2d, 1864, at Burlingham ; age 16 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Clegg, Thomas. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 35.
- Collins, George W. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.
- Coldmorning, Frederick. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 4th, 1865 ; transferred April 15th, 1865, to Company One Hundred and Twelfth, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.
- Cole, Samuel. Enrolled December 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 42 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Collins, Eugene. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 20 ; killed October 25th, 1864.
- Connors, Brian. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Lewistown ; age 26.

Connor, Thomas J. Enrolled March 30th, 1863, at Buffalo ; transferred October 8th, 1863.

Cook, William H. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Cook, Ziba. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 19 ; killed in action October 27th, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

Colby, John P., Sergeant. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38 ; discharged July 20th, 1865.

Cornwright, William H. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Elizabeth ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Lewis, Essex County, N. Y.

Cook, Thomas. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 30.

Cooper, James. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 27.

Cooper, James. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 22.

Corrie, James F. Enrolled April 10th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 29 ; wounded and transferred October 23d, 1864, to Company H, Tenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Cosino, Monticello. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 27.

Cross, Edgar. Enrolled February 5th, 1864, at Elizabethtown ; age 18 ; wounded in action May 19th, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va. ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. 37 Mary Street, Utica, N. Y.

Cross, Peter, Corporal. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Elizabethtown ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Cusick, Mathew. Enrolled April 6th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 29 ; discharged September 17th, 1865, for disability, at hospital, Dangerfield, Va.

Dailey, James. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Daly, Patrick. Enrolled May 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.

Davis, James. Enrolled September 22d, 1864, at Rochester ; age 35 ; wounded April 2d, 1865, at Sutherland Station, Va. ; mustered out June 9th, 1865.

Dawson, James. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 41 ; transferred May 2d, 1864, to the Navy.

Dearman, Robert. Enrolled March 5th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 34 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

De Russey, Stephen. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28 ; killed in action June 23d, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.

Derbyshire, William. Enrolled February 9th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 27 ; killed in action May 19th, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Devereaux, John W. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 34.

Diamond, Henry. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 25.

Dickinson, George W. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Dickerson, William. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 40.

Dinneen, Michael. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 26.

Diamond, A. J. Enrolled June 16th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 23 ; wounded April 2d, 1865, at Sutherland Station, Va. ; mustered out June 14th, 1865.

Dixon, John. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 23.

Donnelly, Arthur. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18.

Darfen, Andrew. Enrolled January 30th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 29 ; transferred from company October 19th, 1864. Piermont, Rockland County, N. Y.



Dartar, Carl. Enrolled August 1st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 26 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Doscher, Glous. Enrolled August 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 33.

Douglas, Charles. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20.

Downey, James. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 30 ; discharged August 15th, 1865. Amsterdam, N. Y.

Dunlop, Josiah A. Enrolled March 24th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 19 ; discharged March 18th, 1864.

Downer, Parley S. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 33 ; discharged August 16th, 1865. Chittenango, N. Y.

Dresser, Albert. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; killed in action May 19th, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Dugan, John. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at New York ; age 28.

Dunn, Michael. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 18.

Dunn, William E. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Durginon, Matthias. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20.

Edwards, John. Enrolled January 29th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 28 ; transferred May 2d, 1864, to the Navy.

Ellis, Hamilton N. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 31 ; wounded and transferred May 4th, 1865, to Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps. Ottawa, Putnam County, O.

Ellis, James. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Ellis, William. Enrolled March 21st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Enwright, Timothy. Enrolled March 30th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 42.

Erhart, Hermon. Enrolled January 27th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 34 ; wounded in action at Petersburg, Va., June 23d, 1864 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Fisher, John S. Enrolled April 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 37.

Fitzgerald, Louis. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 21.

Fitzpatrick, Florence. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 32.

Farrled, Elijah P., Corporal. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Fox, Charles H. Enrolled March 4th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18 ; discharged May 27th, 1864. Honolulu, N. C.

Francisco, Josiah D. Enrolled April 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26 ; discharged June 19th, 1865.

Frost, Enos R. Enrolled April 1st, 1863, at Syracuse ; age 27 ; wounded and transferred May 4th, 1865, to Company Forty-second, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Fullington, Winslow. Enrolled April 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; discharged June 7th, 1865.

Gardenier, Jahn. Enrolled June 7th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 22.

Gascoigne, Charles H., Sergeant. Enrolled February 23d, 1864, at Rochester ; 20 age. Of him Colonel S. F. Gould gives the following sketch : " Charles H. Gascoigne joined Company K, Fourth Regiment New York Heavy Artillery, as a veteran from the Thirteenth New York Volunteer Infantry in January, 1864, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment. Being on advance skirmish line on the Boydton Road, a second line of skirmishers was sent out

without knowing of those in front. At the risk of his life, Sergeant Gascoigne rushed out and gave signal of the fact that Union pickets were there. At Sutherland Station he did successful firing at the rebs, who were working the field-guns, until he received a slight scalp wound, which knocked him out for the time being. Sergeant Gascoigne was with his company from date of joining until its final muster out of service, being neither sick nor wounded sufficient to make him give up or go to hospital. At the Grand Review at Washington many banners with mottoes on were exposed; if the following one was true then it is doubly so to-day, and applies well to such volunteers as Charles Gascoigne: 'The only National debt we can never pay is the debt we owe to the victorious Union soldiers.' He was mustered out with the company. Post-office address, Jasper, Lenawee County, Mich.

Gebman, Francis. Enrolled July 29th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 38; died October 23d, 1864.

Gemmel, Adam. Enrolled May 13th, 1863, at Rochester; age 35.

Gerhardt, Charles. Enrolled February 11th, 1864, at Brooklyn; age 22.

Gleason, Thomas F. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Brook Haven; age 27.

Glenn, Charles. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at New York; age 24.

Gibson, John. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Buffalo; age 24.

Gilligan, Edward. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21.

Goodridge, Nerrel B., Sergeant. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at Rochester; age 23; transferred April 14th, 1865, to the Navy.

Golden, William. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at New York; age 38.

Gowley, Alfred. Enrolled June 16th, 1863, at Buffalo; age 21.

Gordon, Peter, Sergeant. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Rochester; age 28; killed May 19th, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Gorritt, John. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Plattsburg; age 31; discharged June 3d, 1865.

Gorritt, Joel. Enrolled February 4th, 1864, at Elizabethtown; age 24; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Grant, Henry M. Enrolled May 7th, 1863, at Rochester; age 44; transferred December 7th, 1863, to Company I.

Griffin, John. Enrolled May 3d, 1863, at Rochester; age 32.

Guyanne, Thomas. Enrolled April 24th, 1863, at Niagara; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Hagar, William. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Rochester; age 18.

Hall, John H., Corporal. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. 19 North Lansing Street, Albany, N. Y.

Halstead, Adelbert. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Oswego; age 19; mustered out August 1st, 1865.

Hamilton, John H., Corporal. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at New York; age 21; died May 18th, 1864.

Harmon, William. Enrolled April 7th, 1863, at Rochester; age 19.

Harris, John. Enrolled March 27th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21.

Harrop, Henry. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Buffalo; age 21.

Harrington, Timothy. Enrolled March 25th, 1863, at Rochester; age 22.

Hasting, Nelson. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Rochester; age 37; died April 18th, 1864.

Henderson, John. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 32 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Hennasy, Michael. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Hodgson, John. Enrolled May 6th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44 ; discharged September 9th, 1865.

Howard, Thomas W., Corporal. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Huddon, William. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 40.

Husband, Richard, Corporal. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Hyatt, John H. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; died March 23d, 1864.

Ingham, James. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Irving, Edward H. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; wounded May 19th, 1864 ; captured April 2d, 1865 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. His widow resides at Astoria, Queens County, N. Y.

Jarves, James. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Jennings, John. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 28.

Jenks, Woodburn C. Enrolled December 4th, 18, at 63 Rochester ; age 22.

Johnson, James. Enrolled February 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.

Johnson, Thomas. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 18.

Johnson, Tracy. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 36.

Jones, Richard. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Jones, Richard. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Jeroleman, Baxton. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Kabaska, John. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 27.

Kellehed, Patrick. Enrolled March 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 31 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Kelly, Thomas, Sergeant. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at New York ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Kent, James. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 24.

Ketchum, Howard. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44 ; discharged May 16th, 1865.

Kinnear, Robert, Sergeant. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Niagara ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Kirgen, Michael. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at New York ; age 27.

Knapp, Robert. Enrolled February 9th, 1864, at New York ; age 35 ; killed in action May 19th, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.

Labar, Dennis. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Rochester ; age 18.

Labar, Joseph. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23 ; died March 13th, 1864.

Laidlaw, John A. Enrolled April 1st, 1863, at New York ; age 23.

Lange, Gustave. Enrolled February 11th, 1864, at New York ; age 19.

Lamkins, George D. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.

Lamren, Henry. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at New York ; age 25.

Laughlen, Benson L. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at Volney ; age 24.

Lavery, Felix. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 39 ; discharged March 20th, 1865.



Laurence, William W. Enrolled April 2d, 1863, at New York ; age 32 ; discharged April 20th, 1865.

Ledinghan, Wilbur. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 22.

Lee, James. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23.

Leedy, William. Enrolled April 24th, 1863, at Niagara ; age 25 ; discharged February 24th, 1864.

Lent, George. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 18 ; discharged December 31st, 1864. 725 First Avenue, New York.

Lent, William V. Enrolled April 6th, 1863, at New York ; age 18 ; transferred January 31st, 1865 ; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va. 725 First Avenue, New York.

Leo, Michael. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 24.

Leonard, Dennis. Enrolled June 17th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 36 ; mustered out July 3d, 1865.

Lettler, Frederick. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 38 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Lilley, Charles, Corporal. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Long, James. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 36 ; died September 17th, 1864.

Louderman, Oliver. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Loundes, Thomas. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24.

Luckhurst, Edwin. Enrolled March 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; left the service September 12th, 1865. Chicago, Ill.

Mack, Philander. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 25.

Madison, William H. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Mahan, Martin. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.

Mahoney, Jeremiah. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Mann, John H. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Markey, Thomas. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 30 ; veteran volunteer ; former service Company K, One Hundred and Eighth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Marsell, Julius. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; died December 11th, 1863.

Marshall, David. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 43.

Matthias, Lewis G. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 43.

McAlister, James. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

McBeane, George. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

McCarrall, Terence. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 21.

McCormick, Francis. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

McCoy, Jacob. Enrolled April 24th, 1863, at New York ; age 29.

McCune, James. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

McCue, Patrick. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 37.

McDermott, James. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at New York ; age 44.

McDermott, William, Sergeant. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at Rochester ;

age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. 155 North Oxford St., Brooklyn.

McDonald, Albert, Corporal. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Albion ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Kendall, Orleans County, N. Y.

McDonald, Simon, Sergeant. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Albion ; age 26 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Gaines Station, Genesee County, Mich.

McDonald, Richard. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at New York ; age 19 ; discharged January 27th, 1864. East Newbern, Jersey County, Ill.

McDonough, Thomas. Enrolled March 23d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

McDonald, James A., Sergeant. Enrolled April 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; discharged July 6th, 1865.

McDougal, Martin. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Elizabethtown ; age 22 ; discharged July 28th, 1865.

McEwen, John. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 25.

McGay, Lawson. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 36.

McIntosh, Daniel. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

McKinney, Edwin. Enrolled February 9th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 22.

McKinney, Thomas, Corporal. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Canandaigua ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

McKiel, William. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 29 ; mustered out July 7th, 1865.

McLaughlin, James. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 24.

Mark, Lawrence. Enrolled February 1st, 1864, at New York ; age 39 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Metz, John. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Michaels, Francis. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out June 9th, 1865.

Miller, James. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 19.

Miller, Lewis A. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Newaygo, Mich.

Millsbaugh, Walter. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Molekamp, Luke. Enrolled April 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; discharged September 7th, 1863.

Moran, Thomas. Enrolled January 25th, 1864, at Avon ; age 32 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Moore, Nathaniel. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Moore, Thomas. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at New York ; age 22.

Moore, Peter E., First Sergeant. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Albany ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. 120 Lafayette St., Schenectady, N. Y.

Morgan, Charles A. Enrolled February 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Morgan, Frank W. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 25 ; wounded May 19th, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va. ; discharged October 21st, 1864, at David's Island, N. Y. Wellington, O.

- Morris, Charles. Enrolled March 31st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.
- Morris, William H. Enrolled March 24th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 29 ; wounded at Spottsylvania ; discharged May 31st, 1865. Fairport, N. Y.
- Mulford, Samuel E. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Albion ; age 33 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Murdock, Byron. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Murphy, James. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at New York ; age 35 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Murphy, John. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at New York ; age 30 ; discharged March 9th, 1865.
- Murphy, Thomas, Sergeant. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 19 ; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va. ; transferred May 18th, 1865, to Company M.
- Murphy, Patrick. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 18.
- Murphy, Patrick. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Murray, James. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 18.
- Murray, John H. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.
- Myers, Henry. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.
- Nestar, John. Enrolled December 11th, 1863, at New York ; age 22 ; discharged April 11th, 1864.
- Nicholson, Walter N. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Elizabethtown ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Nolan, James. Enrolled March 20th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.
- Nolan, John. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at New York ; age 23.
- O'Connor, Charles. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Lewistown ; age 26 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- O'Brien, Patrick. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23.
- O'Brien, William. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 18 ; wounded at Sutherland, Va., April 2d, 1865 ; mustered out June 30th, 1865.
- O'Donnell, Charles. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20.
- O'Donnell, Edward. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.
- O'Grady, James. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 28 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- O'Flaherty, Darby. Enrolled February 5th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 25 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- O'Malra, Martin. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 29.
- O'Sullivan, John. Enrolled July 19th, 1864, at Troy ; age 35 ; wounded April 2d, 1865, near Petersburg, Va. ; mustered out June 28th, 1865.
- Orcott, Amba. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 29 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. 131 Hamilton Place, Rochester, N. Y.
- Osborn, Frederick. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Parker, George. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 39.
- Parkhurst, George M., Sergeant. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; killed April 2d, 1865.



Parkhurst, Lyman W. Enrolled January 15th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 23 ; mustered out June 23d, 1865.

Patterson, Marion. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23 ; discharged January 4th, 1864, to accept promotion in another regiment.

Paul, Christopher. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 39 ; transferred May 2d, 1864, to the navy.

Paulson, Hans. Enrolled February 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 26 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company by promotion.

Pear, Peter, Corporal. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 22 ; transferred March 29th, 1865.

Peck, Elwood. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Peck, Alfred J. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 29 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Pensler, Augustus. Enrolled May 7th, 1863, at New York ; age 43.

Phelin, Maurice. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at Niagara ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Phinn, Michael. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22.

Pierce, George E. Enrolled September 9th, 1864, at Plattsburg, N. Y. ; age 34 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Pitney, Luke A. Enrolled April 1st, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18.

Powell, Frederick. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Prendergast, Michael. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Putnam, William. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 23.

Race, Leonard. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Raymond, James. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Raymond, John E. Enrolled April 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Remm, Fritz A. Enrolled February 11th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18 ; wounded April 2d, 1865 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Reynolds, George W. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Ribble, Hiram M. Enrolled March 27th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 26.

Rich, Hiram W. Enrolled January 22d, 1864, at Penfield ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Richmond, Auguste. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 27.

Ricker, Alfred. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Riely, Patrick. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 27.

Riley, John. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 29.

Robertson, George. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. 419 North Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Robinson, John. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at New York ; age 29.

Roderick, Stephen D. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44.

Rowley, Solomon. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Rushman, Joseph. Enrolled August 3d, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 38 ; discharged June 14th, 1865.

Rubellen, Frank. Enrolled July 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 29.

Ruevet, Clement. Enrolled July 19th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 34.

Rusco, Lewis I. Enrolled December 12th, 1863, at Elizabethtown ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Rusco, Thomas L. Enrolled December 12th, 1863, at Elizabethtown ; age 19 ; died April 22d, 1865, of wounds at Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Russell, Joseph L. Enrolled March 10th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 41.

Ryan, John, Jr. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 26 ; died September 15th, 1863, in hospital, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.

Ryan, Thomas H. Enrolled June 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Ryan, Matthew. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 39.

Snyder, Jacob. Enrolled March 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Schumm, Charles. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Scott, James. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 37 ; died December 2d, 1864.

Scott, John L. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at New York ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Searles, Hiram. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Seymour, Anthony. Enrolled June 20th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 28.

Shannon, Joseph. Enrolled September 3d, 1864, at Plattsburgh ; age 34 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865. Westport, Essex County, N. Y.

Shaw, Michael. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 27.

Simonson, Joseph H. Enrolled April 17th 1863, at Rochester ; age 23.

Simmons, Leonard. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Albion ; age 18 ; died July 22d, 1864.

Sitzer, James. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Albion ; age 27 ; discharged May 13th, 1865.

Skuse, Thomas. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Slaughter, Robert. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Elizabethtown ; age 24 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Elizabethtown, Essex County, N. Y.

Smith, Erastus L. Enrolled December 20th, 1863, at Northampton ; age 25 ; mustered out June 9th, 1865. Northville, N. Y.

Smith, Henry. Enrolled April 17th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Smith, Major A., Corporal. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Albion ; age 41, mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Owasso, Shiawassee County, Mich.

Smith, Réyerson B. Enrolled May 13th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 42.

Smith, J. Shippen. Enrolled March 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 24.

Smith, William. Enrolled April 23d 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Sovey, John. Enrolled April 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20.

Steele, Thomas. Transferred from Company H Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Stephens, Adeal S. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Elizabethtown ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Stevens, James A. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.

Stiles, Albert. Enrolled April 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Stilwell, George. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38.

Stobridge, John. Enrolled May 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.

Spaulding, Jerome. Transferred from Company H, Eighth New York Artillery ; mustered out June 26th, 1865.

Spaulding, William L. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865. Linden, N. Y.

Sullivan, Humphrey. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at New York ; age 34.

Terry, Charles M. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Volney ; age 32 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Tetran, Edward. Enrolled July 27th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 18.

Thompson, Allen. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Thompson, James. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Sandy Creek ; age 18 ; wounded at Southerlands Station, Va., April 3d, 1865 ; discharged October 13th, 1865.

Thompson, James W. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at New York ; age 28.

Titus, James. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Tischer, Christian. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Turner, Christopher. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Canandaigua, N. Y.

Turner, Richard. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 34.

Tuttle, William R.

Uraire, Andrie. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 35.

Vancelle, Lewis. Mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Van Clacke, Timothy. Enrolled January 15th, 1864, at Easton ; age 22 ; killed May 19th, 1864.

Waldron, Thomas. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 23.

Wall, Lawrence. Enrolled January 30th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19 ; discharged January 19th, 1865.

Wardwell, Frank, Corporal. Enrolled May 17th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Warner, Philo, Corporal. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Mareville ; age 20 ; wounded in action at Spottsylvania, Va., May 19th, 1864 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Gilboa, N. Y.

Ward, William. Enrolled May 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 34 ; transferred October 23d, 1864.

Washburne, Valentine. Enrolled January 26th, 1864, at Avon ; age 25 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Waters, George W. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Albion ; age 32.

Whalen, George. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Wheeler, Edward, Corporal. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; transferred May 19th, 1865, to Company F.

Whittaker, Frederick. Enrolled April 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.

Whitmore, Frederick. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Wicks, Edward W. Enrolled April 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.



Philo Warner.



Wilbur, Egburt. Enrolled January 26th, 1864, at Avon ; age 18 ; discharged January 30th, 1865.

Wilder, John A. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 21.

Wilda, Henry. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Williams, Andrew S. Enrolled May 21st, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Williams, John. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 27.

Wilson, John. Enrolled June 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23 ; wounded at Spottsylvania, Va. ; discharged May 31st, 1865.

Wood, George. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at New York ; age 23.

Wood, James B. Enrolled April 1st, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 43.

Works, Warren. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at New York ; wounded October 29th, 1864, at Fort Morton in front of Petersburg, Va. ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Hawley, Clay County, Minn.

Wright, James, Sergeant. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1863, with company.

Wright, William P. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 32.

Wyncook, Joshua A. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 29.

Young, Charles H. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23.

Young, Elijah. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 36.

Zali, Jacob. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Zehule, John. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.

Zabriskie, Albert J., Sergeant. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; transferred from regiment June 21st, 1865.





## COMPANY L.



Trains of Second Army Corps Guarded by Company L.

ACKETT, JOHN T. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at New York ; age 29.

Adams, Henry K. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 18.

Ainsly, John. Enrolled February 22d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 25.

Aikens, Frederick, Sergeant. Enrolled December 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 33 ; transferred June 5th, 1865.

Allen, William B. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 29.

Arlington, William. Enrolled May 21st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Atwood, Elijah. Enrolled April 7th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 45 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Avery, Julius B. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Baas, August. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at New York ; age 33 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Ballard, William J. Enrolled July 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Banks, James O. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Pawling; age 18; mustered out September 22d, 1865.

Banks, John O. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Pawling; age 18; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Barlow, George. Enrolled February 24th, 1864, at Ashford; age 24; discharged August 5th, 1865.

Barkey, Jacob. Enrolled March 3d, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 42; transferred April 12th, 1865.

Baron, Lucius H. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Barrett, Daniel. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 36; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Barrett, William H. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 18; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Bass, Le Roy. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at Utica; age 21.

Beecher, Harrison. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at East Fishkill; age 21; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Beckman, William A. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Tarrytown; age 50; mustered out September 26th, 1864, with company.

Beesemann, John H. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at New York.

Bennett, William. Enrolled September 8th, 1864, at Rochester; age 21; discharged June 5th, 1865.

Beswick, Samuel. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21.

Blackwell, William. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Rochester; age 41; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Blakeman, Andrew N. Enrolled May 6th, 1863, at Utica; age 29; discharged December 16th, 1864.

Bogg, John. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at Geneseo; age 42; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Borris, Robert. Enrolled May 7th, 1863, at Rochester; age 34.

Brandon, William. Enrolled March 24th, 1864, at Kingston; age 18; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Brody, James. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Le Roy.

Brown, Francis. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Rochester.

Brown, Thomas, Corporal. Enrolled December 25th, 1863, at Goshen; age 22; mustered out September 26th, 1865. West Bay City, Mich.

Brown, Thomas M. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Le Roy; age 18; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Brownell, Frank R. Wounded at Ream's Station, Va.; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Little Falls, N. Y.

Bruck, August. Enrolled April 17th, 1863, at Rochester; age 23; discharged June 12th, 1865.

Bullis, Hiram. Enrolled February 17th, 1864, at Batavia; age 28; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Burlingame, Darius G., Corporal. Enrolled May 3d, 1863, at Bethany; age 29; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Le Roy, N. Y.

Bumstead, Henry D. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Denville; age 19;



mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. 135 Terry St., Troy, N. Y.

Burnham, Lansing. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 27.

Burns, Patrick. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Utica ; age 31 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Bush, Ira F. E. Enrolled March 3d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Butler, Levi. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18.

Butler, William. Enrolled April 17th, 1863, at Le Roy.

Caley, Henry. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Callan, Patrick. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 45 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Callaghan, Daniel. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Pawling ; age 30 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Callahan, Michael. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 30.

Camilo, Butting. Enrolled June 16th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Campbell, John. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at New York ; age 34 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Campbell, Thomas, Sergeant. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.

Cane, Michael. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Cantine, Charles H. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Washington ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Carrigan, John. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 20 ; discharged April 18th, 1864.

Carroll, John. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Avon ; age 18 ; transferred, 1863, to Goodwin's Battery.

Carter, Alpheus. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Utica, age 22.

Carter, William. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20.

Casey, Michael. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Cavanaugh, John H. Enrolled April 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Chandler, Harvey, Artificer. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Hamptonburg ; age 38 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Chapman, Charles. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at Utica ; age 28.

Charles, Edward F. Enrolled April 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 30.

Chillson, Frank M. Enrolled May 13th, 1863, at Geneseo ; age 18 ; transferred, 1863, to Goodwin's Battery.

Christian, Thomas. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Christy, William. Enrolled October 27th, 1862, at New York ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Clapp, Frank C. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 34 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Clark, Hiran. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Hume ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Hume, N. Y.

Clark, Hiram. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Clark, James. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Clark, John. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 42 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Clark, Lewis. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22.

Clark, Martin H. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Utica ; age 26.

Clarke, John E. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Roxbury, Conn.

Clarkson, Charles. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at New York ; age 43 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Clason, Monroe. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 24 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Cobb, James. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at New York ; age 35.

Coe, Charles C. Enrolled November 9th, 1862, at Nunda ; age 31 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Danville, Livingston County, N. Y.

Collins, Henry H. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26 ; transferred, 1863.

Conger, George H. Enrolled June 18th, 1863, at Utica ; age 29 ; discharged February 1st, 1864.

Conklin, Dewain, a veteran from the Sharpshooters. Enrolled October 30th, 1862, at Nunda ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Springfield, Green County, Mo.

Corbitt, John. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Oswego ; age 37 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Oswego, N. Y.

Corby, Isaac. Mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Cosgrove, John. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Costello, Patrick. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Cotherell, Abiatha V. Enrolled April 10th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 37 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Geneseo, Livingston County, N. Y.

Courwright, John J. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Utica ; age 29.

Cowl, Denit P. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Syracuse ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Crawford, John H. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at New York ; age 22.

Crawford, Thomas. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 50 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Carr, Lewis G. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Tarrytown ; age 30 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Cripp, Thomas. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 25.

Crippen, Samuel T. Enrolled May 13th, 1863, at Gaines ; age 43 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Cross, Marcus M. Enrolled February 17th, 1864, at Batavia ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Crowley, Henry, Sergeant. Enrolled February 26th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 23.

- Cunningham, John. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24.
- Curtis, George F. Enrolled April 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Daile, Christian. Enrolled June 16th, 1863, at Utica ; age 32.
- Darcy, James. Enrolled April 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.
- Darnell, Thomas. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 26.
- Davie, James. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Davids, Lawrence L., Sergeant. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; transferred February 8th, 1865.
- Dawson, William. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 32 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.
- Detrick, John. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Utica ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Devoe, Peter H. Enrolled February 9th, 1864, at Schenectady ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Ypsilanti, Mich.
- Dobyne, George. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at New York ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Dowd, Patrick. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 35.
- Doyle, Stephen. Enrolled May 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Rochester, N. Y.
- Dumphy, Richard. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.
- Duphner, Charles. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 27 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.
- Durand, George. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; wounded at Petersburg January 10th, 1865 ; discharged June 10th, 1865. Buffalo, N. Y.
- Eagan, Edwin F. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Eckland, Andrew. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at New York ; mustered out June 2d, 1865.
- Edwards, George. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26.
- Edwin, Charles. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24.
- Ellmore, Charles. Enrolled December 28th, 1863 ; age 20 ; wounded August 25th, 1864, at Ream's Station, Va. ; discharged August 14th, 1865. Berea, Cuyahoga County, O.
- Ellmore, Edward. Enrolled December 28th, 1863 ; age 32 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Norwalk, Conn.
- Emhols, Simon. Enrolled April 24th, 1863, at Utica ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Erwin, Edwin. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at New York ; age 19 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.
- Fenton, Fred. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.
- Fitzpatrick, Michael, Sergeant. Enrolled April 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. A member of the Rochester police force, and resides at 45 Calvin St., Rochester, N. Y.



Foote, Henry P. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; transferred to non-commissioned staff as hospital steward.

Frazer, Simon K. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at New York ; age 18 ; died February 5th, 1864.

Frederick, Charles. Enrolled April 6th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 43 ; discharged February 1st, 1864.

Frederick, Peter. Enrolled December 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Frielinghaus, Ewald C. W. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at New York ; age 30.

Flynn, Martin A. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Flynn, Richard. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at New York ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Forde, Daniel. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Fordham, Newton N., Corporal. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Foster, Charles. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at New York ; age 24.

Foster, Henry. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Gardener, Harvey. Enrolled January 19th, 1864, at Bristol ; age 35 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Bristol, N. Y.

Gillman, Gustave. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at New York ; age 27.

Gilson, Albert. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Utica ; age 18 ; transferred August 22d, 1863, to Company F, Second Battalion, United States Infantry.

Gilson, Lewis. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at Utica ; age 19 ; transferred August 22d, 1863, to Company F, Second Battalion, Fifteenth Infantry, United States.

Gleason, James. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Gleason, Joseph. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; transferred January 7th, 1864, to Company M. Fourth New York Artillery.

Gonno, Peter. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 31.

Goodwin, George. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Tarrytown ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Greene, Charles E. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at Utica ; age 19.

Greine, Nepomak. Enrolled December 11th, 1863 ; age 43 ; died June 2d, 1865.

Greeves, John. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 22 ; veteran ; last served in Company F, Thirty-fifth New York Volunteers ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Greeves, William. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Griffin, Norman J. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 21 ; died February 11th, 1864.

Habbin, Richard N. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Utica ; age 25.

Hackett, Leonard O. Enrolled August 22d, 1864, at Hume ; age 18 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Haley, Thomas. Enrolled May 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Hall, Gordon. Enrolled February 1st, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 35 ; discharged May 31st, 1864.

Hall, William. Enrolled June 18th, 1863, at Utica ; age 36.

Hamilton, Levi. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Utica ; age 19.

Harris, Alonzo. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 40.

Harris, Frederick. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Harris, Samuel, Corporal. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Tarrytown ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Harrison, George H. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Hauser, Frederick. Enrolled December 10th, 1863, at New York ; age 29 ; discharged May 2d, 1864.

Hawes, Daniel. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 39.

Hayward, Adrian. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 18 ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Hazeltine, George. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; killed October 18th, 1864.

Heliker, George. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Hennessy, Patrick. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 43 ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Herne, John. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at Utica ; age 35.

Hibbard, Charles. Enrolled October 22d, 1864 ; age 22.

Hicks, William, *alias* William J. Brooker. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Utica ; age 23 ; discharged August 4th, 1865. Fort Plain, N. Y.

Higgins, Clark S. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Port Chester, N. Y.

Higgins, George. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Hill, Seth. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 37 ; discharged August 3d, 1865. Port Chester, N. Y.

Hoagland, Charles. Enrolled March 24th, 1864, at Kingston ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Ashland, Greene County, N. Y.

Hoges, Amos. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Oswego ; age 19.

Holland, Edward. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Holden, James. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23.

Holland, John F. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at New York ; age 29 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Holmes, Alexander. Enrolled March 2d, 1863, at Utica ; age 24 ; discharged November 17th, 1863.

Hopkins, William. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 35.

Howard, John A., First Sergeant. Enrolled April 8th, 1863, at Utica ; age 22.



Edward Holland.

- Howe, Charles. Enrolled February 16th, 1864, at Dunkirk ; age 36.
- Hunt, Charles. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Utica ; age 24.
- Hurd, David H. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 25 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.
- Huysman, Theodore, Sergeant. Enrolled December 24th, 1863, at New York ; age 36 ; transferred January 28th, 1864, by promotion to Sergeant Major.
- Hyorth, Frederick. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.
- Interger, Stephen. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Utica ; age 23.
- Jones, Charles. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.
- Jones, Elbert. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Tarrytown.
- Jones, Franklin. Enrolled January 13th, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. South Danville, Livingston County, N. Y.
- Jones, Irving. Enrolled March 21st, 1864, at New York ; age 25 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Jones, John F. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Jones, Miron. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Pawling ; age 36 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Johnson, Charles. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 27.
- Johnson, George F. Enrolled April 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44 ; discharged April 7th, 1864.
- Jordan, Cyrus W. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.
- Keane, Michael. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 44 ; discharged, 1863.
- Keller, William. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Syracuse ; age 38.
- Kipp, George. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 25 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.
- Kirby, William H. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.
- Klumb, Andrew E. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at New York ; age 28.
- Koeth, Theodore. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Lake, Frederick. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22.
- Laughlin, David A., First Sergeant. Enrolled April 10th, 1863, at Utica ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Lawler, James. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Utica ; age 21 ; died January 21st, 1865.
- Legg, Waterman, Sergeant. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Le Roy ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Oakfield, Genesee County, N. Y.
- Leggett, Charles M. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.
- Lenez, Benjamin. Enrolled April 21st, 1863, at New York ; age 21.
- Leonard, Augustus R., First Sergeant. Enrolled February 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 33.
- Leshander, John. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; discharged November 3d, 1865.



Lewis, George, Corporal. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Utica ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Lewis, Walter K. Enrolled June 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 35.

Lillienhoff, Oscar V. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 30.

Livernan, Sebastian. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Lloyd, John C. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 31 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Loomis, Burgoyne. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 20.

Loomis, Walter. Enrolled April 24th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 18.

Loomis, William E. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Geneseo ; age 25 ; wounded and transferred May 11th, 1864, to Company G, Eleventh Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. Pioneer, Williams County, O.

Luce, Theodore W. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Utica ; age 18.

Lynch, Martin. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Maclary, James. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Maier, Ferdinand. Enrolled December 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38.

Martin, George. Enrolled May 24th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20.

Mason, Charles. Enrolled April 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Massey, John. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at New York ; age 38 ; discharged August 27th, 1863.

Mattocks, Jesse. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 20 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Mayer, William. Enrolled May 21st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 25.

McAnnally, Patrick. Enrolled May 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

McCarty, John. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Utica ; age 30.

McCarthy, John. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22.

McDonald, James. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 24.

McDonald, James. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 45.

McDonald, Richard. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at New York ; age 19.

McDougall, Thomas. Enrolled April 9th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 25 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

McGahan, James V. Enrolled February 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 31.

McGuire, Barney. Enrolled June 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 33 ; discharged March 21st, 1864.

McKaffery, Hugh. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23 ; died July 21st, 1865.

McKee, Jared. Enrolled May 9th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; discharged March 17th, 1864.

McKeown, John, Corporal. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

McKinney, Charles H. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 23 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

McMannis, Michael, Corporal. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

McNeill, John. Enrolled July 8th, 1864, at New York ; age 22.

Meade, George. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38.

Merriman, Charles M. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 36.

Miller, David W. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 30 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Sing Sing, N. Y.

Miller, Ellery L., Sergeant. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23 ; discharged July 11th, 1864.

Millers, George. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 35 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.



David Miller.

Miles, William. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 28.

Mills, George W. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Miner, Charles. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; discharged February 1st, 1864.

Mitchell, Robert B. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at New York ; age 32.

Moon, Louis. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Utica ; age 28.

Moral, James. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Oswego ; age 22.

Morey, Thomas G. W. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out September 26th,

1865, with company.

Morgan, George W. Enrolled February 5th, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen ; age 14.

Morsey, Charles W. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at New York ; age 25.

Mulloney, Matthew. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Utica ; age 26 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Myer, Charles. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at New York ; age 26.

Nable, Johannus. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Narcott, John. Enrolled May 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Naracon, Samuel, Jr. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 29 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Webster, Monroe County, N. Y.

Neil, William. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Neil, Samuel. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at New York ; age 25 ; transferred, 1863, to Goodwin's Battery.

Neskern, George W. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Utica ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Nye, George J. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

O'Conner, Thomas. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Syracuse ; age 38 ; discharged March 24th, 1864.

O'Learie, Michael. Enrolled June 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 44 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Olmstead, Orson K. Enrolled August 25th, 1864, at Westmoreland ; age 17 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865, at New York. Orleans, Harlan County, Neb.

Olmstead, William T., a veteran from the Third New York Infantry, in which he served from April 21st, 1861, to February 8th, 1862. Enrolled April

29th, 1863, at Utica ; age 22 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company. Seward, Seward County, Neb.

Oster, Joseph S. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Utica ; age 23.

Parker, Albert. Enrolled June 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865, with company.

Parkhurst, William. Enrolled April 27th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Patterson, James Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Paris ; age 33 ; veteran ; last served in Company B, Twenty-sixth New York Volunteers ; discharged April 11th, 1864.

Perry, John. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 36 ; discharged August 8th, 1865.

Peterson, Waldron. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at New York ; age 25.

Plunkett, Patrick. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Prash, Philip. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Prentice, Charles. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Purdy, Franklin M. J. Enrolled June 18th, 1863, at Utica ; age 19.

Quick, Purdy. Enrolled March 3d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 34 ; mustered out with company. Katonah, N. Y.

Raaser, Paolo. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at New York ; age 22.

Rapp, George. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Ramson, John. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Utica ; age 28 ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Reed, Leonard. Enrolled May 7th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Reves, Horace H. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

Riley, Charles. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 41 ; mustered out with company.

Rilly, Thomas. Enrolled November 19th, 1863, at New York ; age 25 ; discharged April 11th, 1864.

Relsy, Arnold. Enrolled April 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 30 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Renel, Benjamin C. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Rexicker, Nicholas, Corporal. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y.

Rhoades, Walter. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Utica ; age 22.

Rice, Charles M. Enrolled December 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 30 ; discharged August 3d, 1865.

Richer, William. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 37 ; mustered out with company.

Riley, Stephen. Enrolled February 1st, 1864, at Buffalo ; age 24 ; mustered out with company.

Rivers, Edward A. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 35.



Ritzenthaler, John. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out with company.

Robinson, William C. Enrolled November 10th, 1862, at Nunda ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Rochford, Michael, Sergeant. Enrolled March 25th, 1864, at New York ; age 27 ; mustered out with company.

Rorick, Daniel. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Roy, Joseph F. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.

Ryan, Dennis. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26.

Ryan, Francis. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 25.

Ryan, Peter L. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24.

Sabert, Henry. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Sanford, Lyman N. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 31.

Saunders, John. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 32.

Schler, Joseph. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21.

Schewhartz, Charles. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 33 ; mustered out with company.

Schidde, Lewis. Enrolled April 6th, 1863, at New York ; age 34 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Schneck, Frank. Enrolled December 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out with company. Hemlock Lake, N. Y.

Seiff, Lucius A. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Utica ; age 18.

See, William. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 45 ; discharged March 20th, 1864.

Seewigs, Henry. Enrolled June 3d, 1863, at New York ; age 38 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Senate, Robert, Corporal. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

Seymour, Frank. Enrolled December 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 32 ; mustered out with company. New York City.

Sheridan, John. Enrolled March 18th, 1864, at Mount Hope ; mustered out with company.

Sholse, Charles. Enrolled April 1st, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 21 ; mustered out September 1st, 1865 ; a clerk in the War Department, and resides at 920 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C.

Shirden, James. Enrolled February 23d, 1864, at New York ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

Sproack, Christian. Enrolled April 3d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 41 ; mustered out with company.

Shurtliff, Calvin. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 18.

Simmonds, George D. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 18 ; discharged July 22d, 1864.

Simonds, Jeremiah. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at New York ; age 33 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Simpson, John. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 18 ; mustered out May 16th, 1865. East View, N. Y.

Skillin, Hugh. Enrolled April 28th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 18.

Slone, Charles A. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Frederick, Principal Musician. Enrolled December 15th, 1863, at New York ; age 35 ; mustered out August 22d, 1865. United States Military Home, Connecticut.

Smith, Jarvis, Corporal. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Lansingburg ; age 20 ; mustered out June 16th, 1865.

Smith, John, Corporal. Enrolled June 9th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, John. Enrolled March 3d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 36 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Michael. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, William H. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20.

Spike, Oliver, Corporal. Enrolled January 3d, 1864, at Cohocton ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Spike, Thaddeus. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out with company. Blood's, Steuben County, N. Y.

Steames, John M. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at Syracuse ; age 21.

Stinson, James. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23.

Stone, Charles H. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.

Stoneham, Peter. Enrolled June 4th, 1863, at New York ; age 40.

Stringher, Casper. Enrolled April 24th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 40 ; discharged March 21st, 1864.

Sunderland, Frederick. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 20 ; mustered out with company.

Sutton, Anthony M. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 37 ; mustered out May 26th, 1865.

Sweeney, William. Enrolled May 26th, 1863, at New York ; age 23 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Swords, Henry C. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Pawling ; age 33 ; transferred October 11th, 1864, to Fourth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Tandy, Samuel. Enrolled April 14th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 18 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Taylor, Frank R. Enrolled June 7th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 23 ; transferred to Goodwin's Battery.

Taylor, John. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 36 ; mustered out with company ; has been in the United States Army as a regular soldier since the war.

Taylor, Thomas. Enrolled April 4th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 16 ; now belongs to Company E, Twelfth United States Infantry, and is stationed at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, Niagara County, N. Y.

Thomas, George, Jr. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 18.

Thompson, Joseph. Enrolled May 21st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; discharged August 4th, 1865. Port Sanilac, Sanilac County, Mich.

Thow, John. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 39 ; discharged March 20th, 1864.

- Treehouse, Peter. Enrolled February 15th, 1864, at Sandy Creek ; age 18 ; discharged December 16th, 1864.
- Tollan, Edward. Enrolled March 21st, 1864, at New York ; age 19.
- Town, Jonathan M. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 43 ; discharged April 11th, 1864.
- Trench, George W. Enrolled March 8th, 1863, at Rochester.
- Trowbridge, Edwin R. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Utica ; age 30.
- Trumbull, George. Enrolled April 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.
- Tupper, Albert A., Jr. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Rochester ; mustered out with company. Churchville, N. Y.
- Vanar, George. Enrolled May 21st, 1863, at Utica ; age 21.
- Vaugh, John. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Oswego ; mustered out with company.
- Voorhees, Henry. Enrolled May 23d, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 30 ; transferred August 30th, 1864, to Sixth Company, Second Battery, Veteran Reserve Corps ; veteran ; last served in Company I, Eighth United States Infantry.
- Wallace, William. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 38 ; mustered out with company.
- Walter, Henry. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.
- Wampole, Rodney. Enrolled May 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.
- Wardlaw, William H. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at New York ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.
- Warsaw, John C. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out June 26th, 1865.
- Wean, Jacob. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at Utica ; age 42.
- Weeks, Oscar. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19 ; discharged September 19th, 1864.
- Weiss, Joseph. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24 ; mustered out with company.
- Westphael, August. Enrolled March 1st, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen ; age 33 ; mustered out with company.
- Walsen, Thomas. Enrolled April 15th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 40.
- Wheeler, Thomas. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; transferred March 8th, 1865.
- Whelock, Ebon A. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18.
- Whipple, Asa L., Musician. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 34 ; transferred April 25th, 1864.
- White, Albert H. Enrolled April 1st, 1863, at New York ; age 18 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865.
- White, Andrew W., Artificer. Enrolled December 23d, 1863, at Goshen ; age 38 ; mustered out with company. Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.
- Whitney, Amasa M. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Mount Morris ; age 28.
- Whitney, Harvey A., Corporal. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Utica ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. 161 Leavitt St., Chicago, Ill.
- Wicks, Oscar. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 35.
- Wiggins, Henry. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Le Roy ; age 24 ; died January 4th, 1864.
- Wilbur, George. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 24.



William, Cecci. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Utica ; age 20 ; mustered out with company.

Williams, Francis. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Utica ; age 41.

Williams, William H. Enrolled February 5th, 1864, at New York ; age 25 ; mustered out with company.

\* Williamson, Richard. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at New York ; age 44 ; discharged March 20th, 1864.

Wilson, George. Enrolled April 10th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 42.

Wilson, Enos B. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Tarrytown ; age 24 ; mustered out May 17th, 1865.

Wilson, John M. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28.

Winne, Peter, Corporal. Enrolled January 18th, 1864, at Copake ; age 21.

Wolagan, Joseph, Sergeant. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 26 ; discharged August 5th, 1865.

Worth, Joseph. Enrolled May 28th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 19.

Wigant, John. Enrolled June 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 30 ; discharged August 15th, 1865. Goodyear, Cameron County, Pa.

Wyatt, Walter. Enrolled September 21st, 1864, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out June 5th, 1865.

Yonkers, George. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at New York ; age 35 ; mustered out with company.

Zea, David S. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at New York ; age 37.

Zollman, Theodore. Enrolled April 23d, 1863, at New York ; age 30.





## COMPANY M.



1.            2.            3. 4.            5. 6.            7. 8.            9.            10.            11.            12.            13.

1. Col. S. F. Gould.  
 2. John A. Lewis.  
 3. Charles H. Marcy.  
 4. Lieut. Thomas Murphy.  
 5. Charles T. Osgood.  
 6. William H. Smith.  
 7. Serg't Charles H. Robinson.

8. John H. Smith.  
 9. Lieut. H. C. Kirk.  
 10. Serg't Frank Denio.  
 11. Corp'l William J. Casey.  
 12. Almon Stotenbur.  
 13. Richard Radd.

AGER, JOHN A. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Canadea; age 20; wounded at Mine Run May 6th, 1864; returned to duty July 31st, 1864.

Atwood, Elijah. Enrolled April 7th, 1863, at Mount Morris; age 45; discharged September 9th, 1863.

Austin, Eugene A. Enrolled January 22d, 1864, at Rochester; age 17; mustered out with company. Boulder, Boulder County, Col.

Austin, Oscar L. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 18; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Barber, Elihu. Enrolled June 24th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 1<sup>o</sup> ; mustered out June 24th, 1865.

Barber, William. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Barden, William. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Barker, Cyrus. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 32 ; last report in hospital at City Point.

Bay, Jacob, a veteran from the French Army. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 42 ; he bore the scars of seven wounds, one received while in our regiment ; mustered out with company.

Bayles, George W. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 19 ; died January 7th, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen.

Benedict, Leonard. Enrolled December 26th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 29 ; killed in action near South Side Railroad, Va.

Bennett, Albert J. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Blackman, John. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Gorham ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Boehme, William. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; wounded June 3d, 1864 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Bogardus, Bennett. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Ovid ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Boon, Robert. Enrolled November 21st, 1863, at New York ; age 30 ; wounded at Cold Harbor, Va., June 3d, 1864 ; died June 6th, 1864.

Bossard, Mark. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; discharged June 19th, 1865.

Bowe, Millard F. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Bowles, John W. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Sherburne ; age 27 ; died May 27th, 1865.

Bowman, David L. Enrolled December 28th, 1863, at Edinburgh ; age 18 ; wounded in thigh at Sailor's Creek April 6th, 1865 ; mustered out with company. Batchellerville, Saratoga County, N. Y.

Bradshaw, Isaac L. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Brainerd, Edward. Enrolled June 2d, 1863, at Geneva ; age 18 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Briggs, Clarkson J. Enrolled January 11th, 1864, at Sherburne ; age 20 ; wounded at Mine Run May 6th, 1864 ; transferred April 5th, 1865, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Boughton, Wilson H., veteran from the Twenty-sixth New York Light Artillery. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; was wounded April 6th, 1865, at South Side Railroad ; mustered out with company. Phillipsburg, Phillips County, Kan.



W. H. Boughton.



Broughton, Henry. Enrolled June 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 28 ; had served in Lord Raglan's body-guard, English Army ; also in Thirty-third New York Volunteers ; missing in action at Ream's Station. Died in Salisbury.

Brown, James. Enrolled February 23d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 31.

Brown, John. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Brown, Reed L., Sergeant. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 32 ; captured at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; released at Aiken's Landing ; mustered out June 28th, 1865.

Butler, Levi. Enrolled June 11th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 18 ; missing in action at Ream's Station ; joined regiment May 17th, 1865 ; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Buckley, John, Corporal. Enrolled March 26th, 1863, at New York ; age 27 ; mustered out with company. 125 Furman St., Brooklyn.

Campbell, William A. Enrolled March 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; wounded and transferred April 27th, 1864, to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Casey, William J., Corporal. Born and educated in Dublin, Ireland. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 18 ; wounded at Spottsylvania, and also at Cold Harbor ; mustered out with company. Resides at Port Colburn, Ontario, Canada.

Cast, Charles. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at New York ; mustered out with company.

Chamberlain, William H., Sergeant. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; captured at Ream's Station, Va. ; died January 4th, 1865, in prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Chace, Hibbard, Corporal. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Chapman, George F. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at New York ; age 21 ; missing in action at Ream's Station ; mustered out May 27th, 1865.

Clark, James. Enrolled December 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Owasso, Carroll County, Ind.

Clark, James B. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Clark, John, Corporal. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Amity ; age 36 ; mustered out with company.

Clark, Patrick. Enrolled December 18th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Cole, Edward. Enrolled December 31st, 1863, at Shandaken ; age 27.

Collier, Merritt. Enrolled August 18th, 1863, at Canandaigua.

Collins, John. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Collins, Patrick. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Colson, Philander. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Conklin, Henry. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Cook, Cyrus C., Sergeant. Enrolled January 8th, 1864, at Sherburne ; age 24 ; mustered out with company. Sherburne, Chenango County, N. Y.

Cool, Gustavus A. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 21 ; mustered out with company. 2412 Seventeenth Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Corbett, Edward. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York; age 34; mustered out with company. East New York, N. Y.

Cotton, Gilbert E. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at North Norwich; age 24; wounded at Ream's Station; discharged July 6th, 1865.

Cramm, Nicholas. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va.; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Cross, Asa D. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Rochester; age 28; missing in action May 6th, 1864, at Wilderness.

Cross, George M. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at Seneca Falls; age 21; discharged July 25th, 1865.

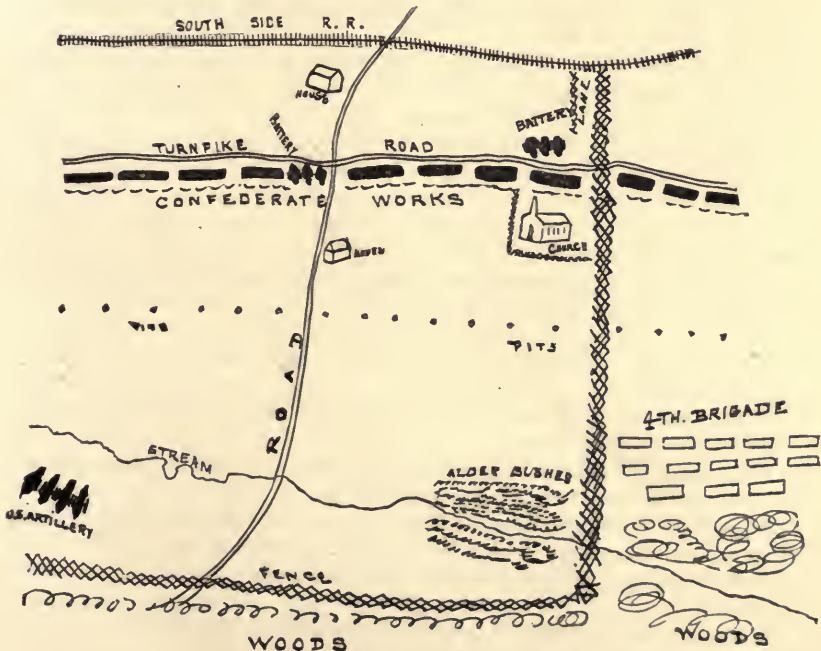
Cutler, Jacob G. Enrolled December 5th, 1863, at Scottsville; age 43; wounded at Petersburg June 20th, 1865; mustered out with company.

Daniels, Franklin W. Enrolled June 23d, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 18; mustered out with company.

Davey, James G., Sergeant. Enrolled May 30th, 1863, at Oswego; age 20; mustered out with company.

De Groat, Nelson H. Enrolled June 5th, 1863, at Addison; age 21; missing in action at Ream's Station; died at Salisbury November 12th, 1864.

The following Map, drawn by Serg't FRANK DENIO, shows the situation at Sutherland's Station referred to on page 389 of this work :



Denio, Frank, Sergeant. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Belfast; age 18; mustered out with company. Bay City, Mich.

Dennis, John J. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Canandaigua ; age 19 ; died at his home April 20th, 1865.

Depue, Henry. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Desmond, Timothy. Enrolled June 10th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 30 ; died February 26th, 1864.

De Russey, Peter D. Enrolled May 26th, 1861, at New York ; age 30.

Devlin, Edward. Enrolled April 29th, 1863, at New York ; age 42 ; died September 2d, 1864, in Andersonville Prison.

Deyo, Ellery C. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Naples ; age 18 ; injured and transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Dibble, Daniel. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out June 17th, 1865.

Doris, Daniel. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Le Roy ; age 42 ; died at Fort Ethan Allen March 27th, 1864.

Douglas, Charles W. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 24 ; missing in action at Spottsylvania, Va.

Doyle, James. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 23.

Drumm, Jacob. Veteran from Thirty-third New York Volunteer Infantry. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Duffy, Hugh. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; discharged August 7th, 1865.

Duggins, Timothy. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Duncan, Daniel. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at New York ; age 18 ; discharged August 19th, 1865.

Dunn, Patrick. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 27 ; mustered out May 13th, 1865.

Eaton, Henry, Corporal. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Pittsford ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Peoria, Ill.

Elliott, Walter. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery.

Ellstone, Abram. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out June 7th, 1865.

Eustace, Levi. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Finley, Kellogg B. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Fitzgerald, Thomas. Enrolled May 21st, 1863, at New York ; age 23 ; discharged March 26th, 1864.

Flinn, George H., *alias* Joseph H. Sherwood. Enrolled June 4th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Portland, Ore.

Flint, Charles. Enrolled June 5th, 1863, at Gorham ; age 22 ; mustered out June 21st, 1863.

Flory, George. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Washington, D. C. ; age 20 ; missing in action at Ream's Station ; mustered out June 10th, 1865.

Flynn, Lawrence. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; missing in action at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864 ; mustered out June 12th, 1865. Spring Green, Sauk County, Wis.



Follett, Christopher. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Fosdick, Andrew J. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; missing in action at Ream's Station ; returned June 20th, 1865 ; mustered out June 26th, 1865.

Frary, James R. Data wanting.

Frazier, Cestus C. Enrolled February 27th, 1864 ; age 23 ; last report sick in hospital.

Frayser, William W. Enrolled January 8th, 1864, at Shandaken ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Fyfe, Alexander. Enrolled June 17th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 21 ; mustered out with company.

Gardner, Henry. Enrolled January 15th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 30 ; discharged June 22d, 1864.

Garabaldi, Leopold. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 25.

Gleason, Joseph, First Sergeant. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

Goddin, Daniel S. Enrolled August 27th, 1863, at West Bloomfield ; age 19 ; missing in action at Ream's Station ; died November 26th, 1864, in Salisbury Prison.

Hannmye, George. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery ; mustered out with company.

Harris, Jenkins J. Enrolled August 1st, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 18 ; wounded at Wilderness ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Heilferty, Robert S., Corporal. Enrolled February 29th, 1864, at Williamsburg, N. Y. ; age 16 ; mustered out with company ; has held many important positions in the G. A. R. organization ; is commander of Farragut Post No. 75 ; is employed in the Custom House, and resides at 1840 Ninth Avenue, New York City.

Higgins, Patrick. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 36 ; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Hiscott, Benjamin F. Enrolled December 30th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; died July 19th, 1864, at hospital at David's Island.

Holden, Oliver. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Shandaken ; age 26 ; mustered out with company.

Horau, John. Enrolled November 19th, 1863 ; age 40 ; mustered out with company.

Hottinger, Christian. Enrolled November 20th, 1863 ; age 38 ; missing at Wilderness ; died November 15th, 1864, at Florence Prison, S. C.

Hunt, Orville. Enrolled July 31st, 1863, at Canandaigua ; mustered out with company.

Huntingdon, Henry. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 29 ; mustered out June 6th, 1865.

Hyde, John. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Benson ; age 20 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out with company.

Ingraham, George M. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Naples ; age 18 ; wounded before Petersburg, Va. ; died August 10th, 1864, at Alexandria from wounds.

Johnson, Daniel W. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Geneva; age 37; discharged January 3d, 1864. Soldiers' Home, Togus, Me.

Johnson, George W. Enrolled in February, 1863, at Canandaigua; mustered out with company.

Johnson, William. Enrolled April 2d, 1863, at New York; age 20.

Jones, Charles. Enrolled May 27th, 1863, at Seneca Falls; age 21.

Jones, Lyman. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Brookfield; age 21; missing in action at Cold Harbor.

Jones, Wright M. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at North Norwich; age 19; mustered out with company. North Norwich, Chenango County, N. Y.

Kearney, John. Enrolled May 14th, 1863, at New York; age 33.

Kelly, Daniel, Sergeant. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York; age 19; wounded at Ream's Station in right leg; mustered out with company. Piedmont, Mineral County, W. Va.

Kelly, Frederick N. Enrolled April 11th, 1863, at New York; discharged. March 17th, 1864.

Kenyon, Enoch W. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Kernan, Bernard. Enrolled June 16th, 1863; at Lodi; age 37; rendered deaf from heavy cannonading at Ream's Station August 25th, 1864; mustered out June 7th, 1865. 52 Cottage Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Kloss, John. Transferred from Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; mustered out with company.

Kuapp, James H. Enrolled May 16th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 18; mustered out with company.

Knight, Charles W. Enrolled January 1st, 1864, at Edinburgh; age 32; discharged March 10th, 1865.

Lacy, Edgar. Enrolled December 7th, 1863, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out June 24th, 1865. Bristol Springs, N. Y.

Lanning, Richard. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Geneva; age 19.

Ledward, Ebenezer. Transferred to Eighth New York Heavy Artillery; discharged June 15th, 1865.

Lee, Owen D., Corporal. Enrolled December 10th, 1863, at Naples; age 26; missing in action at Ream's Station; mustered out June 10th, 1865.

Leonard, William. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Rochester; age 18; missing in action at Ream's Station; mustered out June 10th, 1865.

Le Paige, Charles P. Enrolled November 19th, 1863; age 21; prisoner of war from May, 1864, to April, 1865; mustered out July 31st, 1865.

Lewis, Eli R. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 36; died at Salisbury, N. C., December 17th, 1864.

Lewis, John A. Enrolled December 19th, 1863, at Naples; age 25; suffered sunstroke at Deep Bottom; mustered out with company. Naples, N. Y.

Lillibridge, August H. Enrolled February 2d, 1864, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out October 11th, 1865.

Liverman, Michael. Enrolled April 25th, 1863, at Rochester; age 21; mustered out with company.

Livingston, William A. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at New York; age 18; captured at Ream's Station; mustered out with company.

Lovell, William. Enrolled June 16th, 1863; age 38; captured at Ream's Station; died at Salisbury, N. C., February 10th, 1865.

McCue, John. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at New York; age 23; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

McDonald, William. Discharged April 11th, 1864.

McGarey, Lawson. Veteran from the English Army; served in China. Enrolled April 30th, 1863, at Rochester; age 36; captured August 25th, 1864; mustered out with company.

McIlvaney, Philip. Enrolled November 20th, 1863; veteran; age 28; missing in action at Ream's Station; mustered out June 7th, 1865.

McKenney, Charles F. Enrolled January 4th, 1864; age 21; retained in service in A. G. O. after regiment was mustered out; discharged June 10th, 1867.

McLay, James. Enrolled February 10th, 1864, at New York; age 19; missing in action at Ream's Station.

McMahon, John. Enrolled December 3d, 1863, at Brooklyn; age 29; mustered out with company.

Mack, Marvin M. Enrolled August 1st, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 21; died at Washington of wound received at Cold Harbor.

Maher, Patrick. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester; age 28; missing in action at Ream's Station.

Maltby, Jerome, Corporal. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Naples; age 18; died at Washington, D. C., May 7th, 1864.

Mann, George W. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester; age 32; died November 30th, 1864, in prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Marcy, Charles H. Enrolled February 8th, 1864, at Naples; age 24; mustered out with company. Naples, N. Y.

Martin, George. Enrolled May 25th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 23.

Martin, James D. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Ovid; age 21; mustered out with company.

Martin, John. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 21; discharged September 26th, 1865.

Martin, Norman R. Enrolled May 8th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 20; discharged December 8th, 1863, as Quartermaster Sergeant, to accept commission in another regiment. Canandaigua, N. Y.

Martin, William H. Enrolled May 4th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 22. Missing at Cold Harbor.

Matthews, Delavan. Veteran from the Twenty-eighth New York Volunteer Infantry. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Rochester; age 32; mustered out with company.

Mehan, Cormick. Enrolled November 30th, 1863, at New York; age 21; mustered out with company.

Merritt, William. Enrolled June 17th, 1863, at Hannibal; mustered out July 3d, 1865.

Marvin, Joel. Enrolled February 12th, 1864, at Stamford; age 21.

Meyer, George. Enrolled November 19th, 1863, at New York; age 27.

Millard, Channing. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out with company.

Morrison, John H. Enrolled May 5th, 1863, at Geneva; age 27; discharged June 23th, 1863.



Nash, Frank A. Enrolled January 22d, 1864, at Rochester; age 17; wounded at Ream's Station; mustered out June 26th, 1865. Rochester, N. Y.

Neil, Arthur. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Amity; age 25; died September 27th, 1864, at hospital, David's Island, of disease.

Nixon, Robert. Enrolled February 7th, 1863, at Rochester; age 22; captured at Ream's Station; reported dead on list of parole prisoners.

Olds, John H. Was a veteran from the Thirty-third New York Infantry. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Geneva; age 34; died at Geneva in 1882.

Ombler, Henry. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at Geneva; age 35; missing in action at Ream's Station.

Osgood, Charles T. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Albany; age 21; mustered out with company. Windsor, Broome County, N. Y.

Osterhous, John. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Amity; age 32; missing in action at Ream's Station; died November 8th, 1864, in Salisbury Prison, N. C.

Palmer, Charles. Enrolled November 20th, 1863; age 20; died October 11th, 1864, at Fort Schuyler, N. Y., of disease.

Peck, John H. Enrolled January 16th, 1864, at Stamford; age 18; mustered out June 3d, 1865.

Perryman, Collins. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Yorkshire; age 18; mustered out June 13th, 1865. Julietta, Nez Perces County, Idaho.

Post, John. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Elmira; age 27; mustered out with company.

Price, Willard. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 23; missing in action at Ream's Station.



S. P. Putnam.

Putnam, Samuel P., Corporal. A graduate of Pembroke Academy and Dartmouth College. Enrolled March 20th, 1863, at New York; age 21; discharged January 12th, 1864, to accept promotion as Captain in Twentieth United States Colored Troops. His command was sent to New Orleans, Texas, Fort Hudson, Mobile, Alabama, and other points south. He left the army in June, 1865, and went to Chicago where he studied for the ministry, and was in the pulpit about ten years. He gave that up, and entered the New York Custom House, where he remained about five years in the Naval Office. In September, 1866, he was made Secretary of the American Secular

Union, and has since occupied that position. He is the author of numerous essays, romances, and poems, among them the following: "Golden Throne," a romance; "Waifs and Wanderings," a new American story; "Prometheus: a Poem;" "Gottlieb: His Life; or, Love Triumphant," a romance of earth, heaven, and hell; "Why Don't He Lend a Hand? and Other Agnostic Poems;" "Adami and Heva;" "The Problem of the Universe, and Its Scientific Solution." Mr. Putnam is now editor of *Free Thought*, San Francisco, Cal.

Raines, William G. Enrolled May 6th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 18; mustered out with company.

Reardon, Michael. Enrolled June 8th, 1863, at New York.

Robinson, James. Enrolled March 29th, 1864, at Potter; age 44; died at Beverly Hospital of disease August 31st, 1864.

Robinson, Charles H., Sergeant. Enrolled May 9th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 18 ; was wounded April 2d, 1865, at Sutherland's Station—shot through the lung ; discharged June 20th, 1865. Rochester, N. Y.

Robinson, Lewis. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 39 ; mustered out June 14th, 1865.

Roderick, Samuel J. Enrolled December 22d, 1863, at Oswego ; age 21 ; discharged June 2d, 1865 ; he died at his home in Rush, Monroe County, N. Y., November 2d, 1887, the third of a family of soldier brothers who have died since the war ; his widow and five children now reside in Rush.

Rogers, Henry. Enrolled December 29th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 18 ; mustered out with company.

Rook, George. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 21 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Rowley, Henry B., Corporal. Enrolled June 12th, 1863, at Gorham ; age 27 ; discharged December 22d, 1864.

Rudd, Richard. Enrolled April 22d, 1863, at Rochester ; age 20 ; discharged May 6th, 1865. Geneseo, N. Y.

Russell, Jacob. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at New York ; age 21.

Ryan, John. Enrolled June 15th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 23 ; mustered out with company.

Ryan, William. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 41 ; discharged September 1st, 1865.

Sanders, George E. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Penfield ; age 20 ; missing in action at Ream's Station.

Sanford, Russell J. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Geneva ; age 19 ; discharged March 17th, 1864. Rushville, N. Y.

Scheffer, William. Veteran from the Thirty-third New York. Enrolled June 6th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 31 ; mustered out with company.

Schmidt, Gottlieb. Enrolled November 19th, 1863, at New York ; age 40 ; mustered out September 26th, 1865.

Scott, Andrew J. Enrolled July 20th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 19.

Shaddock, George G. Enrolled August 1st, 1863, at West Bloomfield ; age 25 ; mustered out with company. West Bloomfield, N. Y.

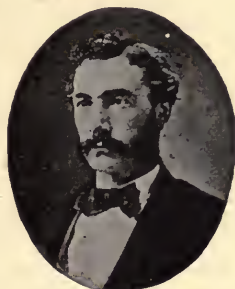
Shaddock, Sarenus B. Enrolled August 29th, 1863, at West Bloomfield ; age 18 ; mustered out with company ; is at present a sergeant in Company C, Twenty-second United States Infantry, and stationed at Fort Logan, Cal.

Sheehan, Michael. Enrolled December 21st, 1863, at Cohoes ; age 36 ; wounded at Gaines' Hill ; mustered out with company.

Shiley, William H., Corporal. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Ovid ; age 25 ; mustered out June 21st, 1865.

Skinner, Luke. Enrolled October 25th, 1864, at New York ; age 22 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, John H., Sergeant. Enrolled July 30th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; captured May 6th, 1864, at the Wilderness ; mustered out June 13th, 1865. Perry, Wyoming County, N. Y.



C. H. Robinson.

Smith, William H. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Rochester ; age 25 ; mustered out with company.

Smith, Stephen. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York ; age 19 ; captured at Ream's Station ; died in Salisbury Prison, N. C.

Smith, William H. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Stamford ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. West Webster, N. Y.

Snyder, Charles B. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at North Norwich ; age 22 ; missing at Ream's Station : died April 2d, 1865, at Camp Parole, Annapolis, Md.

Soules, Byron. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at Rushville ; age 19 ; mustered out with company. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Stickney, Byron. Enrolled June 5th, 1863, at Geneva ; age 18.

Swift, John W. Enrolled March 18th, 1863, at New York ; mustered out with company. Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y.

Stotenbur, Almon. Enrolled March 15th, 1864, at Phelps ; age 18 ; wounded at Sutherland's Station, Va., April 2d, 1865 ; mustered out with company. Geneva, N. Y.

Sullivan, David. Enrolled February 6th, 1864, at Brooklyn ; age 32.

Sullivan, Michael. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at Brooklyn ; age 27 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out June 12th, 1865.

Summer, August. Enrolled January 14th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 19 ; mustered out with company.

Sumner, Henry W. Enrolled June 13th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 31 ; mustered out with company.

Sutton, Benedict. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 22 ; mustered out with company. Jackson, Mich.

Sweeney, Cornelius. Enrolled April 24th, 1863, at New York ; had previously served nearly all his life on an English man-of-war.

Sweet, Levi H. Enrolled January 2d, 1864, at Northampton ; age 42 ; missing at the battle of the Wilderness ; died July 5th, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.

Thurber, William L., Sergeant. Enrolled May 22d, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 19 ; discharged May 17th, 1865, to accept promotion.

Tobey, William. Enrolled December 10th, 1863, at Naples ; age 24 ; missing in action at Ream's Station.

Trafton, George W. Enrolled May 20th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 18 ; died January 18th, 1864, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va.

Tunbridge, John E. Enrolled April 16th, 1863, at Rochester ; age 31.

Vandine, Eugene. Enrolled June 1st, 1863, at Geneva ; age 18 ; mustered out with company. Bates House, Indianapolis, Ia.

Veilleux, Edward. Enrolled January 4th, 1864, at Edinburgh ; age 39 ; captured at Ream's Station ; mustered out with company. West Day, N. Y.

Wallace, Peter. Enrolled May 13th, 1863, at New York ; age 33 ; discharged February 17th, 1865.

Warner, William H. Enrolled May 11th, 1863, at Canandaigua ; age 20 ; died August 17th, 1864, of wounds received in front of Petersburg.

Washington, John. Enrolled March 27th, 1863, at Buffalo ; age 32 ; discharged September 15th, 1864.

Watson, William. Enrolled January 5th, 1864, at Rochester ; age 44 ; de-



tached and served with the Ambulance Corps Artillery Brigade, Sixth Army Corps. Post-office address, Station P, Cleveland, O.

Weller, Edgar. Enrolled January 15th, 1864, at Rochester; age 18; mustered out with company. Webster, N. Y.

Wheeler, Edgar M. Enrolled March 30th, 1864, at Baltimore; age 22; discharged April 3d, 1865.

Whipple, Asa L., Musician. Enrolled May 29th, 1863, at Rochester; age 34; mustered out with company.

Weir, John. Enrolled May 1st, 1863, at Seneca Falls; age 30; missing at Ream's Station August, 1864.

Wild, John. Enrolled April 18th, 1863, at New York; age 36; discharged March 17th, 1864.

Wilder, Augustus T., First Sergeant. Enrolled May 12th, 1863, at Canandaigua; age 36; died at Fort Ethan Allen, of disease, November 5th, 1863.

Williams, Frank B. Enrolled May 18th, 1863, at New York; age 36; transferred April 5th, 1864, to accept commission as assistant surgeon in regiment.

Wood, Martin D. Enrolled January 12th, 1864, at Stamford; age 17; discharged September 8th, 1864.

Worth, William. Enrolled November 20th, 1863, at New York; age 32; discharged April 11th, 1864. 810 Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, Ill.

Wright, John. Enrolled January 21st, 1864, at Lansingburg; age 21; mustered out June 17th, 1865.

Wylers, Solomon. Enrolled January 14th, 1864; age 23; died June 20th, 1864, at Washington, D. C., of wounds received at Mine Run.



E. C. Deyo.



George Cross.



J. R. Frary.



H. B. Rowley.

## NOTE.

---

ANY one noticing errors or important omissions in this first edition of "Heavy Guns and Light" will please send corrections or additional matter to the historian, and oblige.

H. C. KIRK.

## APPENDIX.

### REUNIONS OF THE REGIMENT.



UNFORTUNATE is the soldier who has no regard for his own command; he must either be lacking in patriotism or the victim of injustice. And so it happens that reunions are popular with most all soldiers.

The earliest regimental reunion of the Fourth of which we have record was a "Reunion of the Officers of the Fourth Heavy on the afternoon and evening of September 28th, 1870." Major H. T. Lee was Chairman, Captain William H. Burt, Secretary, and Colonel Frank Williams, Treasurer. It was held at the Coleman House, New York City, and concluded with a banquet of twelve courses. Beginning with oysters, green turtle and printanière soup, it included punch, à la Romaine, four varieties of game birds, and

ended with pudding, brandy sauce, fruit, and coffee. One of those who attended says he remembers the soup well.

Largely through the efforts of Comrade G. S. Farwell of North Chili, N. Y., a call was issued to "all members of the Fourth Regiment, New York Heavy Artillery," to join in a reunion at Canandaigua, N. Y., on Tuesday, October, 12th, 1866, at 10.30 A.M. This was signed by Major H. E. Richmond, Captain G. H. Warner, Lieutenant Peter Pear, Captain T. C. Parkhurst, M. P. Worthy, F. H. Nash, J. F. Phillips, E. D. Adams, J. W. Swift, and N. R. Martin.

It appears that a local organization of the Fourth already existed in Rochester, and J. J. McIntyre, president of that organization, was made temporary chairman of the meeting at Canandaigua. Major H. E. Richmond was elected President, G. S. Farwell and H. C. Kirk, Secretaries. Captain Parkhurst welcomed the comrades in an eloquent speech, which was replied to by the President. J. J. McIntyre moved that a comrade be authorized and appointed to prepare a history of the Fourth New York Heavy Artillery; Captain Parkhurst moved as an amendment that H. C. Kirk be so authorized. The amendment and original motion were unanimously carried. On motion of J. W. Clarke, seconded by N. R. Martin, the following comrades were appointed to assist the historian:

Company A—G. H. Warner, Canandaigua.

" B—Peter Pear, Brockport.

" C—G. S. Farwell, North Chili.



- Company D—F. S. Cooley, East Bloomfield.  
 “ E—William H. Burt, New York City.  
 “ F—J. W. Hildreth, Mills Mills.  
 “ G—William B. Knower, New York City.  
 “ H—Erastus D. Adams, Middlesex.  
 “ I—H. A. Richmond, Rochester.  
 “ K—Seward F. Gould, Avon.  
 “ L—Michael Fitzpatrick, Rochester.  
 “ M—Charles H. Robinson, Rochester.

After dinner at the Masseth House, the members reconvened at G. A. R. Hall, and elected for the ensuing year :

President—S. F. Gould.

Vice-Presidents—H. E. Richmond, J. W. Clarke, T. C. Parkhurst.

Corresponding Secretary—H. C. Kirk, Phelps.

Recording Secretary—G. S. Farwell, North Chili.

Treasurer—A. E. Cooley.

Executive Committee—S. F. Gould, John F. Phillips, J. J. McIntyre, J. W. Clarke, and T. C. Parkhurst.

Colonel Gould made some remarks on taking the chair, thanking the members for the honor conferred, which he felt the more keenly, since he believed that considerations of rank ought not now to have any weight.

Comrade Parkhurst introduced L. P. Thompson, of the State G. A. R., who made some forcible and suggestive remarks.

Some sixty members were in attendance at this meeting.

A meeting of members of the regiment was held in New York City, April 15th, 1887, of which Captain A. C. Brown was Chairman and Adjutant, Henry J. Kopper, Secretary. At this meeting Major W. B. Knower was made Treasurer of the history fund:

The next reunion was held at the New Osborn House, Rochester, N. Y., October 14th and 15th, 1887. Colonel Gould presided. Major Parsons made the welcoming speech. Among the speakers were Surgeon Tompkins, Chaplain Carr, Colonel James S. Graham. Frank Denio, Theodore Bacon, of the Seventh Connecticut Infantry; Colonel Burke, of the Eighty-eighth New York Infantry, and Major J. P. Cleary, Sr., *vice* Deputy Commander of the State G. A. R. Poems were read by Surgeon Tompkins on “Ream’s Station;” by H. C. Kirk, on “Captain James McKeel;” by Colonel Sherman D. Richardson, on “Hancock at Gettysburg;” and a humorous one by Daniel Kelly was read by Frank Denio.

About one hundred and thirty survivors were in attendance. The following officers were elected :

President—T. C. Parkhurst, Canandaigua.

Vice-Presidents—J. T. Lockwood, White Plains; H. C. Kirk, Phelps; J. W. Hildreth, Mills Mills.

Chaplain—W. H. Carr, Albany.

Surgeon—H. C. Tompkins, Knowlesville.

Corresponding Secretary—G. S. Farwell, North Chili.

Recording Secretary—J. F. Phillips, Rochester.

Treasurer—E. A. Cooley, Canandaigua.



2nd Annual Reunion



FOURTH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

October 15th, 1887.





The President appointed S. P. Corliss, of Albany, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The reunion for 1888 was held October 11th and 12th at Albany, N. Y. About seventy members were in attendance. Rev William H. Carr welcomed the association in impressive words, and President Parkhurst made an eloquent address.

Comrade J. T. Lockwood was nominated for President, and unanimously chosen. Lieutenant H. Kirk, in seconding the nomination, said that if Comrade Lockwood could not talk as loud as some of the others, it was because he had received a bullet in his lungs on the field of battle. Some difficulty was experienced in inducing several gentlemen to accept nominations, but finally the following Vice-Presidents were elected: Comrades Stephen P. Corliss, Albany; Hyland C. Kirk, Washington, D. C., and S. J. Moore, Grand Gorge, N. Y. Comrade J. F. Phillips, of Rochester, was re-elected Recording Secretary, while the office of Corresponding Secretary was left for the President to fill by appointment, Comrade Farwell declining again to serve. H. C. Tompkins, of Knowlesville, was elected Surgeon, and W. D. Robinson, of East Orange, N. J., Treasurer. Chaplain Carr was re-elected, and honored by three rousing cheers and a tiger, for which compliment he afterward returned thanks.

Comrade E. B. A. Miller was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee, and authorized to appoint four associates. He announced the following selection: Comrades Massey, Fitzpatrick, Parker, and Brown.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, was the quarters of the surviving members of the regiment in attendance October 24th and 25th, 1889. President Lockwood presided. A permanent organization was effected, a constitution adopted, and the following officers elected:

- Stephen P. Corliss, President, Albany, N. Y.  
 J. T. Lockwood, Vice-President-at-Large., White Plains, N. Y.  
 E. B. A. Miller, Vice-President, representing Company A.  
 J. N. Wright, Vice-President, representing Company B.  
 George Deitz, Vice-President, representing Company C.  
 A. E. Cooley, Vice-President, representing Company D.  
 Bernard Mullen, Vice-President, representing Company E.  
 C. B. Metzger, Vice-President, representing Company F.  
 Theodore Price, Vice-President, representing Company G.  
 H. J. Eddy, Jr., Vice-President, representing Company H.  
 W. O. Babcock, Vice-President, representing Company I.  
 S. F. Gould, Vice-President, representing Company K.  
 A. P. Quick, Vice-President, representing Company L.  
 Frank Denio, Vice-President, representing Company M.  
 Rev. William H. Carr, Chaplain, Albany, N. Y.  
 G. S. Farwell, Corresponding Secretary, North Chili, N. Y.  
 A. H. Beardsley, Recording Secretary, Portageville, N. Y.  
 Dr. William D. Robinson, Treasurer, 69 South Grove Street, East Orange, N. J.  
 J. J. McIntyre, H. C. Kirk, L. H. Secor, Executive Committee.  
 Some two hundred survivors reported.

University of California Library  
Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

Phone Renewals  
310/825-9188  
NON-RENEWABLE

*III-AM.*

AUG 09 2004

DUE 2 WKS FROM DATE RECEIVED

UCLA ACCESS SERVICES  
Interlibrary Loan  
11630 University Research Library  
Box 951575  
Los Angeles, CA 90095-1575

AUG 31 2004

90095-1575

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



**A** 000 287 730 6



